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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-358
S. 9

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 9

Jan. 31, 1965	Sen. Yarborough and others introduced S. 9 which was referred to Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Apr. 7, 1965	Senate subcommittee approved S. 9.
May 25, 1965	Senate committee approved S. 9 for reporting.
June 1, 1965	Senate committee reported S. 9 with an amendment. S. Report No. 269. Print of bill and report.
June 22, 1965	Sen. Yarborough spoke in support of S. 9.
July 15, 1965	Senate began consideration of S. 9.
July 16, 1965	Senate continued debate on S. 9.
July 19, 1965	Senate passed S. 9 as reported.
July 20, 1965	S. 9 was referred to House Veterans' Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Jan. 31, 1966	H. R. 12410 was introduced by Rep. Teague, Texas, and was referred to House Veterans' Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Feb. 3, 1966	House committee reported H. R. 12410 with amendments. H. Report No. 1258. Print of bill and report.
Feb. 7, 1966	House passed S. 9 with amendment, substituting the language of H. R. 12410. H. R. 12410 tabled due to passage of S. 9.
Feb. 9, 1966	Senate began consideration of S. 9.
Feb. 10, 1966	Senate passed S. 9 with amendments. House concurred in Senate amendments.
Mar. 6, 1966	Approved: Public Law 89-358.

Hearings: S. Committee on S. 9
H. Committee: Misc. hearing

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-358

VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1966. Authorizes a permanent program of educational and other benefits for armed forces veterans who served after Jan. 31, 1955. Provides for payments to meet, in part, the expenses of veterans' subsistence, tuition, fees, books, and other educational costs. Provides for one month of educational assistance for each month of active duty. Prohibits institutional on-the-farm training unless it is part of a regular course offered by an institution of higher learning. Authorizes direct VA home loans of up to \$17,500 (an increase from a \$15,000 limitation in other readjustment laws) for veterans residing in small towns and rural areas where loans from private lenders are not available. Educational benefits become effective June 1, 1966, all other benefits upon enactment.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 9

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1965

Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HILL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Cold War Veterans'
4 Readjustment Assistance Act".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is
6 amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new
7 chapter:

1 **"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO**
 2 **SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY**
 3 **1, 1967**

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1 **"Subchapter I—Definitions**

2 **"§ 1908. Definitions**

3 " (a) For the purpose of this chapter—

4 " (1) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran
5 who is not on active duty and who—

6 " (A) served on active duty at any time between
7 January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967;

8 " (B) was discharged or released therefrom under
9 conditions other than dishonorable; and

10 " (C) served on active duty for a period of more
11 than one hundred and eighty days (exclusive of any pe-
12 riod he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian
13 institution for a course of education or training which
14 was substantially the same as established courses offered
15 to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the serv-
16 ice academies), or was discharged or released from a

1 period of active duty, any part of which occurred be-
2 tween January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for an
3 actual service-connected disability.

4 “(2) The term ‘program of education or training’
5 means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum,
6 or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is
7 generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for
8 the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational,
9 professional, or vocational objective.

10 “(3) The term ‘course’ means an organized unit of
11 subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given
12 period of time or which covers a specific amount of related
13 subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certifi-
14 cation is usually given.

15 “(4) The term ‘dependent’ means—

16 “(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

17 “(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent
18 is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

19 “(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case
20 of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if
21 he is in fact dependent upon her.

22 “(5) The term ‘educational institution’ means any
23 public or private elementary school, secondary school, voca-
24 tional school, correspondence school, business school, junior
25 college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional

1 school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other
2 institution furnishing education for adults.

3 “(6) The term ‘training establishment’ means any busi-
4 ness or other establishment providing apprentice or other
5 training on the job, including those under the supervision
6 of a college or university or any State department of educa-
7 tion, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board
8 of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee,
9 or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance
10 with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal
11 Government authorized to supervise such training.

12 “(7) The term ‘State’ includes the Canal Zone.

13 “(8) The term ‘Commissioner’ means the United States
14 Commissioner of Education.

15 “(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter
16 to any individual on account of service as a commissioned
17 officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular
18 or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

19 “(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares
20 that the veterans’ education and training program created by
21 this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational re-
22 adjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to
23 those service men and women whose educational or voca-
24 tional ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by rea-
25 son of active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967,

1 and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the
2 educational and training status which they might normally
3 have aspired to and obtained had they not served their
4 country.

5 **“Subchapter II—Eligibility**

6 **“§ 1911. Duration of veteran’s education or training**

7 “Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of
8 this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided
9 under this chapter.

10 **“§ 1911. Duration of veteran’s education or training**

11 “(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educa-
12 tion or training under this chapter for a period equal to one
13 and a half times the duration of his service on active duty
14 between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and, with
15 respect to an eligible veteran on active duty on June 30,
16 1967, service on active duty after such date until his first
17 discharge or release from such active duty after such date
18 (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except
19 that—

20 “(1) in computing the duration of such service,
21 there shall be excluded a period equal to any period
22 he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian
23 institution for a course of education or training which
24 was substantially the same as established courses offered

1 to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one
2 of the service academies;

3 “(2) the period of education or training to which
4 an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter
5 shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed
6 thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any
7 period of educational assistance afforded him under chap-
8 ters 33 and 35 of this title; and

9 “(3) the period of education or training to which
10 an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter
11 together with vocational rehabilitation training received
12 under chapter 31 of this title, and education or train-
13 ing received under part VIII of Veterans Regu-
14 lation Numbered 1 (a), and section 12 (a) of the Act
15 enacting this title shall not, except as provided in sub-
16 section (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

17 “(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education
18 or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is
19 enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on
20 the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or
21 semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter
22 has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination
23 of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses
24 offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of

1 eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is com-
2 pleted such period may be extended to the end of the course
3 or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

4 “(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing
5 any program of education or training exclusively by corre-
6 spondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such
7 program of education or training shall be charged against
8 the veteran’s period of entitlement.

9 **“§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations**

10 “(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a
11 program of education or training under this chapter after
12 three years after his discharge or release from active duty
13 or after three years after the date of enactment of this chap-
14 ter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding
15 sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Adminis-
16 trator determines to have been prevented from initiating a
17 program of education or training under this chapter within
18 the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he
19 had not met the nature of discharge requirements of sec-
20 tion 1908 (a) (1) (B) of this title before a change, cor-
21 rection, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made
22 pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of
23 the military records of the proper service department under
24 section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by com-
25 petent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of

1 education or training under this chapter within three years
2 after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed,
3 corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of
4 enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

5 “(b) The program of education and training of an
6 eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the de-
7 limiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pur-
8 sued continuously until completion, except that an eligible
9 veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of
10 not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend
11 the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Admin-
12 istrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due
13 to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

14 “(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year
15 period under this section and the eight-year period under
16 section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran’s discharge or
17 release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his
18 last period of active duty which began before July 1, 1967,
19 but no period of active duty performed after July 1, 1967,
20 shall be included in computing such periods unless it follows
21 a break in active duty status of more than ninety days.

22 **“§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training**

23 “No education or training shall be afforded an eligible
24 veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his

1 discharge or release from active duty or eight years after
2 the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that
3 any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education
4 or training by reason of the second sentence of section
5 1912 (a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to
6 the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a
7 period of not more than five years after the date of initiation
8 thereof; but in no event shall education or training be af-
9 farded under this chapter after June 30, 1977, unless the
10 veteran's date for initiating his program occurs after June 30,
11 1972.

12 **“Subchapter III—Enrollment**

13 **“§ 1920. Selection of program**

14 “Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible
15 veteran may select a program of education or training to
16 assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or voca-
17 tional objective at any educational institution or training
18 establishment selected by him, whether or not located in
19 the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain
20 him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowl-
21 edge which such institution or establishment finds him
22 qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the fore-
23 going provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not
24 pursue a program of education or training at an educational
25 institution or training establishment which is not located in

1 a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved edu-
2 cational institution of higher learning. The Administrator
3 in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment
4 under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational
5 institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best
6 interest of the veteran or the Government.

7 **“§ 1921. Applications; approval**

8 “Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a pro-
9 gram of education or training under this chapter shall sub-
10 mit an application to the Administrator which shall be in
11 such form, and contain such information, as the Adminis-
12 trator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such
13 application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible
14 for or entitled to the education or training applied for or
15 that his program of education or training fails to meet any of
16 the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran
17 is already qualified, by reason of previous education and
18 training, for the educational, professional, or vocational
19 objective for which the courses of the program of education
20 or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the
21 eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his
22 application.

23 **“§ 1922. Change of program**

24 “(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this
25 title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose

1 program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own
2 misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application)
3 may, at any time before the end of the period during which
4 he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training
5 under this chapter, make not more than one change of pro-
6 gram of education or training.

7 “(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change
8 of program of education or training before the expiration of
9 the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program
10 of education or training under this chapter, may make not
11 more than one change of program of education or training
12 with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator
13 shall approve such a change if he finds that—

14 “(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory
15 progress in his present program and that the failure is
16 not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his
17 own lack of application, and if the program to which the
18 eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping
19 with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

20 “(2) the program to which the eligible veteran de-
21 sires to change, while not a part of the program cur-
22 rently pursued by him, is a normal progression from
23 such program.

24 “(c) As used in this section the term ‘change of pro-
25 gram of education or training’ shall not be deemed to include

1 a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of an-
2 other where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally
3 required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

4 **“§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses**

5 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
6 ment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, danc-
7 ing course, or personality development course.

8 “(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
9 men of an eligible veteran—

10 “(1) in any photography course or entertainment
11 course; or

12 “(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—
13 public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics
14 such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf,
15 baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport
16 or athletic courses, except courses of applied music,
17 physical education, or public speaking which are offered
18 by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral
19 part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

20 “(3) in any other type of course which the Ad-
21 ministrator finds to be avocational or recreational in
22 character;

23 unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that
24 the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present
25 or contemplated business or occupation.

1 “(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
2 ment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any
3 nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a
4 proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational insti-
5 tution for any period during which the Administrator finds
6 that more than 85 per centum of the students en-
7 rolled in the course are having all or any part of their tui-
8 tion, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the edu-
9 cational institution or the Veterans’ Administration under
10 this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12 (a) of the
11 Act enacting this title.

12 **“§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress**

13 “The Administrator shall discontinue the education and
14 training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he
15 finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards
16 and practices of the educational institution or training estab-
17 lishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatis-
18 factory.

19 **“§ 1925. Period of operation for approval**

20 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
21 ment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an edu-
22 cational institution when such course has been in operation
23 for less than two years.

24 “(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

1 “(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other
2 tax-supported educational institution;

3 “(2) any course which is offered by an educational
4 institution which has been in operation for more than
5 two years, if such course is similar in character to the in-
6 struction previously given by such institution;

7 “(3) any course which has been offered by an in-
8 stitution for a period of more than two years, notwith-
9 standing the institution has moved to another location
10 within the same general locality; or

11 “(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit
12 educational institution of college level and which is rec-
13 ognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

14 **“§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General**

15 “The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of,
16 or payment of an education and training allowance to, any
17 eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or
18 training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney Gen-
19 eral under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835,
20 as amended.

21 **“Subchapter IV—Payments to Veterans**

22 **“§ 1931. Education and training allowance**

23 “(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible vet-
24 eran who is pursuing a program of education or training

1 under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education
2 and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his
3 subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

4 “(b) The education and training allowance for an eli-
5 gible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of
6 this title, only for the period of the veterans’ enrollment as
7 approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be
8 paid—

9 “(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional
10 course which leads to a standard college degree or a
11 course of institutional on-farm training for any period
12 when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accord-
13 ance with the regularly established policies and regula-
14 tions of the institution and the requirements of this
15 chapter;

16 “(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional
17 course which does not lead to a standard college degree
18 or in a course of apprentice or other training on the
19 job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a
20 twelve-month period, not counting as absences week-
21 ends or legal holidays established by Federal or State
22 law during which the institution or establishment is not
23 regularly in session or operation; or

24 “(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of edu-

1 cation exclusively by correspondence for any period
2 during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

3 “(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid
4 to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator
5 shall have received—

6 “(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of
7 an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course
8 which leads to a standard college degree or a course of
9 institutional on-farm training, a certification that he
10 was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as
11 approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case
12 of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course
13 which does not lead to a standard college degree or a
14 course of apprentice or other training on the job, a cer-
15 tification as to actual attendance during such period, or
16 (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a
17 program of education or training by correspondence, a
18 certification as to the number of lessons actually com-
19 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution;
20 and

21 “(2) from the educational institution or training
22 establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the
23 veteran’s certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in

1 and pursuing a course of education or training during
2 such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing
3 education or training to a veteran exclusively by cor-
4 respondence, a certification, or an endorsement on the
5 veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons com-
6 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

7 Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practi-
8 cable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the
9 Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

10 **“§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances**

11 “(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible
12 veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training
13 in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an
14 education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c),
15 (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

16 “(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time
17 basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of
18 \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or
19 at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent,
20 or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than
21 one dependent.

22 “(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters
23 time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the
24 rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent,
25 or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one depend-

ent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio

1 to the basic education and training allowance as four months
2 bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training
3 on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an
4 education and training allowance under this subsection in an
5 amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid
6 to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training
7 program, for productive labor performed as a part of his
8 course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the
9 purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the
10 duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the
11 period specified in the approved application as the period
12 during which he may receive an education and training al-
13 lowance for such training, plus such additional period, if
14 any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such
15 training a multiple of four.

16 “(d) The education and training allowance of an
17 eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall
18 be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no
19 dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent,
20 or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one depend-
21 ent; except that his education and training allowance shall
22 be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent,
23 four-month period as his program progresses by an amount
24 which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran
25 has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one depend-

ent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent,
as four months bears to the total duration of such veterans'
institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For
the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection,
the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be
the period specified in the approved application as the period
during which he may receive an education and training
allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if
any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of
such training a multiple of four.

“(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible
veteran pursuing a program of education or training ex-
clusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis
of the established charge which the institution requires non-
veterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the
eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on
a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and
serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

“(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible
veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training
under this chapter in an educational institution on a less
than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the
established charges for tuition and fees which the institution
requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the

1 same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time
2 course, whichever is the lesser.

3 “(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved
4 course of flight training shall be paid an education and train-
5 ing allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum
6 of the established charge which similarly circumstanced non-
7 veterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to
8 pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran’s program
9 of education or training consists exclusively of flight training,
10 he shall not be paid an education and training allowance
11 under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his
12 program of education or training consists of flight training
13 and other education or training, the allowance payable under
14 this subsection shall be in addition to any education and
15 training allowance payable to him under one of the pre-
16 ceding subsections of this section for education or training
17 other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid
18 monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible vet-
19 eran and the institution as to the actual flight training
20 received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible
21 veteran’s period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition
22 to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of
23 education or training other than flight training) with one
24 day of each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an edu-
25 cation and training allowance for such course.

1 “(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and
2 training allowance under this chapter for any period during
3 which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of edu-
4 cation or training paid for by the United States under any
5 provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment
6 of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits
7 paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he
8 is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the
9 job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course
10 of education and training described in subsection (b) on a
11 less than full-time basis.

12 **“§ 1933. Measurement of courses**

13 “(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institu-
14 tional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis
15 below the college level involving shop practice as an integral
16 part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a
17 minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required
18 with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods
19 per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a
20 clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical
21 or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a
22 full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per
23 week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional
24 undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a
25 quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted

1 toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-
2 time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or
3 its equivalent is required.

4 “(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training
5 in the case of all types of courses of education or training
6 other than institutional on-farm training and the types of
7 courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the
8 Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training
9 for a particular establishment other than that established as
10 the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargain-
11 ing between employers and employees.

12 **“§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions**

13 “The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution
14 has charged or received from any eligible veteran any
15 amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and
16 fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced
17 nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove
18 such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran
19 not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a
20 tax-supported public educational institution which does not
21 have established charges for tuition and fees which it re-
22 quires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may
23 charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resi-
24 dent an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching per-
25 sonnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such

1 veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month
2 for a full-time course. Any educational institution or train-
3 ing establishment disapproved under this section shall also
4 be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already
5 enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment
6 of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under
7 chapter 35.

8 **“Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies**

9 **“§ 1941. Designation**

10 “(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the
11 State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested
12 to create or designate a State department or agency as the
13 ‘State approving agency’ for his State for the purposes of
14 this chapter.

15 “(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or des-
16 ignate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chap-
17 ter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with
18 respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

19 “(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the
20 Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provi-
21 sions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency
22 shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

23 **“§ 1942. Approval of courses**

24 “(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of

1 this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or train-
2 ing offered by an educational institution or training estab-
3 lishment only if such course is approved by the State approv-
4 ing agency for the State where such educational institution
5 or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator.
6 Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in
7 accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other
8 regulations and policies as the State approving agency may
9 adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Ad-
10 ministration with a current list of educational institutions and
11 training establishments, specifying courses which it has ap-
12 proved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such
13 other information to the Administrator as it and the Admin-
14 istrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the
15 purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall
16 notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course
17 previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such
18 disapproval.

19 “(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the
20 approval of courses of education or training offered by any
21 agency of the Federal Government authorized under other
22 laws to supervise such education or training. The Admin-
23 istrator may approve any course in any other educational
24 institution or training establishment in accordance with the
25 provisions of this chapter.

1 “(c) Any course offered by an educational institution
2 or training establishment shall be considered approved for
3 the purposes of this chapter if it is in an approved status
4 for education or training under chapter 33 of this title, and
5 has not been disapproved under the provisions of this
6 chapter.

7 **“§ 1943. Cooperation**

8 “(a) The Administrator and each State approving
9 agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties,
10 functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Admin-
11 istrator and each State approving agency under the veterans’
12 educational programs. To assure that such programs are
13 effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the
14 Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential.
15 It is necessary to establish an exchange of information per-
16 taining to activities of educational institutions and training
17 establishments, and particular attention should be given to
18 the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage
19 and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restric-
20 tions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part
21 of persons connected with educational institutions and train-
22 ing establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this
23 chapter.

24 “(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approv-
25 ing agencies with copies of such Veterans’ Administration

1 informational material as may aid them in carrying out this
2 chapter.

3 **“§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal**
4 **agencies**

5 “(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter,
6 the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of
7 any other Federal department or agency. The Administra-
8 tor shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in de-
9 veloping cooperative agreements between the Administrator
10 and State and local agencies relating to the approval of
11 courses of education or training as provided for in section
12 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State
13 approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering
14 technical assistance to such State and local agencies in de-
15 veloping and improving policies, standards, and legislation
16 in connection with their duties under this chapter.

17 “(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper
18 agreement with the Federal department or agency con-
19 cerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except
20 in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in
21 advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in
22 such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of
23 Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are
24 authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

1 “§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

2 “The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts
3 or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such
4 State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary ex-
5 penses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such
6 agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining
7 the qualifications of educational institutions and training
8 establishments for furnishing courses of education or training
9 to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision
10 of such educational institutions and training establishments,
11 and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any
12 other services in connection with this chapter. Each such
13 contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance
14 with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

15 **“Subchapter VI—Approval of Courses of Education and**
16 **Training**

17 “§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

18 “(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall con-
19 sist of courses offered by training establishments whenever
20 such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the
21 provisions of this section. Any training establishment de-
22 siring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on
23 the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving

1 agency a written application setting forth the course of train-
2 ing for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained.
3 The written application covering the course of training shall
4 include the following:

5 “(1) Title and description of the specific job ob-
6 jective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

7 “(2) The length of the training period;

8 “(3) A schedule listing various operations for
9 major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing
10 for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed,
11 and the approximate length of time to be spent on each
12 operation or task;

13 “(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the be-
14 ginning of the course of training, at each successive
15 step in the course, and at the completion of training;

16 “(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the
17 establishment to employees already trained in the kind
18 of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

19 “(6) The number of hours of supplemental related
20 instruction required.

21 “(b) The appropriate State approving agency may ap-
22 prove a course of apprentice or other training on the job
23 specified in an application submitted by a training establish-
24 ment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training

1 establishment is found upon investigation to have met the
2 following criteria:

3 “(1) The training content of the course is adequate
4 to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the
5 job for which he is to be trained.

6 “(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job
7 for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be
8 available to him at the end of the training period.

9 “(3) The job is one in which progression and
10 appointment to the next higher classification are based
11 upon skills learned through organized training on the
12 job and not on such factors as length of service and
13 normal turnover.

14 “(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran
15 for each successive period of training are not less than
16 those customarily paid in the training establishment and
17 in the community to a learner in the same job who is
18 not a veteran.

19 “(5) The job customarily requires a period of train-
20 ing of not less than three months and not more than
21 two years of full-time training, except that this pro-
22 vision shall not apply to apprentice training.

23 “(6) The length of the training period is no longer
24 than that customarily requested by the training establish-

1 ment and other training establishments in the commu-
2 nity to provide an eligible veteran with the required
3 skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, tech-
4 nical information, and other facts which the eligible
5 veteran will need to learn in order to become competent
6 on the job for which he is being trained.

7 “(7) Provision is made for related instruction for
8 the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

9 “(8) There is in the training establishment ade-
10 quate space, equipment, instructional material, and in-
11 structor personnel to provide satisfactory training on
12 the job.

13 “(9) Adequate records are kept to show the prog-
14 ress made by each eligible veteran toward his job
15 objective.

16 “(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible vet-
17 eran for previous training and job experience, whether
18 in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage
19 adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him,
20 and his training period shortened accordingly, and pro-
21 vision is made for certification by the training establish-
22 ment that such credit has been granted and the begin-
23 ning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training
24 will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible vet-

1 eran who is already qualified by training and experience
2 for the job objective.

3 “(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for
4 each eligible veteran, including the training program
5 and wage scale as approved by the State approving
6 agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Adminis-
7 trator and the State approving agency by the employer.

8 “(12) Upon completion of the course of training
9 furnished by the training establishment the eligible vet-
10 eran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the
11 length and type of training provided and that the eligible
12 veteran has completed the course of training on the
13 job satisfactorily.

14 “(13) That the course meets such other criteria as
15 may be established by the State approving agency.

16 **“§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training**

17 “(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the bene-
18 fits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time in-
19 stitutional on-farm training which has been approved by the
20 appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the
21 provisions of this section.

22 “(b) The State approving agency may approve a
23 course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the
24 following requirements:

1 “(1) The course combines organized group instruc-
2 tion in agricultural and related subjects of at least two
3 hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each
4 month) at an educational institution, with supervised
5 work experience on a farm or other agricultural estab-
6 lishment.

7 “(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of
8 such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment
9 under his control.

10 “(3) The course is developed with due considera-
11 tion to the size and character of the farm or other agri-
12 cultural establishment on which the eligible veteran
13 will receive his supervised work experience and to the
14 need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming
15 for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, pro-
16 ducing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of re-
17 sources, food conservation, farm financing, farming man-
18 agement, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

19 “(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than
20 one hundred hours of individual instruction per year,
21 not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm
22 or other agricultural establishment (with at least two
23 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
24 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
25 responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction

1 and shall include instruction and home-study assign-
2 ments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and
3 statements showing the production, use on the farm,
4 and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

5 “(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of con-
6 trol of such farm or other agricultural establishment
7 (whether by ownership, lease, management, agree-
8 ment, or other tenure arrangement) until the comple-
9 tion of his course.

10 “(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment
11 shall be of a size and character which (A) will, to-
12 gether with the group-instruction part of the course,
13 occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will
14 permit instruction in all aspects of the management of
15 the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type
16 for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will
17 provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to
18 the operation of his farm or other agricultural establish-
19 ment the major portion of the farm practices taught in
20 the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will
21 assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living
22 under normal conditions at least by the end of his
23 course.

24 “(7) Provision shall be made for certification by
25 the institution and the veteran that the training offered

1 does not repeat or duplicate training previously received
2 by the veteran.

3 “(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such
4 other fair and reasonable standards as may be established
5 by the State approving agency.

6 **“§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses**

7 “(a) A State approving agency may approve the
8 courses offered by an educational institution when—

9 “(1) such courses have been accredited and ap-
10 proved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency
11 or association;

12 “(2) credit for such course is approved by the
13 State department of education for credit toward a high
14 school diploma;

15 “(3) such courses are conducted under sections
16 11-28 of title 20; or

17 “(4) such courses are accepted by the State de-
18 partment of education for credit for a teacher’s certificate
19 or a teacher’s degree.

20 For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall
21 publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies
22 and associations which he determines to be a reliable au-
23 thority as to the quality of training offered by an educational
24 institution and the State approving agencies may, upon con-
25 currence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting asso-

1 ciations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically
2 accredited and approved by such accrediting association or
3 agency. In making application for approval, the institution
4 shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its
5 catalog or bulletin.

6 “(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the
7 State approving agency must find that adequate records are
8 kept by the educational institution to show the progress of
9 each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must
10 also find that the educational institution maintains a written
11 record of the previous education and training of the veteran
12 and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given
13 by the institution for previous education and training, with
14 the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran
15 and the Administrator so notified.

16 **“§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses**

17 “(a) No course of education or training (other than
18 a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not
19 been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to
20 section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or
21 private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be
22 approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the edu-
23 cational institution offering such course submits to the ap-
24 propriate State approving agency a written application for

1 approval of such course in accordance with the provisions
2 of this chapter.

3 “(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less
4 than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is
5 certified as true and correct in content and policy by an
6 authorized owner or official and includes the following:

7 “(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and
8 date of publication;

9 “(2) Names of the institution and its governing
10 body, officials, and faculty;

11 “(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal
12 holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter,
13 term, or semester, and other important dates;

14 “(4) Institution policy and regulations on enroll-
15 ment with respect to enrollment dates and specific en-
16 trance requirements for each course;

17 “(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to
18 leave, absences, class cuts, makeup work, tardiness and
19 interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

20 “(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to
21 standards of progress required of the student by the
22 institution (this policy will define the grading system
23 of the institution, the minimum grades considered sat-
24 isfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory
25 grades or progress and a description of the probationary

1 period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions
2 of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatis-
3 factory progress. A statement will be made regarding
4 progress records kept by the institution and furnished
5 the student) ;

6 “(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to
7 student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatis-
8 factory conduct;

9 “(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition,
10 books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees,
11 service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

12 “(9) Policy and regulations of the institution rela-
13 tive to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees,
14 and other charges in the event the student does not
15 enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued there-
16 from;

17 “(10) A description of the available space, facili-
18 ties, and equipment;

19 “(11) A course outline for each course for which
20 approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the
21 course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approxi-
22 mate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject
23 or unit; and

24 “(12) Policy and regulations of the institution rela-
25 tive to granting credit for previous educational training.

1 “(c) The appropriate State approving agency may
2 approve the application of such institution when the institu-
3 tion and its nonaccredited courses are found upon investiga-
4 tion to have met the following criteria:

5 “(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are
6 consistent with quality, content, and length with similar
7 courses in public schools and other private schools in
8 the State, with recognized accepted standards.

9 “(2) There is in the institution adequate space,
10 equipment, instructional material, and instructor per-
11 sonnel to provide training of good quality.

12 “(3) Educational and experience qualifications of
13 directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

14 “(4) The institution maintains a written record of
15 the previous education and training of the veteran and
16 clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given
17 by the institution for previous education and training,
18 with the training period shortened proportionately and
19 the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

20 “(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tui-
21 tion, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to
22 absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and con-
23 duct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

24 “(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is
25 given a certificate by the institution indicating the ap-

1 proved course and indicating that training was satisfac-
2 torily completed.

3 “(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State
4 approving agency are kept to show attendance and
5 progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating
6 to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

7 “(8) The institution complies with all local, city,
8 county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such
9 as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State
10 approving agency may require such evidence of compli-
11 ance as is deemed necessary.

12 “(9) The institution is financially sound and capa-
13 ble of fulfilling its commitments for training.

14 “(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of
15 any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by
16 actual statement, omission, or intimation. The insti-
17 tution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement
18 until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained
19 from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Com-
20 mission has issued an order to the institution to cease
21 and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such
22 an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

23 “(11) The institution does not exceed its enroll-
24 ment limitations as established by the State approving
25 agency.

1 “(12) The institution’s administrators, directors,
2 owners, and instructors are of good reputation and
3 character.

4 “(13) The institution has and maintains a policy
5 for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and
6 other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the
7 course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any
8 time prior to completion and such policy must provide
9 that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees,
10 and other charges for a portion of the course shall not
11 exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total
12 charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the
13 length of the complete portion of the course bears to
14 its total length.

15 “(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed
16 necessary by the State approving agency.

17 **“§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses**

18 “The State approving agency, upon determining that an
19 educational institution has complied with all the requirements
20 of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting
21 forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes
22 of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter
23 and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The
24 letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the
25 catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State

1 approving agency, and shall contain the following informa-
2 tion:

3 “(1) date of letter and effective date of approval
4 of courses;

5 “(2) proper address and name of each educational
6 institution or training establishment;

7 “(3) authority for approval and conditions of ap-
8 proval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or
9 bulletin published by the educational institution;

10 “(4) name of each course approved;

11 “(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such
12 as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher
13 ratio;

14 “(6) signature of responsible official of State ap-
15 proving agency; and

16 “(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as
17 are considered necessary by the appropriate State ap-
18 proving agency.

19 **“§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of**
20 **allowances**

21 “(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this
22 chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this
23 chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate
24 State approving agency. An educational institution or train-
25 ing establishment which has its courses disapproved by a

1 State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval
2 by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return
3 receipt secured.

4 “(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education
5 and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds
6 that the course of education or training in which such vet-
7 eran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this
8 chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or
9 training establishment offering such course has violated any
10 provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its require-
11 ments.

12 “(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the
13 Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under
14 this section.

15 **“Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions**

16 **“§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator**

17 “Payments under this chapter shall be subject to
18 audit and review by the General Accounting Office as pro-
19 vided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the
20 Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

21 **“§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling.**

22 “The Administrator may arrange for educational and
23 vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and
24 training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems
25 necessary, he shall make available information respecting the

1 need for general education and for trained personnel in the
2 various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other
3 Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized
4 to the extent he deems practicable.

5 **“§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States**

6 “No department, agency, or officer of the United States,
7 in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision
8 or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency,
9 State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency,
10 or any educational institution or training establishment.

11 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any de-
12 partment, agency, or officer of the United States from exer-
13 cising any supervision or control which such department,
14 agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any
15 Federal educational institution or training establishment, or
16 to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this
17 chapter in any institution or establishment over which super-
18 vision or control is exercised by such other department,
19 agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of
20 law.

21 **“§ 1964. Conflicting interests**

22 “(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans’ Ad-
23 ministration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while
24 such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or re-
25 ceived any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or

1 services from, any educational institution operated for profit
2 in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of educa-
3 tion or training under this chapter shall be immediately
4 dismissed from his office or employment.

5 “(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who
6 is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has,
7 while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest
8 in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratui-
9 ties, or services from, an educational institution operated for
10 profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of
11 education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue
12 making payments under section 1945 of this title to such
13 State approving agency unless such agency shall, without
14 delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the
15 employment of such person and such payments shall not be
16 resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the
17 State approving agency, or State department of veterans
18 affairs or State department of education.

19 “(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any
20 course offered by an educational institution operated for
21 profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall dis-
22 approve each such course, if it finds that any officer or
23 employee of the Veterans’ Administration, the Office of Edu-
24 cation, or the State approving agency owns an interest in,

1 or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities,
2 or services from, such institution.

3 “(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice
4 and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this
5 section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans’
6 Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State
7 approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result
8 to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of
9 such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

10 **“§ 1965. Reports by institutions**

11 “(a) Educational institutions and training establish-
12 ments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in
13 the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and
14 termination of the education or training of each eligible vet-
15 eran enrolled therein under this chapter.

16 “(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational
17 institution which is required to submit reports and certifica-
18 tions to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance
19 at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled
20 in and attending such institution under the provisions of this
21 chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the
22 expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifi-
23 cations. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and
24 at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator,

1 except that if any institution fails to submit reports or cer-
2 tifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter,
3 no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or
4 months during which such reports or certifications were not
5 submitted as required by the Administrator.

6 **“§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans**

7 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment
8 has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the will-
9 ful or negligent failure of the educational institution or train-
10 ing establishment to report, as required by this chapter and
11 applicable regulations, to the Veterans’ Administration ex-
12 cessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or inter-
13 ruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification
14 by the educational institution or training establishment, the
15 amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of
16 such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in
17 the same manner as any other debt due the United States.
18 Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpay-
19 ment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not
20 preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability
21 under this or any other law.

22 **“§ 1967. Examination of records**

23 “The records and accounts of educational institutions and
24 training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who
25 received education or training under this chapter shall be

1 available for examination by duly authorized representatives
2 of the Government.

3 **“§ 1968. False or misleading statements**

4 “In each case where the Administrator finds that an
5 educational institution or training establishment has will-
6 fully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a vet-
7 eran, with the complicity of an educational institution or
8 training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall
9 make a complete report of the facts of the case to the
10 appropriate State approving agency and where deemed
11 advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for
12 appropriate action.

13 **“§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Com-
14 mission**

15 “The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State ap-
16 proving agencies advised of any information coming to its
17 attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in
18 carrying out their duties under this chapter.

19 **“§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances**

20 “The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of
21 September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted sub-
22 sequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regu-
23 lations for making retroactive payments of education and
24 training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible vet-
25 erans for education or training pursued by them on or after

1 September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment
2 of this chapter.”

3 (b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title
4 is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901”

5 the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31,
1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

6 (c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III
7 of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901”

8 the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Served Between January 31,
1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

9 (d) Such title is further amended—

10 (1) by inserting in section 102 (a) (2) immediately
11 after “chapter 33” the following: “or 40”, and by
12 striking out “chapters 19 and 33” in section 102 (b),
13 and inserting in lieu thereof “chapters 19, 33, and 40”;

14 (2) by striking out in section 111 (a) “33 or 35”,
15 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “33, 35, or
16 40”;

17 (3) by inserting in section 211 (a) after “1761,”
18 the following: “1961,”;

19 (4) by striking out in section 1662 (b) “chapters

31 and 35” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
“chapters 31, 35, and 40”;

(5) by striking out in section 1711 (b) “chapter
31 or 33”, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
“chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

(6) by striking out in section 1734 (a) “chapter
31 or 33” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
“chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

(7) by striking out in section 3013 “and 35” and
inserting in lieu thereof the following: “35, and 40”;

(8) by inserting after “chapter 35” in section 1611
(a) (2) the following: “or education or training under
chapter 40”; and

(9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately
before the comma following “therein” the following:
“under this chapter or chapter 40”.

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States
Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817
the following new section:

**“§ 1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955,
and July 1, 1967**

“(a) Each veteran who served on active duty at any
time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, shall
be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections

1 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of
2 this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his
3 total service was for a period of more than one hundred
4 and eighty days, or if he was discharged or released from
5 a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between
6 January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a service-connected
7 disability.

8 “(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this
9 section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any
10 unused benefits derived from service during World War II
11 or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for
12 benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits
13 under this chapter by reason of service during World War II
14 or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this
15 section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously
16 obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded
17 under this section to any individual on account of service
18 as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
19 or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health
20 Service.

21 “(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if
22 made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application
23 for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before
24 July 1, 1977, the loan may be guaranteed after such date.
25 Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made

1 after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued
2 by the Administrator on or before that date.

3 “(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtain-
4 ing a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no
5 loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until
6 the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected
7 and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee
8 shall be established from time to time by the Administrator,
9 but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of
10 the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be in-
11 cluded in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds
12 thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected
13 hereunder in the revolving fund established under the pro-
14 visions of section 1824 of this title.”

15 (b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37
16 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below
“1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”

17 the following:

“1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.”

18 (c) Section 1822 (a) of such title is amended by strik-
19 ing out “or 1813”, and inserting in lieu thereof “1813, or
20 1818”.

A BILL

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULLBRIGHT, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HILL, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOMY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio

JANUARY 6, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business Postage and fees paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued April 8, 1965

For actions of April 7, 1965

89th-1st; No. 62

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to provide uniform policies re recreation and fish and wildlife benefits on water resource projects. Sen. Morten inserted Sen. Cooper's testimony on cigarette labeling and advertising bills. Reps. Leggett and Aspinall defended use of foreign farm laborers. Rep. Kee introduced and discussed bill to authorize FHA loans for waste disposal systems.

SENATE

1. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1229, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects (S. Rept. 149). p. 7009

Sen Lausche criticized the proposed construction of the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon dams on the Colorado River as a part of the Lower Colorado River Basin project. pp. 7023-4

2. EDUCATION. Began debate on H. R. 2362, the proposed Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. pp. 7035-87

3. TOBACCO. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5721, to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco (p. 7013). House conferees have already been appointed.
Sen. Morton inserted Sen. Cooper's testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee challenging the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to impose regulations with regard to labeling and advertising in relation to the hazards of smoking. pp. 7025-7
4. USER CHARGES; SOIL CONSERVATION. Received N. Mex. and S. C. Legislature resolutions critical of the proposed user charge on SCS technical assistance to farmers and ranchers. pp. 7006-7009
5. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Labor and Public Welfare approved for full committee consideration S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home loan benefits similar to those afforded veterans of World War II. p. D273
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf stated that the rate of return permitted most major power companies is now in excess of 7 percent and inserted an FPC list of the rates of return for power companies. pp. 7029-31
7. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Jack T. Conway to be Deputy Director, and Glenn W. Ferguson, Otis A. Singletary, and Theodore M. Berry to be Assistant Directors of the Office of Economic Opportunity. p. 7089
8. TERRITORIES. Both Houses received from Interior an interim report on the long-range economic development plan for Guam. pp. 7002, 7006
9. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Javits submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to S. 1354, the housing and urban development bill. p. 7014
10. COSPONSORS were added to S. 1648, to provide grants for public works and development facilities, and other financial assistance, and the planning and coordination needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions and S. 1636, to clarify the relationship of interests of the U. S. and of the States in the use of the waters of certain streams. p. 7014
11. RECREATION. Sen. Nelson inserted and commended an article discussing the development of recreational facilities on a farm in Wisc. pp. 7024-5
12. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Young, O., criticized the Federal civil defense program as "useless." pp. 7014-5

HOUSE

13. MEDICARE. Began debate on H. R. 6675, to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under the Social Security Act with a supplementary health benefits program and an expanded program of medical assistance. pp. 6946-89
14. FARM LABOR. Reps. Leggett and Aspinall defended the use of treatment of foreign farm laborers in Calif. and Colo. and inserted articles and charts on this subject. pp. 6991-2, 6992-3

11. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee "approved for reporting" S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home loan benefits similar to those provided for veterans of World War II (p. D443). Sen. Yarborough urged "fair and adequate consideration" of this bill (p. 11057).
12. NOMINATIONS. The nominations of Charles S. Murphy to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Alan S. Boyd to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation were confirmed. p. 11059
13. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended and inserted an article, "The Underprotected Migrant," which states "whenever the growers bring farm wages up to some level of parity with the wages prevailing elsewhere in the American economy, there will be no lack of domestic labor to harvest the country's fruits and vegetables." pp. 11093-4
14. ECONOMY. Sen. Mondale inserted a speech by Vice President Humphrey on world changes and domestic economy. pp. 1103-4
15. POPULATION PROBLEMS. Sens. Yarborough and Gruening commended a report, "The Growth of U. S. Population," and urged enactment of S. 1876, which would create Assistant Secretaries of State and of HEW for population problems. pp. 11108-9, 11110-17

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Stalbaum inserted an article, "An All-Out Attack Against Water Pollution Needed Before It's Too late." p. A2632
17. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cohelan inserted an article which supports Labor Secretary Wirtz and his "insistance" that domestic workers can be hired if competition is permitted to return to the farm labor market. p. A2644
18. CENSUS. Rep. Moorhead inserted a statement presented before the House Subcommittee on Census and Statistics on the need for a mid-decade census. pp. A2647-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. IMPORTS. H. R. 8426 by Rep. Bates, H. R. 8428 by Rep. Burke, and H. R. 8449 by Rep. Philbin, arranging for orderly marketing of certain imported articles; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of Rep. Philbin pp. A2648-9
20. WATER POLLUTION. H. R. 8421 by Rep. Dingell, to expand and improve existing law and to provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
21. PATENTS. H. R. 8423 by Rep. McClory, to amend title 35 of the United States Code to provide for extension of terms of patents; to Judiciary Committee.
22. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8424 by Rep. Matsunaga, to provide severance pay to certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

23. POPULATION. H. R. 8430 by Rep. Conyers, to provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author p. 11169
24. ASC COMMITTEE. H. R. 8431 by Rep. Corbett, to cover into the competitive civil service of the United States the positions of employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
25. LANDS. H. R. 8432 by Rep. Dingell, to amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act with respect to the disposal of land and interests in land acquired pursuant to such act; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
26. DISASTER RELIEF. H. R. 8437 by Rep. Nelsen, to provide feed grain program benefits to cooperating farmers affected by flood or other natural disaster; to Agriculture Committee.
27. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 8441 by Rep. Shipley, to amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect for the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
28. FARM LABOR. H. R. 8450 by Rep. Talcott, to provide for the establishment of a program under which supplemental agricultural workers can be recruited for temporary employment in the continental United States; to Agriculture Committee.
29. WHEAT. S. 2025 by Sen. Young, to provide for a voluntary wheat certificate program, under which the price of all wheat would be supported at not less than \$2 per bushel; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author pp. 11047-50

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS MAY 26:

Cotton bill, H. Agriculture (Murphy to testify).
Public works and economic development, H. Public Works.

oOo

good guy. In the recent history of mankind the only force which has been able to keep international relations on a peaceful plain has been that of balance of power."

The United States is not going it alone, and I believe that others will continue to join us. But, until the aggression is stopped or until other resistance to aggression is assumed by additional nations or by some international organization, we must continue the great responsibility inherent in great power.

Myth No. 8: "The United States has violated the 1954 Geneva accord."

The reality is that the United States increased its personnel and weaponry and its planned escalation there only after confirmed Communist violations of the Geneva accord, and our increased efforts have been measured and responsive to the increased violations. We were and are in favor of United Nations-supervised elections and ultimate unification of the two countries, but the facts of life are that neither earlier, nor now, do conditions exist for really free elections in North Vietnam or immediate reunification.

Every agreement is a two-way street. Therefore, we have not and we should not be bound by restrictions while the other side is free to do as it pleases.

Myth No. 9: "The United States is concerned solely with military actions in Vietnam and is the real block to peaceful settlement."

The realities show there has been a long list of accomplishments in the economic sector of South Vietnam, that it was making steady progress toward economic soundness and that it was experiencing steady growth in its gross national product, prior to the increased efforts against it by North Vietnam.

The President has indicated his desire in no uncertain terms to turn our interests there toward peaceful pursuits, rather than toward war. He has made it clear over and over again, as he did in his speech at Johns Hopkins University, that we remain ready for "unconditional discussions." Yet, the Communist response has been decidedly negative thus far, although the offer remains open.

All that is necessary for peace to be restored and for our military efforts to be reduced is for the North Vietnamese to stop their aggression. Even Yugoslavia doesn't believe this myth and has indicated that Hanoi and Peiping are being unrealistic in their demands.

So, finally, we come back to the reality that the Communists have not changed their goals, but only altered their strategy. We come back to the reality that this is old-style aggression, dressed up in new clothes. We come back to the reality that aggression feeds upon itself and spreads unless met and stopped when it starts. We come back to the reality that this is not a war over South Vietnam; but over the peace and security of southeast Asia and the world.

We come back to the reality that there is no dramatic way to bring things back to normality in one fell swoop, but that patience and perseverance are required. We come back to the reality that America's word, its commitment has been given and accepted and must be kept.

We come back to the reality that this should not be a debate by the "hawks" and "doves," those who seek war and those who seek peace, because all of us seek peace. But we must take to heart the history-taught reality that he who seeks peace, by taking risks now in order to assure that such peace will be just and lasting, is no less a peacemaker than he who asks for peace immediately with no safeguard that it may not have to be enforced or defended later at much greater price.

We come back to the reality that only increased pressure will stop this aggression

and only increased will and determination will preserve the freedom and independence of the countries of southeast Asia and the world.

The ultimate reality is that the goal of this country is and must remain, as Churchill set for his own people: "In war, resolution; in defeat, defiance; in victory, magnanimity; in peace, good will."

(By unanimous consent granted subsequently, Mr. YARBOROUGH's following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD before the vote on cloture.)

GI BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this morning the Labor and Public Welfare Committee favorably reported the cold war GI bill, S. 9, to the Senate. It is my hope that this body will not allow the cold war GI bill to languish on the Senate Calendar, as it did for more than a year during the 88th Congress, but will give the bill a fair and adequate consideration on the Senate floor.

This bill is cosponsored by 41 Senators, the most in its history, and it has accumulated a vast amount of support from all areas of this country. If we are to achieve the Great Society, it is essential that we do not discriminate against the 40 percent of our draft-eligible young men who defend this country. We cannot create pockets of poverty by neglecting these men and still expect this country to progress toward the Great Society.

The predecessors of the cold war GI bill, the World War II, and the Korean GI bill have proven to be two of the most successful pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress. Our choice is simple: We can either continue to neglect these men and impede our progress as a Nation, or we can provide them with the effective and just educational assistance they need, adding additional thrust to the success of this country.

I believe the latter course is the only wise position, and hope that this body will consider this proposal in the near future.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter I recently received from Pfc. William Iver Lessley, of the U.S. Army, be printed at this point in the RECORD to emphasize the need for this bill.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APO NEW YORK, 09154,
March 13, 1965.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: Recently, my attention was brought to the bill which you helped to sponsor that deals with the aid for the education of cold war veterans, while I was perusing a January 1965 issue of Harper's magazine. The bill, as explained in your article, proposes, in my opinion, a great good for the country. The fact that the total outlay for the program each year would only be a fraction of a percent of the whole defense program, combined with the convincing argument which shows that the money spent on the program would be more than paid back during the next two or three decades in higher taxes paid as a result of greater earning power through education, makes me believe that the bill, or one similar to it would, indeed, be a positive good for the Nation as a whole, and not a program that would just

favor a very small portion of the population. One must remember that money spent on education is nothing short of an investment in the future of the individual involved, and therefore an investment in the future of the Nation. In the long run, all citizens will benefit from the passing of the proposed bill for the assistance to the education of cold-war veterans.

The very fact that most of the first-term men in the services of the Nation are not involved in a career, but, rather, interrupting a career, or delaying the start of one for the sake of their country—for the protection of the country they love—seems to me to qualify them for a little extra consideration by their countrymen. When a man gives 6 months, 2 years, 3 years, or more of his life to insure the safety and security of his country and loved ones, is it too much to ask of those for whom he has served so well, for so long, for so little—is it too much to ask of those who owe so much—is it too much to ask of those people such a relatively small donation to help the men who have defended the Nation that they love and have served so well? Is it too much to ask this small deed so that they (the cold-war veterans) may further their own education and become more responsible citizens who would be not only willing, but able to help further develop and improve the country and society that they have served and protected by way of their time in the military service? My answer, as I am sure would agree with yours, to these questions is an emphatic no. The men in the services who have given up so much for their country deserve a helping hand from those whom they have served. It only seems fair.

Although I am not a citizen of Texas, my wholehearted support, both as a seviceman and as a citizen of the United States of America, is with you in your efforts to make this bill to aid in the education of cold-war veterans into law. Good luck in your difficult task.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM IVER LESSLEY,
Private, First Class, U.S. Army.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1564) to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the substitute amendment No. 124, which is now pending, be printed as amended, and modified up until this hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

VIEWS OF RALEIGH, N.C., WOMAN'S CLUB MAKE GOOD SENSE

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, many people who, like myself, believe strongly that all qualified citizens should be able to register and vote without regard to race or color, nevertheless have strong reservations about the pending voting rights bill. Many of its provisions have a disturbing potential for creating menacing problems out of all proportion to the token contribution they might make toward eliminating racial discrimination in the administration of voting laws.

Perhaps the provision which has been most severely criticized in this respect is the provision prohibiting certain States from requiring passage of a literacy test as a precondition for voting. I recently received a letter from the board of directors of the Raleigh, N.C., Woman's Club, raising objections to that provision which make good sense and which merit careful consideration by all of us.

I know that we are all familiar with the fine work of America's federated clubwomen in the area of teaching adult illiterates to read and write. The Raleigh clubwomen have been very active in this area and have been quite effective in convincing many illiterate adults that the ability to read and write is a fundamental skill without which living in this day and age is made much more difficult and infinitely less rewarding. The efforts of these dedicated women and of other similar groups have helped countless uneducated adults to acquire the invaluable gift of literacy and, as a byproduct, to take a giant stride toward escaping from the cycle of poverty and dependence in which many of these adults find themselves trapped.

The experience of the Raleigh Woman's Club has indicated that one of the most effective means of persuading illiterate adults to undertake the task of learning to read and write is to impress upon them the need to acquire that skill in order to satisfy the literacy requirements for such basic activities as voting and obtaining a driver's license. The Raleigh clubwomen make the compelling point that passage of the voting bill with its literacy-test prohibition would have the inevitable effect of removing the most meaningful incentive of many of those uneducated adults who most need to acquire the fundamental skill of literacy.

The second objection raised by these ladies, Mr. President, is that proscription of the literacy requirement deprives the States of their most effective means of insuring an independent and intelligent exercise of the franchise. Surely, an educated electorate is an indispensable element of our democratic form of government. Admittedly, literacy and intelligence are not synonymous, and some illiterate people may be more intelligent voters than some literate ones. Nevertheless, in our society where newspapers, magazines, books, and other printed matter canvass and debate myriad and complex political issues, a State might legitimately presume that only those persons who are literate are qualified to exercise the franchise.

The Raleigh clubwomen have long recognized the need for an educated electorate, as have clubwomen everywhere. These ladies have worked and studied to inform themselves on the issues and to stir up similar interests in others. They have learned firsthand that knowing how to vote intelligently is an ambitious goal for an educated and alert person and a well-nigh impossible one for an illiterate person. As the Raleigh clubwomen so aptly note, a simple, objective, and fairly administered literacy requirement for voting would appear to be a greater protection of the strength of our

democratic government than a system which grants the right of suffrage to the illiterate and uninformed who are unable to exercise the right intelligently and who are more susceptible to influence and control.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the excellent letter from the chairman of the education department of the Raleigh Woman's Club printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS, RALEIGH WOMAN'S CLUB,

Raleigh, N.C., April 27, 1965.

HON. SAM J. ERVIN, JR.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ERVIN: The board of directors of the Raleigh Woman's Club is concerned about the possible passage of a voting rights law which would exclude literacy as a voting requirement and has asked me to express their views to you.

First, there has been a great deal of time and money put forth by federated clubwomen in America to teach adult illiterates in accordance with our conviction that the ability to read and write is a fundamental tool for living in this day and age. We have joined with others who have been seeking methods of breaking the "cycle of poverty" by providing a new opportunity to throw off old ways of dependency and unemployment. It seems to us that removing the literacy requirement from such activities as voting and obtaining a driver's license is to remove the incentive for many of the people who need this basic skill the most and is a denial of one of the initial premises of all anti-poverty activity.

Second, one of the major points of emphasis for clubwomen in the area of legislation and citizenship has been the need for an educated electorate. It is not enough, we have said, to simply "get out and vote." The strength of a democracy lies in the voter knowing how and why he is voting in every election from dogcatcher to president. This is an ambitious goal for an alert and intelligent group and an impossible one for the uneducated. A uniformly drawn, uniformly administered code of requirements for the right to vote is a greater protection of the rights of the individual than an unrestricted system which allows the votes of the uninformed to be controlled by bosses, precinct wardens, or others whose methods are not above suspicion.

I hope that the depth of our concern is evident here. I realize that voting rights in general have become voting rights of the Negro in particular but we are disturbed that in trying to rectify the errors in this regard we will establish a potentially more menacing situation.

Sincerely yours,

KATHERINE H. HOLOMAN,
Education Department Chairman.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, an editorial in the June 5, 1965, edition of the Saturday Evening Post, entitled "A Plea for a Responsible Vote," criticizes the voting rights bill on the same grounds as the Raleigh Woman's Club; namely, that, in prohibiting literacy tests altogether, the bill goes much too far. Noting that 18 States, including New York, require proof of literacy as a precondition for voting—on the theory that an illiterate voter is apt to be an ill-informed voter—the editorial concludes

with this statement which we all would do well to keep in mind:

Clearly the ability to read does not guarantee the ability to vote intelligently but it is a good beginning.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PLEA FOR A RESPONSIBLE VOTE

Legislation to protect the voting rights of every American citizen is long overdue. However, in its zeal to correct the wrongs of the past, the administration may have gone too far with the bill it has recommended. The new law, which would affect those States with a history of discrimination against Negro voters, contains a provision that would invalidate literacy tests in the States to which it applies. It is obvious that several southern States have used unreasonable tests for the sole purpose of disfranchising the Negro. We agree that such tests should be abolished. But should we abandon literacy tests? We don't think so. On the theory that an illiterate voter is an ill-informed voter, 18 States, including New York, require proof that the prospective voter can read and write. Clearly, the ability to read does not guarantee the ability to vote intelligently, but it is a good beginning.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I expect to offer several amendments quickly and will ask for the yeas and nays on them at the appropriate time.

I believe that the Senate could facilitate its work if, after a vote on the cloture motion, regardless of how it eventuates, Senators would remain in the Chamber to complete action on my amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is not in order. The Senate will be in order.

Does the Senator from North Carolina yield further time?

Mr. ERVIN. Does any Senator wish time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana desire to yield time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield a half minute to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to S. 1564, to be inserted in the appropriate place in the bill, and ask that it be considered as having been read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and considered as having been read.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business Postage and Fees Paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued June 2, 1965

For actions of June 1, 1965

89th-1st; No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed public-works economic-development bill. Senate committee voted to report International Wheat Agreement. Sen. Pearson asked solution of freight-car shortage to transport new wheat crop, etc. Rep. Redlin expressed concern over "suggested importation" to Canada of livestock from foot-and-mouth disease countries. Rep. Talcott criticized farm labor situation. Rep. Philbin commended USDA's efforts to eliminate surpluses and questioned some provisions of farm bill.

SENATE

1. PUBLIC WORKS; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Passed, 71-12, with amendments S. 1648, the proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Agreed to the Moss amendment providing that unless there is substantial reason to the contrary the extension of financial aid pursuant to title I (grants for public works and development facilities) and title II (other financial assistance) shall be to State political subdivisions rather than to a private or public nonprofit organization. Rejected, 31-53, the Cooper amendment to reduce from \$400 million to \$325 million the authorization for fiscal year 1966 and each year thereafter through 1970. pp. 11692, 11720-55

2. WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Foreign Relations Committee "approved protocol for the extension of the International Wheat Agreement of 1962." p. D464

3. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 435, to extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11756-7
4. DAYLIGHT SAVING. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1404, to establish uniform dates throughout the U. S. for commencing and ending daylight saving time in those States and local jurisdictions where it is observed (S. Rept. 268). p. 11683
5. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Pearson asked that the freight-car shortage be solved, mentioning especially the need to transport the new wheat crop, and inserted an article on this subject. pp. 11708-9
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from REA a report on a loan to the East River Electric Power Cooperative, Inc., of Madison, S. Dak. p. 11680
7. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Received from the Comptroller General a report on "additional costs incurred under the dairy products price-support program by purchasing butter outside the general areas of production." pp. 11680-1
8. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported/S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home-loan benefits similar to those for World War II veterans (S. Rept. 269). p. 11683
9. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a report on Federal employment and pay from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. pp. 11684-8
10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Gruening inserted and discussed several proposed amendments to S. 1837, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 11690-2
Both Houses received the President's message recommending aid for Southeast Asia (H. Doc. 196); to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Committee of Whole. pp. 11768-9, 11663-4
11. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a report from the Treasury on "Utilization of U. S. Government Foreign Currency Balances" pp. 11712-14

HOUSE

12. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7105, to continue the Export Control Act (H. Rept. 434). p. 11676
13. TAXATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 8371, to reduce excise taxes. p. 11676
Rep. Curtis inserted excerpts from the executive session of the Ways and Means Committee on the subject of excise tax reduction. pp. 11641-5
Received a Mass. Legislature memorial "relative to the retention of Federal excise taxes and to distribute the proceeds thereof to the individual States in the proportion of amounts collected from each individual State." p. 11677
14. PUBLIC DEBT. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8464 to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act (H. Rept. 438). p. 11676

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

JUNE 1, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. YARBOROUGH, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 9]

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to whom was referred the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The committee amendment is a technical one and merely corrects an error made in printing a section heading in the bill. It reads as follows:

Viz.: On page 6, line 6, strike out all of line 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally."

INTRODUCTION

Events during the past 4 years have increased markedly the need for a readjustment program for cold war veterans. Through June 30, 1964, more than 3.1 million cold war veterans have been separated from the military service; the Veterans' Administration estimates that by 1970, there will be almost 6 million persons who will have served on active duty in the military for an extended period of time after January 31, 1955.

In the event of a worsening situation in Vietnam or another crisis such as occurred over Cuba, or a prolonged period of active military engagement in the Dominican Republic, we can expect that number

to be even greater, with a stepped-up draft or necessarily extended tours of active duty for reservists.

Today we face a serious threat to world peace by the Chinese Communist regime and the Vietcong in Vietnam and in other areas of southeast Asia, with a resultant increase in the U.S. Armed Forces commitment in the area. The Communist activity in recent weeks in the Dominican Republic has caused a substantial commitment of the U.S. Armed Forces in that area for an undeterminable length of time.

The Soviet Union continues to exert pressure at vital points throughout the world, such as in Berlin, where, just a few years ago, a situation developed which seriously threatened world peace and led to stepped-up draft and Reserve callups. On that occasion Congress authorized the President to call up as many as a quarter million reservists plus the authority to extend tours of active duty for some personnel serving in the Military Establishment.

While that action was vitally needed to insure the military readiness of the United States in countering any possible Soviet moves endangering our freedom, it also led to additional hardships and extreme burdens on our cold war veterans. Those reservists called to active duty had their careers and studies interrupted for a second time in the space of a few years. The servicemen who were kept on active duty beyond the time when they would normally have been separated has compelled many of them to forego plans for careers and resuming education and vocational training. And, finally, during this period a far greater number of military age youth than previously have had their civil pursuits and plans interrupted as a direct result of the tense international situation.

No person, no matter how ambitious, industrious, or talented he may be, can progress at a normal rate in our rapidly expanding economy when a series of threats to world peace calls him away to military duty for long periods of time.

A cold war GI bill (S. 1138) passed the Senate by a vote of 57 to 31 in the 86th Congress. The obligation owed these young citizens is greater now than ever before. The enactment of a cold war GI bill will not only constitute an act of justice for the persons sacrificing civil gains for military duty, it will also be in the best interests of the Nation.

The bill (S. 9), entitled "Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act," has as its primary purpose the establishment of a balanced program of readjustment assistance for post-Korean veterans, i.e., persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955.

The basic eligibility period of the bill extends from January 31, 1955, the officially declared termination date for establishing eligibility under the Korean GI bill, to July 1, 1967, the termination date of the compulsory draft law recently extended by act of Congress.

Applicable throughout the bill is a requirement that a veteran, to qualify for assistance, must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable.

The major types of readjustment assistance, patterned closely after the forms of assistance provided under the GI bills for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict, would be available to post-Korean veterans under the provisions of S. 9. These are—

(1) Education and vocational training assistance.

(2) Guarantee and direct loan assistance for the purchase of (a) homes, including homes on farms and (b) farmlands, live-stock, machinery, and so forth, to be used in farming operations conducted by the veterans.

* * * * *

Compulsory military service, because of its incompatibility with our traditions and national temperament, is not lightly imposed upon our citizenry. Only war, or the imminent threat of war from unfriendly powers, creates the conditions, which, by the values of our society, justify this extraordinary deviation from our free enterprise, individualistic way of life. When, as now, the need for large but limited forces conflicts with our sense of equity which expects equal national service from all, we are concerned to find that less than half of our young men will ever be compelled to serve a substantial period in the Military Establishment. For overriding reasons of national policy, our draft exemption system allows those with sufficient financial and mental resources to exercise a great amount of discretion as to whether they will serve in the Armed Forces at all. Under such conditions, it becomes a matter of great national concern when some individuals have to carry a grossly disproportionate share of the burdens of citizenship.

Hitherto this concern has been expressed by the enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.) and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (Public Law 550, 82d Cong.), popularly and respectively known as the World War II GI bill and the Korean GI bill. Typically American, with their emphasis on self-help and individual initiative, the programs established by these bills have furnished millions of our ex-servicemen the opportunity to overcome, in part, the years lost from civil life and to establish themselves in useful, productive occupations. Although the first of these programs is just now fading into history, it is already clear that the programs have had a profound and beneficial effect on American life. Veterans who availed themselves of the programs have raised their income and educational levels and, as a result, our society as a whole has been improved.

In listing the specific achievements of the programs, in a press release issued on the 20th anniversary of the War World II bill—the Veterans' Administration stated that—

The influx of a large number of older, more mature persons into the classroom changed the pattern of education throughout the United States and gave rise to the adult education courses that are carried on by all the higher educational institutions today.

Veterans showed awareness of the value of education and appreciation of the opportunity to obtain it. "They brought an intentness of purpose to the classroom that brooked few fraternity pranks," one educator said. Said another, "Graduate school atmosphere became a common feature of the undergraduate campus."

Another result was to raise the educational level of the Nation. A Census Bureau study shows that the average male veteran completed more than 12 years of schooling while the average nonveteran male has completed a little

less than 9. The Census Bureau attributed this fact to the "advantage of educational privileges under the GI bill."

Furthermore, the GI bill education and training program may turn out to be an unexpected bargain. The better educated, higher earning veterans are returning higher taxes to the U.S. coffers at a rate expected to pay back the entire amount twice and possibly thrice over in the course of a lifetime.

In commending further on those same accomplishments, John S. Gleason, Jr., Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, wrote in an article published in the George Washington University magazine, summer 1964, as follows:

Altogether, it was the largest program of mass adult education ever undertaken at bargain rates. The \$14.5 billion cost has been more than recouped.

The GI bill continues to pay for itself at close to \$1 billion a year. The return comes from additional income tax paid by better-educated, higher-earning GI bill veterans.

The GI bill programs have been of great national value also in providing the educational programs for professional, technical, and vocational skills that otherwise might have been irreplaceably lost. Indeed, our present shortages in certain essential occupations would be even more critical, perhaps catastrophic, had not these farsighted programs been provided by the Congress.

The contribution of the programs to the national welfare and national defense was emphasized in the Final Report of the Bradley Commission, which in 1955-56 made a study in depth of our veterans' education and training programs. The Commission's Final Report (p. 299) found that—

The veterans' educational program was a major contribution to the national welfare, and the country would be weaker educationally, economically, and in terms of national defense, if educators, veterans' organizations, the President, and the Congress had not been fit to embark upon this new and momentous educational enterprise.

The Commission's finding is fully corroborated by statistical data supplied to the committee by the Veterans' Administration. The following table shows the impressive number of World War II and Korean veteran enrollments in college courses which lead to professional or vocational objectives directly related to the national defense.

TABLE 1.—*Types of training entered by World War II and Korean veterans (selected data)*¹

	World War II	Korean	Total
Engineering.....	295, 732	145, 482	441, 214
Physics, chemistry, and other natural sciences.....	107, 795	48, 630	156, 425
Teaching.....	228, 504	106, 030	334, 534
Medical and related.....	135, 593	39, 021	174, 614
Total.....			1, 106, 787

¹ These data show cumulative totals through Nov. 30, 1957. An appreciable number of Korean veterans enrolled in the designated courses since that date are not included in these data.

These statistics reflect a contribution to our present scientific and technical proficiency of immense proportions. As these men reach the height of their productive capacities, even greater dividends will be reaped by the Nation. In addition, in view of an increasing preference for college training on the part of Korean veterans, and a noticeable trend toward the scientific fields of study, we can expect national dividends over and above those resulting from the first GI bill to accrue under the Korean program now in effect and the post-Korean program proposed in the committee's recommended bill.

"The Korean readjustment training program is predominantly a college program," according to the 1962 annual report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Administrator's report shows that college enrollments account for 51 percent of all enrollments in educational courses under the Korean program—a percentage almost twice as large as that of college enrollments under the World War II program. Similarly, a correspondingly smaller percentage of Korean veterans have trained in business and industrial establishments or on farms. A much smaller percentage of Korean veterans have trained in schools below the college level. These percentages are shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Comparative data on major types of training entered by World War II and Korean veterans*

[In percent]

Types of training entered	June 30, 1964	
	Korean veterans	World War II veterans
Total.....	100	100
Institutions of higher learning.....	51	29
Schools below college level.....	36	44
On-the-job training.....	9	18
On-the-farm training.....	4	9

The characteristics of the Korean program are expected to carry over into the educational program recommended by the committee for post-Korean veterans.

Although the greatest benefit to the individual under this program would come through higher education, the committee is convinced that the results of continued vocational and farm training will also be highly beneficial. It is well known that our industrial and business enterprises require more skilled workers. These skilled workers could be trained under this program. Upgrading workers' skills would help eliminate labor waste which occurs when jobs are available, but the skilled workers to fill them are not. This kind of economic waste frequently exists even during periods of widespread unemployment. A survey in the State of Pennsylvania, for example, during a period of serious unemployment, disclosed that there were jobs available in no less than 197 occupations requiring skilled and trained workers. The vocational and technical training provided by this bill would produce the skilled workers needed to fill these gaps in our economy.

This bill, S. 9, continues for post-Korean veterans the home and farm loan guarantee and direct loan provisions of the Korean GI bill. This law as applied to World War II and Korean veterans has proved

of tremendous benefit in helping veterans secure homes quickly without the usual downpayment requirements particularly onerous to those who have been in the service. The quite remarkable stability of our World War II and Korean veterans, as compared historically, is due in great degree to the approximately 6 million of them who were able to become homeowners through these programs. These benefits may be expected also to accrue to the post-Korean veterans. The already small costs of this program will be further reduced by the requirement of a one-half of 1 percent fee charged to post-Korean veterans to pay for any losses to the Government on the programs, and the elimination of business and insured loans, which, because of the average younger age of the post-Korean veterans, were deemed not so suitable a readjustment benefit as the other programs. It is expected that some 1 million post-Korean veterans will be able to purchase homes and farms under this section, of which some 700,000 may be expected to be new construction.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The need for this legislation is clear, compelling, and urgent. Today's cold war conditions are such that thousands of young Americans are required by the compulsory draft law to serve on active duty in the Armed Forces for a specific period of time. Following their active duty in scattered parts of the world, these young people are further compelled to perform additional service in the Active Reserve, after which they enter the ranks of the Standby Reserve. Once entered upon active duty, their total military obligation generally extends over a period of 6 years. They are not truly ex-servicemen until this whole obligation has been discharged.

Absent the exigencies of the cold war, the majority of these young people would not enter military service—normally they would remain in civil life, pursuing their own individual goals.

Presently, the Federal Government does not offer these young citizens any help other than unemployment compensation in coping with the serious problems created for them by the cold war and by their compulsory military service. This unfortunate state of affairs has existed since January 31, 1955, which, by Presidential Proclamation No. 3080, was put into effect as the cutoff date for acquiring eligibility under the Korean GI bill. Young people entering the Armed Forces since that date; i.e., our post-Korean veterans, have been called upon to make the personal sacrifices associated with military service; yet they have been denied the readjustment aids so vitally needed to help them catch up with those of their contemporaries who were not asked to serve but who instead continued the more lucrative and comfortable pursuits of civil life.

ACTION LONG OVERDUE

Action to redress the inequities of this situation is long overdue. Our post-Korean veterans are beset with problems almost identical with those to which the two previous GI bills were addressed. Like their fathers and elder brothers, post-Korean veterans lose time from their competitive civil lives directly because of military service. As a consequence, they lose valuable opportunities ranging from educational advantages to worthwhile job possibilities and potentially

profitable business ventures. In addition, after completion of their military service they confront serious difficulties during the transition to civil life. Moreover, since under today's conditions only a minority of the draft-age group actually serves a substantial period of active duty, the post-Korean veteran suffers in some respects relatively more disadvantages than did his World II and Korean predecessors.

Present-day cold war veterans have been placed at an extreme disadvantage as a result of the high rate of unemployment existent in the Nation. It has been pointed out that this high rate of unemployment is among unskilled workers, while there is an imminent shortage of personnel in a good many skilled, professional, semiprofessional, and technical occupations. Machines are taking over the unskilled jobs. Persons under age 25 now account for about one-third of all our unemployed and the jobless rate among cold war veterans constitutes 10 to 13 percent of the total unemployed in some States.

MAJOR COMMITTEE FINDINGS

Hearings on the subject of this legislation were conducted during the 1st session of the 85th Congress, the 1st session of the 86th Congress, the 1st session of the 87th Congress, the 1st session of the 88th Congress, and the 1st session of this Congress. After careful and deliberate consideration of the evidence adduced by those hearings, the committee finds that the Federal Government owes an obligation to post-Korean veterans and, further, that the readjustment program recommended in S. 9 for post-Korean veterans is the minimum required to discharge that obligation.

The committee further finds that this obligation and the need for this legislation are based upon the continued existence of the compulsory draft law, which calls only a select group of men away from their private lives to perform military service on behalf of the entire Nation.

In making these findings and recommendations, the committee does not question the need for the compulsory draft law. Moreover, the committee strongly believes that, in view of the present and foreseeable international situation, and especially in view of the need to station American servicemen in many parts of the world, the draft law is essential if we are to safeguard our American freedom and the security of the free world. The committee also believes, however, and equally strongly, that the Congress must now take effective action to cope with the problems thrust upon individuals by the compulsory draft law and by the military necessities of this age.

The committee takes particular note of the fact that the Korean cutoff date (January 31, 1955) did not result from congressional studies and hearings, or otherwise result from affirmative action on the part of the Congress. The hearings and studies which form the background of this legislation constitute the sole affirmative action that has been taken by the Congress with respect to the post-Korean readjustment problems covered by this bill.

EXTENSION OF THE COMPULSORY DRAFT LAW

Never before in our history has the United States had such a continued period of compulsory military service during an era of relative peace. Actual hostilities in Korea ended July 27, 1953. The Korean

conflict, for purposes of readjustment assistance, was officially terminated by Presidential declaration on January 31, 1955. The compulsory draft law has outlived both of these events; unfortunately, true peace is still awaited.

The major part of the burden caused by these cold war conditions quite obviously falls upon those of our youths who are called to extended tours of active military service. It is they who must serve in the Armed Forces throughout troubled parts of the world, thereby subjecting themselves to the mental and physical hazards as well as the economic and family detriments which are peculiar to military service and which do not exist in normal civil life. It is they who, upon separation from service, find themselves far, far behind those in their age group whose lives have not been disrupted by military service.

EFFECTS OF DRAFT ON INDIVIDUALS

It is true, of course, that there is no visible means by which today's servicemen can be freed from the risks and dislocations dictated by the cold war. It is equally true, however, that there is no necessity to tolerate that part of the status quo which requires some young men to perform military service, while others do not, without any compensatory factors running to those who do serve. The losses of those who serve are enormous. The competitive element in our civil life makes this so.

The compulsory draft law begins to affect our youth adversely as soon as they come of draft age. First, the mere existence of the military obligation becomes an important part of each individual's qualifications for employment. It is not a desirable qualification, for employers generally are not willing to invest time and money in training men with unsatisfied military obligations.

In an area of "pocket" unemployment, an unsatisfied military obligation may well act as a complete bar to gainful employment.

Uncertainties caused by draft

Besides its depressant effect on young men's employment potential, the draft has injected into their lives numerous uncertainties which make it impossible for them to plan ahead. As a result, they are frequently discouraged from immediately entering advanced training in the sciences, technical vocations, teaching, and other professions that the Nation is needing increasingly. It is therefore not surprising that young men from 17 to 18½ years of age constitute about half of all first-time enlistments each year. In fiscal year 1960, for example, of 360,000 voluntary enlistees entering the Military Establishment, approximately 176,000 or nearly half, were young men from 17 to 18½ years of age.

While special commendation is certainly due these young volunteers for their devotion to country and their contribution to the national defense, it is apparent that many of them enlist in the services as a result of the compulsory draft law. This fact has indeed been openly, authoritatively acknowledged from time to time. For example, during hearings on the draft extension legislation during the 86th Congress, a Defense Department spokesman made these observations:

The Army has made very substantial studies as to what sort of an army they would have if there were no draft, and

they have not taken into consideration the effect on the other services.

The figure that I remember not long ago was 535,000, which their studies indicated they could support without any draft.

* * * * *

But we have no studies or no hope of getting those extra 300,000 people without the pressure of the draft.

It could be stated that many of these people that are enlisting now would enlist if there were no draft. We believe, through, very realistically, that many of them enlist because, if they don't enlist they are going to be drafted. We feel we would be in a very serious situation if we had to rely on voluntary enlistments to maintain these 2,500,000 men (p. 41, H.R. 2260, 86th Cong.).

* * * * *

Speaking personally, Mr. Gavin, I have the deepest conviction, the deepest conviction, that we would be 700,000 or 800,000 people short of our 2½ million men if we did not have the impetus of the draft on all four services, and, indeed, on our officer corps, too (p. 43, hearings, H.R. 2260, 86th Cong.).

Again, during the recent hearings on H.R. 2438, a bill to extend the draft, before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 1st session, 88th Congress, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) Norman S. Paul, said:

The actual draft calls would, of course, continue to be determined on a monthly basis, based on the latest available experience in losses, enlistments, and reenlistments.

In addition to the direct requirement for inductees by Army, all of the military services recognize that the existence of a military service obligation contributes substantially to their voluntary recruitment effort. Recent attitude surveys indicate that large portion of new enlistees for active duty have been influenced to enlist, to some degree, by the existence of a draft liability.

Our experience indicates that a large percentage of enlistees in the higher mental aptitude, or education groups, enlist for 3- or 4-year terms rather than being drafted, because they desire a greater choice of branch of service, of job assignments, and of training opportunities.

In the absence of the induction authority, all services would experience serious difficulties in maintaining their numerical strengths and would experience intensified shortages of high quality personnel in their technical and combat leadership skills.

This situation would not, moreover, be limited to the enlisted ranks. The draft liability is a major factor influencing entry into ROTC, into officer candidate schools, and into programs for direct appointment of professionals from civilian life. The elimination of the draft would adversely affect the number and quality of applicants for commissions in these and similar programs.

It would seriously limit selectively and would have a particularly severe impact upon our ability to attract officers with specialized professional backgrounds in engineering, science, law, and the health professions (p. 79, hearings, H.R. 2438, 88th Cong.).

Young servicemen relatively disadvantaged

Before leaving the subject of the young volunteer, it should be remarked that the individual's mere act of voluntarily entering service does not cure the problems to which this legislation is addressed. The advantages accruing to the volunteer, such as choice of service, type of duty, and sometimes place of duty, are factors which do not minimize the adverse, long-range effects of losing time from civil life. From the standpoint of the ultimate impact of military service, it is therefore a matter of indifference whether a young man volunteers for service shortly before or after reaching draft age, or waits until he is drafted. The crucial fact is that he does serve a substantial period of active military duty, for it is during this period that today's servicemen drop farther and farther behind their civilian contemporaries who generally pursue educational objectives, or enjoy the higher wage scales and other economic advantages of civil life. In sum, then, irrespective of how a young man enters military service, harmful consequences will flow from the fact that a substantial portion of his life, which would ordinarily be devoted to civil goals, is consumed in the performance of active military service.

Compulsory Reserve requirements

The hardships of cold war service are still further aggravated by the compulsory military Reserve obligation which the Government has imposed on all men who entered service after August 9, 1955. This obligation is, of course, in sharp contrast with the traditional military obligation which ends immediately upon discharge from active duty. More importantly, however, the Active Reserve obligation impedes the cold war veterans' full participation in civil life, which, in turn, again exposes them to unfair competition from their civilian contemporaries. The fact that veterans must discharge a post-Korean Reserve obligation involving drills and other military activities quite obviously enables their civilian contemporaries, by comparison, to make still more gains toward enjoyment of the fruits of our free enterprise society.

Frequently, for patriotic, social, economic, or other reasons, veterans will wish to participate voluntarily in the Reserve program. It is nonetheless true that for those men who wish to devote full time to their civil goals, the Reserve obligation constitutes a substantial supplementary burden. For example, under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (Public Law 305, 84th Cong.), if an individual serves on active duty for a period of 2 years, he is required to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period of 2 years following his active duty. During this 2-year period, he is required to participate annually in 48 drill periods and not to exceed 17 days' active duty for training. If it is impossible for such individual to participate in his type of training or equivalent training, he can apply for 30 days of active duty each year and thus fulfill his Reserve training obligation. By express provision of the act, if the individual fails to dis-

charge his Reserve obligation by one of the foregoing methods, he can be ordered to active duty for a period of 45 days.

Effects of draft on national goals

As mentioned before, the committee does not question the military necessities underlying the need for the compulsory draft law. Moreover, the committee has no quarrel with any individual exemption or deferment policy of our present draft system. Each exemption and deferment, as the committee recognizes, finds justification in valid national policy.

The committee nonetheless has had brought to its attention during the consideration of this legislation certain of the end effects of the draft system, which have direct impact on our national goals and which give special cogency to the recommended legislation. The committee has reference here to the student deferment policy, which, as pointed out by one of the staff reports of the Bradley Commission, permits postponement of the military obligation by those young men who are intellectually and financially qualified to enter college and remain there.

Vocational and technical training provided by this legislation achieves this objective, and in addition provides substantial redress of the individual inequities which occur under today's draft system.

NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-KOREAN VETERANS

On June 30, 1964, more than 3.1 million post-Korean veterans had been separated from service. By 1970, according to estimates of the Veterans' Administration, there will be nearly 6 million persons who will have served on active duty during the period of the cold war.

The general characteristics of post-Korean veterans are strikingly similar to those of Korean veterans. In a recent survey conducted by the Veterans' Administration, the average length of active military service of all post-Korean veterans was found to be 28.2 months. This compares with the Korean veterans' average service of 24 months.

A Veterans' Administration survey recently showed the educational attainments of post-Korean veterans in the following detail. At the time of their separation from the Armed Forces—

8.8 percent had completed up to 8 years of school;

26.8 percent had some high school education but had not graduated;

46.6 percent had graduated from high school but had no college training;

8.9 percent had completed 1, 2, or 3 years of college work; and

8.9 percent had completed 4 or more years of college.

At the present time, and in the foreseeable future, above-average students, if they are able financially to enter and remain in college, will for the most part be able to finish a 4-year undergraduate program if they so wish. At the end of their college program, some will enlist or be inducted or commissioned in the Armed Forces. Others will remain in civilian life, not because they are still deferred (their draft liability extends to age 35) but because the Armed Forces will not need all of those in class 1-A. Under recently announced regulations, those who marry probably will not be called, because selective service regulations now call for

inducting unmarried men under 26 first, and these single men may well fill most of the need.

Other college students will enlist or be inducted because they do not achieve high enough test scores or class standing and for a variety of other reasons. In general, however, the situation is expected to be favorable to the able student who desires to finish college before he enters the Armed Forces (Staff Report IX-B, Bradley Commission, p. 318).

The student deferment policy will continue to provide almost total draft immunity to college students. The anomaly presented by this situation is recognized, increasingly so, by servicemen themselves. In the words of one young serviceman:

It also seems inconsistent for the Government to recognize the importance of education by enacting legislation to defer the military service of persons who have the good fortune to be enrolled in college, and then, on the other hand, to deny educational benefits to a man after he has completed service. If education is considered important enough to warrant deferment, by the same token, it is of comparable importance to justify postservice educational assistance.

Another characteristic of the student deferment policy deserves mention, namely, that it places college education in a highly preferred status. Persons who wish to pursue trades, vocational, or other postsecondary education of less than college level, are not generally eligible for student deferment under selective service regulations. These facts were given special stress in the previously cited Staff Report IX-B of the Bradley Commission, which, at the conclusion of its general commentary on the effects of the student deferment policy (p. 318) stated that—

It should be emphasized, however, that persons who wish to pursue trade, vocational, or other postsecondary education of less than college level are not generally eligible for student deferment under present selective service regulations, although persons in apprentice training may also be deferred, and about 5,000 were so deferred in December 1955. Trade and vocational students may, of course, be deferred on other grounds or not be called. Data from the selective service sample survey discussed above, however, indicate that during the Korean period, at least, such students were more likely to be inducted or to enlist than were college students.

Our national goals require that our young people obtain as much advanced training as possible, college and otherwise, and therefore the wisdom of the student deferment cannot be questioned. But we must also have a populace broadly trained in industrial and clerical skills. The point is not that there are, or are not, valid reasons for exempting or deferring a given group; the significant fact is that the cumulative effect of these exemptions, regardless of their individual merits, is to destroy completely the notion that the draft system compels national service from all. The draft in actual operation exacts from one man considerable sacrifices in time and loss of earning power, interruption of education, separation from home and family,

to say nothing of the sacrifice of personal liberty, while leaving his civilian contemporary to pursue a normal life.

If manpower needs are such that we cannot expand the student deferment, so as to include persons who desire to take vocational and technical training, but instead, are such that we must compel these young people to enter military service, then we should make every effort to offset this loss to the individuals and to the Nation.

The general characteristics of post-Korean veterans are such as to compel the conclusion that they are in dire need of readjustment assistance. Moreover, when close examination is made of their pre-service employment experience and level of education attained at time of separation from service, the case for readjustment assistance becomes infinitely stronger. Generally speaking, most post-Korean servicemen do not significantly advance their formal educational level while in service. While it is recognized that some post-Korean servicemen do receive craft, trade, and semiprofessional training while on active duty, these opportunities can be useful only to a small minority of post-Korean veterans. In the overwhelming majority of cases, such opportunities cannot be expected fully to offset the interruption of education or civilian work experience caused by military service.

ESTIMATE OF VETERAN AS A STUDENT

This report can but touch upon the remarkable scholastic record made by veteran students. Yale University has reported that scholastically veterans did better work than other students and, as Richard R. Shank, head of the veterans' program at Yale put it, "the university benefited also from the rise in standards achieved by the veterans."

Direct evidence of veterans' scholastic excellence was submitted by several educators during the hearings on S. 9. Dr. Robert G. Bernreuter, dean of admissions and special assistant for student affairs, Pennsylvania State University, stated:

A study which we have just completed shows that the veterans made better scholastic records than do nonveterans. Last semester at the Pennsylvania State University, the average grade earned by the male nonveteran student was C. The average grade made by a male veteran student was a C+. The proportion of nonveterans who were dismissed for poor scholarship was twice as large as the proportion of veterans.

Other typical evidence of the veterans' scholastic superiority is found in a press release issued by the University of Massachusetts on June 25, 1958. In setting forth the results of a survey conducted by George E. Emery, veterans' coordinator for the university, the release noted that—

With veterans accounting for 38 percent of the men graduating, 63 percent of honor graduates were veterans.

All three men receiving B.A. degrees magna cum laude in the college of arts and sciences were veterans. Of the nine men graduating cum laude, six were veterans. In the same college, of the four men receiving B.S. degrees, magna cum laude, one was a veteran. Of the four men graduating cum laude, three were veterans.

Two veterans received the highest honors granted in the college of agriculture, both magna cum laude. Of the three men receiving cum laudes, one was a veteran.

Veterans took three of the six cum laude degrees granted to men in the school of business administration.

In the school of engineering, a veteran earned the only cum laude in chemical engineering; all three magna cum laude electrical engineering degrees were earned by veterans and of the nine cum laude degrees granted in electrical engineering, six were earned by veterans. In mechanical engineering, the three magna cum laude degrees were earned by veterans and of the four cum laudes, three were veterans.

Of the 32 undergraduate men elected to the honor society, Phi Kappa Phi, 21 were veterans. Of the 11 men elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, 7 were veterans.

Obviously, the veterans' record for scholastic performance is above challenge. The presence of veterans on college campuses has raised the general level of scholastic achievement, to say nothing of bringing about a widely recognized improvement in campus values attributable to the veteran student's maturity of viewpoint and vigorous leadership.

Mr. Amos Yoder, writing in the April 1963 issue of the Phi Delta Kappan, set out vividly the accomplishments of the World War II GI bill. He wrote:

A number of serious studies indicated the veteran students actually achieved higher grades than the other students. The most ambitious analysis was made by Norman Frederiksen and W. B. Shrader, who questioned and examined the records of 10,000 veteran and nonveteran students in 16 American colleges.

This study, as well as other studies, indicated that veterans did as well or slightly better than the nonveteran student. Shrader and Frederiksen found that age and experience were among the factors playing a part in superior achievement by veterans. They also discovered that students from families whose income was under \$2,000 a year did better than the other students. The authors concluded: "It is hard to escape the impression that the overachieving student is the one who has had the most to overcome in the way of economic and social barriers to college."

* * * * *

In order to analyze the contribution of the GI bill to the careers of the veterans who benefited from it, the author polled a random sample of those who had achieved recognition by being listed in "Who's Who in America" (Marquis). This sample revealed that a high proportion of the veterans educated with the help of the GI bill have become leaders in the business, scientific, cultural, and political worlds. They have become Cabinet officials, Members of Congress, Governors of States, presidents and vice presidents of large companies, and leaders in science and cultural fields. Approximately 1,000 men who have benefited from the GI bill are now included in the 1960-61 listings of "Who's Who." All of these are under 46 years of age, which is a sizable

number when it is realized that 94 percent of the men listed in "Who's Who" are older than this.

Assuming that the age distribution of those who will be included in the 1980 "Who's Who" will be about the same as today, about 12 to 15 percent of its total listings will be veterans who benefited from the GI bill. This will be an impressive achievement for a limited, nonselective program of Federal assistance to higher education in effect to an important extent for about 7 years.

The value of the GI bill becomes more apparent when it is realized that only about 8 percent of the total male population who were in the age group of 19 to 29 at the end of World War II utilized the GI benefits for obtaining a higher education. Yet about 30 percent of those listed in "Who's Who" in that same age group have been educated with the help of the GI bill. In other words, the education obtained under the GI bill appears to have helped in increasing almost fourfold the number of those listed in "Who's Who" in the age group, including almost all the veterans of World War II.

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To sum up, it seems clear that the GI bill made an important contribution to our society by making it possible for a sizable percentage of talented men to obtain a higher education, which equipped them to become leaders in our society. About 1,000 have already received recognition, and this benefit of the GI bill will become more evident in future years as the veterans reach the age at which men normally receive recognition. For many years it eased the financial burden of obtaining an advanced education and permitted them to make their contribution earlier than they could have without this assistance. This help was particularly important to those who later became leaders in the academic world.

COMMITTEE ACTION

In the formulation of its recommended bill, beginning with its consideration of S. 1138, 86th Congress, S. 349, 87th Congress and S. 5, 88th Congress, the committee has made a close study of the differences in the readjustment needs of post-Korean veterans and those of previous veterans. This aspect of the committee's deliberations was premised upon the fact that the Congress, traditionally, has made a distinction between wartime service and peacetime service in providing veterans' benefits programs. The committee recognizes of course, that today's service cannot be equated with peacetime service as that term has been used heretofore—during the 1930's, for example. The committee finds, however, that the traditional distinction should be made in the program of readjustment benefits provided post-Korean veterans by this bill. Accordingly, the committee's recommended legislation contains provisions in sections 2 and 3 of S. 9, which make this distinction by providing considerably less liberal treatment for post-Korean veterans than was afforded World War II and Korean veterans.

One of the major distinctions made in the bill concerns the basic service requirement, which, under prior veterans' readjustment programs, is fixed as a period of 90 days on active duty. In principle, this period was doubled for post-Korean veterans, and sections 2 and 3 of the bill, concerning educational and vocational training and home loan guaranty assistance, respectively, require that the post-Korean veterans serve on active duty for a period of more than 180 days in order to establish basic eligibility. All veterans who serve on active duty for less than this required period, unless separated from service for a service-connected disability, would not be entitled to the forms of assistance provided in sections 2 and 3.

Another major distinction between former veterans and post-Korean veterans is contained in section 3 of the bill, providing home and farm loan assistance. A provision in this section of the bill requires post-Korean veterans to pay to the Veterans' Administration a loan guarantee fee in the sum of one-half of 1 percent of the amount of the loan. In a transaction involving a purchase price of \$15,000, a post-Korean veteran would pay a guarantee fee of \$75 and in addition would pay all of the other fees and charges now paid by World War II and Korean veterans. The loan fee paid by post-Korean veterans would be deposited by the Administrator in a revolving fund, for use in liquidating any losses that might arise under the program.

The loan guarantee fee distinction is expected to have an extremely beneficial long-range effect. Its practical significance is that, whereas the Federal Government pays the losses arising under the World War II and Korean program, the post-Korean veterans themselves would pay for losses under their program. According to the evidence submitted by the Veterans' Administration, the loan guarantee fee recommended in this legislation will be more than adequate to overcome losses under the new program.

As an additional distinction in the loan assistance program, post-Korean veterans would not be afforded eligibility for the business and insured loans available under existing law to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. In addition, as noted above, to be eligible for home and farm loans, post-Korean veterans are required to serve on active duty for a period of more than 180 days as compared to a 90-day period for former veterans.

The final distinction in the legislation arises from the fact that the legislation does not provide any mustering-out pay for post-Korean veterans.

Consideration was also given to various other proposals, which were in effect alternatives to the committee's recommended section 2 of the bill providing educational and vocational assistance for post-Korean veterans. Among these proposals were four which received particularly careful study and detailed consideration and thereafter rejected. These proposals would have—

- (1) changed the basic educational entitlement formula from $1\frac{1}{2}$ times each day of the eligible veterans active service, as provided in the recommended legislation (S. 9), to a formula of 1 times each day of active service;

- (2) changed the amount of the monthly educational allowances from the amount recommended by this legislation to an amount equal to 80 percent of the recommended allowances;

(3) changed the basic concept of the recommended legislation from an educational allowance concept to a loan concept; or

(4) changed the definition of persons eligible under the bill, such as those serving in "areas of hostilities" as designated by the President.

Each of these proposals was rejected on the general ground that the degree of assistance proposed would be totally inadequate to meet the readjustment needs of post-Korean veterans. The principal reason for the committee's rejection of the proposals is that they would cause a net loss in the amount and quality of education received by this group of veterans. Moreover, because of the increase in the cost of living and the sharp nationwide rise in the general cost of education, the committee regards the educational assistance recommended by S. 5 as already dangerously low in terms of actual value, as well as in terms of its potential for purchasing quality education. To depress the assistance still lower would clearly undermine the purpose of the bill.

The reduced formula proposal in (1) above would be a most unwise reversal of the tried and true formula developed under the Korean GI bill. The formula recommended by this bill offers a wide range of educational opportunities, within which men of all aptitudes—vocational, college, or otherwise—can find accommodation. The formula, moreover, provides positive encouragement for qualified persons to enter college at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

The alternative formula in (1) above has just the opposite effect. If it were adopted, veterans would be strongly inclined, instead of obtaining a partial college education, to use their entitlement to obtain a completed unit of training below the college level. As a consequence, many men who should and could obtain college degrees in engineering, chemistry, etc., because they have the capability and aptitude to do so, would obtain lesser degrees in technical institutions or would take vocational training. The end effect, of course, of a formula which discourages men with college aptitudes from entering college would be to prejudice and impede the colleges in carrying out their missions as part of our total educational effort to meet national needs.

The 80 percent formula involved in (2) above was found to be barren of any realism as applied to the educational problems of post-Korean veterans. In fact, because the cost of education and the cost of living have risen so sharply since the Korean allowances were established in 1952, the allowances recommended by this bill, in terms of actual value, are roughly equal to 70 percent of an identical allowance paid in 1952. Furthermore, and again due to the high cost of education, the post-Korean veteran will pay a much greater proportion of his education allowance for tuition than was the case with a similarly circumstanced Korean veteran enrolled in school in 1952. The post-Korean veteran, according to a research paper prepared by the Library of Congress, can be expected to pay over 50 percent of his educational allowance for tuition as contrasted to 28 percent of an identical amount paid by the Korean veteran in 1952.

The tabular data below, also submitted by the Library of Congress on March 11, 1965, based on figures indicating the increase in the Consumer Price Index (and in turn, the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar) and the increase in tuition for both publicly and privately controlled institutions of higher learning from 1949 through

1963, show clearly that the allowances of S. 9 are substantially lower today in terms of effective assistance than they would have been in prior years. On the basis of these figures for tuition and subsistence for Korean veterans in 1952, and in view of the increase in tuition and cost of living, a comparison can be made which will reflect 1952 figures and current figures. This is done in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Korean veteran's monthly allowance, and amounts needed to equal Korean allowance in value*

Number of dependents	Korean veterans monthly allowance ¹			Amount needed to equal Korean allowance in value, 1961			Amount needed to equal Korean allowance in value, 1963		
	Subsistence	Tuition	Total	Subsistence ²	Tuition ³	Total	Subsistence ⁴	Tuition ⁵	Total
None-----	\$75	\$35	\$110	\$84.45	\$58.10	\$142.55	\$86.48	\$67.20	\$153.68
1-----	100	35	135	112.60	58.10	170.70	115.30	67.20	182.50
2 or more-----	125	35	160	140.75	58.10	198.85	144.13	67.20	211.33

¹ The distribution of the \$110 monthly allowance between tuition and subsistence for Korean veterans is not available. The calculations are based on an assumed amount of \$35, a figure comparable to the \$30 allowed World War II veterans as noted in the text above.

² Reflects increase of 12.6 percent, the percentage increase for Consumer Price Index figure for 1961 being that percent greater than the 1952 figure.

³ Reflects increase of 66 percent in tuition figures for public institutions between 1953 and 1961.

⁴ Reflects increase of 15.3 percent, the percentage increase for Consumer Price Index figures for 1963 being that percent greater than the 1952 figure.

⁵ Reflects increase of 90 percent in tuition figures for public institutions between 1953 and 1963.

In assessing the merits of an educational loan program for post-Korean veterans, as outlined in (3) above, it is of crucial importance to recognize that post-Korean veterans have very little, if any, business experience and cannot be expected to approach a loan with the same viewpoint as a seasoned businessman.

The majority of veterans attending school under this bill will have to supplement the educational grant with part-time employment and in many cases the wives of these veterans will also have to work to help pay for their husband's training.

Moreover, most of these veterans, having no civilian job experience, no cash in their pockets, and no demonstrated ability to succeed in civilian life, will decide that the risk of a loan is too great to take. Those who do decide to take the risk will unquestionably be among the small percentage of post-Korean veterans who completed 1, 2, or 3 years of college before military service. The 70 percent of these veterans with only some high school education or with a high school diploma but no college training, cannot reasonably be expected to feel any attraction for a loan program. Finally, there is no reason at all to hope any significant number of post-Korean veterans will go into debt to train in courses of less than college level, such as business colleges, vocational schools, apprentice training, on-the-job training, or on-the-farm training, under a loan program.

The possibility of a veterans' loan program was strongly opposed by educators who testified in favor a cold war GI bill. Dean R. E. Summers, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. James W. Miller, president of Western Michigan University and chairman of the Michigan Council of State College Presidents, both testified that a loan program would not accomplish what needs to be accomplished by this bill. During the hearings on S. 349, 87th Congress, a similar bill, Dr. Kenneth G. Skaggs, president, Chipola Junior

College, and chairman, Commission on Legislation, American Association of Junior Colleges, stated:

Our cold war veterans deserve and need a GI bill for the same reasons as our World War II veterans and our Korean war veterans.

I would like to emphasize that loans rather than grants will not do the job that we want done. Most students that would—most veterans that would enter college if a scholarship were available would not take a loan; in other words, they would not be brought into the college picture with the resulting benefits to themselves and the Nation.

On the basis of this testimony and other persuasive evidence adduced during the hearings on this legislation, the committee specifically finds that a loan program for post-Korean veterans is totally inadequate to cope with the problem at issue: namely, the need to restore to these veterans educational opportunities lost or impeded by reason of military service during the cold war. The committee further finds that a loan program is totally inadequate to satisfy the Nation's obligation to post-Korean veterans.

The proposal in (4) above, to limit eligibility under this bill to those veterans who have served in "areas of hostilities" as designated by the President was rejected for several reasons. In the first place, the philosophy and purpose of the GI bills is and has been to give readjustment assistance to the veteran returning to civilian life after substantial military service and not to reward him for the risk that he might have been exposed to. Secondly, most servicemen are not able to choose the area in which they serve. If this proposal were adopted, one would have in effect the paradoxical situation in which a serviceman could obtain readjustment benefits only when the foreign policy of the United States failed to maintain the peace. There is even a serious question whether many of the cold war hot spots could be designated as an "area of hostilities," since the U.S. troops are often present in advisory capacities. A Presidential declaration of such a situation as an "area of hostilities" would be an admission of U.S. active military participation in the conflict and would be contrary to the foreign policy of the United States.

The committee's recommended program provides that a post-Korean veteran's education or vocational training period would be calculated by multiplying $1\frac{1}{2}$ times each day of his active military service between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, with a maximum educational entitlement of 36 months. A monthly allowance, paid directly to the veteran by the Veterans' Administration, is the means by which the veteran would be assisted in his educational program. For a full-time program in an educational institution, the educational or training allowance would be as follows:

	<i>Per month</i>
No dependents.....	\$110
1 dependent.....	135
More than 1 dependent.....	160

Allowances are reduced for less-than-full-time courses, as well as for on-the-job and on-the-farm training.

After careful consideration of the views of the administrative departments submitting testimony on the legislation, the committee finds

that today's conditions are such that only a minority of our draft-age youth actually serves a substantial tour of active military duty, while a majority of their civilian contemporaries stay at home and pursue normal civil lives, the establishment of a loan program for post-Korean veterans would be but a halting step toward satisfaction of the national conscience. The educational assistance program recommended by the committee is based on firmly established precedents for dealing with the readjustment problems of veterans. Adherence to these precedents is the only wise, appropriate course for the Congress to take.

Table 4(a) below reflects the Veterans' Administration estimate by year, over the first 5 years of the program, as to the number of post-Korean veterans who will actually train under the bill and the amounts of educational allowances to be received by them.

TABLE 4a.—*Estimated participation and educational allowance in sec. 2 of S. 9*

Fiscal year	Monthly average trainees	Cost of direct benefits
1966.....	245,000	\$326,000,000
1967.....	283,000	376,000,000
1968.....	308,000	410,000,000
1969.....	323,000	430,000,000
1970.....	294,000	391,000,000
Total 1st 5 years.....	-----	1,933,000,000

NOTE.—Administrative costs for readjustment training would be approximately 4 percent as high as the direct benefits cost.

Since the first 5 years of the program will see the participation of many veterans whose entitlement dates back to 1955, it is expected that soon thereafter the total number of trainees will decline steadily as the program phases out.

AGENCY REPORTS

The reports of the Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense follow:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., February 26, 1965.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to have the opportunity to express our views on S. 9, 89th Congress, the proposed Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

S. 9, which would provide education and training and home and farm loan benefits to the persons who served in the Armed Forces after the end of the Korean conflict and before July 1, 1967, is essentially the same as bills which have been considered and favorably reported by your committee in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses. These earlier bills, S. 1138, S. 349, and S. 5, respectively, were each the subject of extensive hearings before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, at which time representatives of the Veterans' Administration appeared to testify. It is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the detailed provisions of the measure.

Basically, the education and training provisions of S. 9 are patterned after the education and training provisions of the Korean GI bill as embodied in chapter 33 of title 38, U.S. Code; however, S. 9 would require a minimum of 6 months' active duty (unless the serviceman was discharged for a service-incurred disability) instead of the 90 days prescribed for Korean conflict veterans. Another new provision is the one designed to preserve the education and training entitlement of career personnel until after their final release from the Armed Forces. This would mean that in reality some education or training would be afforded long after June 30, 1977, the general termination date for the program. The home and farm loan provisions would be an extension with modification of chapter 37 of title 38, U.S. Code, which provides loan guarantee and direct loan programs to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The education and training program for Korean conflict veterans, which terminated the past January 31, like its World War II counterpart, played a valuable part both in assisting veterans in resuming their civilian lives and in raising the educational level of the country. However, as we advised you in our reports on the earlier bills, we do not believe that the extension of a readjustment program of this magnitude for persons serving after the Korean conflict can be justified. The following paragraph in our report of April 9, 1963, to your committee on S. 5 accurately reflects our views today:

"The Veterans' Administration has opposed bills providing peacetime veterans' readjustment benefits (such as education and training) on the ground that this type of benefit should be limited to situations where wartime service sharply disrupted career planning and called for special Government aid to ease the transition from wartime service back to civilian life. We have pointed out that service under current conditions does not present on a widespread basis the same rigors and hazards as does wartime service; that the specific period of service is known in advance and generally is of shorter duration than service during wartime; and that it has a much less disruptive effect upon the veteran's educational plans and his career than did extended wartime service with its many uncertainties. We consider particularly significant the fact that the impact of selective service is minimized by draft procedures which are designed to promote a reasonable integration of schooling or training plans with military service."

While we do not favor legislation extending readjustment benefits in the manner proposed by S. 9, we recognize the need for appropriate Federal legislation to improve the availability of education in this country. The President has evidenced his tremendous interest in this field on a number of occasions. His views were set forth in a special message to the Congress on January 12, 1965, transmitting his education program. Bills to implement the President's recommendations are pending before your committee and when enacted will achieve positive steps toward the goal of making educational opportunities more readily available to everyone.

The President's education program would involve an outlay of \$1.5 billion and would inure to the benefit of all—veterans and nonveterans alike. The higher education proposals, as embodied in S. 600, contemplate an outlay of \$250 million the first year, a large part of which would be for student aid. If enacted, this bill would provide educational assistance for veterans with financial needs through scholar-

ships, work-study programs, and insured private loans. This program when combined with other federally supported programs such as the National Defense Education Act of 1958 will provide a broad base of educational assistance for all qualified young people, including veterans, which was not available to veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict.

S. 9 would also amend chapter 37 of title 38 by adding a new section to be numbered 1818, which would provide loan benefits for veterans who serve on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1965.

The loan program which would be established by S. 9 would be quite similar to that proposed in S. 5, 88th Congress. Both of these bills bear a close resemblance to the loan program now provided for Korean conflict veterans. The distinctive new feature of the extended loan program would be the requirement that the beneficiary pay a fee, not in excess of one-half of 1 percent of the loan amount, as a prerequisite for the guarantee of the loan or the making of a direct loan. The fees would be placed in the Veterans' Administration loan guarantee revolving fund to be used along with other moneys derived from the operation of the program to cover the cost of the operation of that program, other than administrative expenses.

A special home and farm loan program on the basis of hardship or need attributable to military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act cannot be justified.

To place this question in proper perspective, let me recall that during the last few years substantial gain has been achieved in equalizing wartime and peacetime benefits for servicemen who suffer an injury or disease as a result of their service. Vocational rehabilitation was made available to post-Korean veterans by Public Law 87-815, enacted last year. This law provides vocational counseling and the appropriate education and training to assist peacetime veterans with service-connected disabilities to qualify for suitable employment. In addition, other laws enacted in the 87th Congress provided that hospital and medical care for service-connected disabilities, both at home and abroad, were to be made available to persons now serving in the military services on the same basis as had heretofore been provided for the wartime group.

The Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act, Public Law 881, 84th Congress, authorized dependency and indemnity compensation for the widows, children, and dependent parents of veterans dying from service-connected causes and made no distinction between peacetime and wartime service. In 1958 an unemployment compensation program was established for ex-servicemen on a permanent basis and in 1960 war orphans' educational assistance was extended to the post-Korean group for so long as selective service is in operation.

There are two remaining areas of veterans' benefits in which the Administration believes that veterans disabled by peacetime military service should receive substantially the same treatment as those disabled by wartime service. Currently, the rate of compensation payable for a peacetime service-connected disability is 80 percent of the rate payable in wartime cases. In addition, the \$1,600 assistance toward the purchase of a specially equipped automobile payable to certain severely disabled veterans is applicable only if the disability is attributable to World War II or Korean conflict service. The

Administration favors steps to achieve equilization of the peacetime-wartime rates and to extend the automobile assistance to certain veterans disabled under extra-hazardous conditions. Drafts designed to accomplish these purposes will be submitted to the Congress in the very near future.

As can be anticipated, the principal cost of S. 9 arises from the educational provisions. With respect to the educational provisions of S. 9, we estimate the monthly average trainees and the cost of direct benefits to be as follows:

Fiscal year	Monthly average trainees	Cost of direct benefits
1966.....	245,000	\$326,000,000
1967.....	283,000	376,000,000
1968.....	308,000	410,000,000
1969.....	323,000	430,000,000
1970.....	294,000	391,000,000
Total 1st 5 years.....		1,933,000,000

The cost to the Government of the proposed extension of the loan guarantee benefits is not subject to precise estimate. Assuming that the one-half of 1 percent fee authorized to cover such expenses as losses is adequate for this purpose, the only potential cost would be administrative. No additional direct loan funds would be provided by the bill beyond those which will be available under present law for the World War II and Korean veterans. Hence, no additional direct loans would be authorized, but there would be an increased demand for the amount of direct loan money available.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee, and that the enactment of S. 9 would be inconsistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely,

W. J. DRIVER, *Administrator.*

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 26, 1965.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to S. 9, 89th Congress, a bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

The purpose of S. 9 is stated generally in its title. Under provisions of the bill, post-Korean veterans would be provided two major-type benefits which are patterned closely after the forms of assistance authorized under the GI bills for certain veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. These are (1) education and vocational training assistance and (2) guaranteed and direct loan assistance for the purchase of (a) homes, including homes on farms, and (b) farm-lands, livestock, machinery, and other equipment to be used in farming operations conducted by veterans.

The question of providing benefits of the type contemplated by S. 9 to so-called peacetime veterans of the military service was one of the topics of consideration by the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions established in 1955. The Commission in its final report to the President on April 23, 1956, concluded that, in view of the changed character of our national military responsibilities for the foreseeable future, "peacetime" veterans should not be provided benefits such as were provided to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The Department of Defense recognizes that S. 9 involves a question of broad national policy beyond the scope of the Department. However, it must be pointed out that proposals of this nature have a very definite effect on the ability of the Armed Forces to retain qualified personnel. Programs of education and vocational assistance encourage personnel to leave military service immediately after accruing the maximum benefits which can be gained. This results in a serious handicap to the Armed Forces in their efforts to attract and retain qualified personnel on a career basis. The Department of Defense has emphasized before that the maintenance of a force-in-being of sufficient strength to assure the peace and security of the Nation without unreasonable expenditures of funds, requires that a large percentage of personnel who volunteer for service in the Armed Forces remain there on a long-term basis.

Despite all of the best efforts of the Armed Forces and the enactment by Congress of legislation designed to increase the attractiveness of a career in the Armed Forces, retention of personnel remains one of our most crucial problems. Enactment of a bill reinstituting certain benefits available only to the person who separates from the service, even on a moderate scale, will compromise the effectiveness of the efforts now being directed toward personnel retention.

The Department of Defense provides educational opportunities for personnel serving on active duty. Military educational programs are designed to make a service career more attractive, and encourage enlisted and officer personnel serving on active duty to raise their educational levels. The military services are continually conducting programs for the training of selected personnel to meet specific job requirements.

From a reenlistment point of view, Veterans' Administration benefits of this type for compulsory peacetime military service could be considered detrimental to the current efforts of the armed services toward retention of trained and trainable personnel of high service potential. These young men constitute the very category of personnel the armed services have been striving to retain in active service by offering reenlistment bonuses, increased pay, survivor benefits, and other incentives. Generally speaking these personnel have a service-acquired specialty. Substantial numbers have been given expensive formal service schooling in such critical areas as electrical, precision, and motor maintenance; graphics, electronics, fire control, guided missiles, instrumentation, ballistics, meteorology, and special assignments.

For the reasons stated, the Department of Defense is opposed to section 2 of the bill which would provide educational and vocational training assistance and defers to the Veterans' Administration on section 3 of the bill which provides certain home and farm loan assistance.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee and that the Bureau of the Budget concurs in the adverse views contained in this report.

Sincerely,

L. NIEDERLEHNER,
Acting General Counsel.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF S. 9

The concepts employed in this bill are patterned after the readjustment programs which grew out of the Servicemen's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1944 and the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Those acts, popularly known as the GI bills, opened a new and significant chapter in the history of programs for veterans of military service.

The readjustment program as a whole involved new concepts and a new approach to the problems of veterans. It differed from previous veterans' programs in four important ways:

(1) It is recognized that all veterans—the able-bodied as well as the disabled—encounter special problems in reentering civil life because of the interruption of their normal lives by military service, and further recognized that there was a governmental obligation to assist in meeting such problems.

(2) It recognized also the wisdom of providing help to veterans at the time when aid was needed most—immediately after service—instead of providing bonus and pension benefits in later life.

(3) Unlike the traditional program of the "bonus" type, the amount of assistance provided was related to individual needs. In addition, the assistance was made available in a variety of forms in order to provide opportunity for the veteran to choose which benefits to use and the extent thereof.

(4) The most important readjustment benefits were not intended merely as cash income but provided constructive aid (such as education and training assistance and home loan assistance), which would permanently improve the veterans' economic status in terms of income, job prospects, and homeownership.

Of the wide variety of benefits made available to World War II and Korean veterans, the committee selected two which it regards as appropriately addressed to the problems of post-Korean veterans. Together these two forms of assistance, education and training, and home and farm loan guaranty and direct assistance, are designed to meet the major readjustment problems confronting post-Korean veterans. A third form of assistance proposed in earlier bills of this type, vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans, was passed during the 87th Congress. The close relationship between existing veterans' readjustment aids and the needs of the post-Korean veterans is made manifest by the following review of the historical origin and evolution of the two forms of assistance recommended by this report.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(SEC. 2 OF BILL)

EARLY BACKGROUND

Early in World War II the Selective Service Act was amended to authorize the induction into military service of young men 18 and 19 years old. Because of and contemporaneously with this event, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed a committee of educators, under the auspices of the War and Navy Departments, to study the problem of education for returning service men and women. In July 1943, the President's Committee, by then known as the Osborn Committee, made its preliminary report in which it recommended a federally sponsored education and training program for World War II veterans. In transmitting this report to the Congress for its consideration, the President's message of October 27, 1943, acknowledged the importance of educational and vocational assistance, from the standpoint of the individual's readjustment problems, and laid particular stress on the need to provide a wide range of educational and vocational opportunities for returning veterans.

Vocational and educational opportunities for veterans should be of the widest range. There will be those of limited education who now appreciate, perhaps for the first time, the importance of general education and who would welcome a year in school or college. There will be those who desire to learn a remunerative trade or to fit themselves more adequately for specialized work in agriculture or commerce. There will be others who want professional courses to prepare them for their lifework.

Lack of money should not prevent any veteran of this war from equipping himself for the most useful employment for which his aptitudes and willingness qualify him. The money invested in this training and schooling program will reap rich dividends in higher productivity, more intelligent leadership, and greater human happiness.

During the fall and winter of 1943 and the spring of 1944, the Congress gave extensive consideration to the President's message and to the problem of assisting returning servicemen to make their readjustment to civil life after separation from active service. As a result the Servicemen's Readjustment Act was approved by the Congress and signed into law by the President on June 22, 1944.

Prior to the events, veterans were left largely on their own after a period of military service and as a consequence many failed to achieve successful readjustment to civil life. This was highlighted in the final report of the Bradley Commission submitted to the President on April 23, 1956:

Veterans of earlier wars had received little direct aid in meeting such problems. Land grants to veterans (discontinued after 1862), mustering-out pay after most wars, vocational rehabilitation for the disabled after World War I, and special placement services virtually complete the list of benefits provided before World War II. For nondisabled veterans, there was no assurance of reinstatement in previous

jobs, no program to provide cash income during unemployment, no assistance in resuming interrupted education, nor aid in buying homes or businesses. The nondisabled veteran was largely on his own, and experience after World War I showed that many failed to achieve successful readjustment under such conditions.

In contrast, veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict have had the benefit of programs to help them meet nearly every major problem that might arise in readjustment. This approach, bolstered by experience and improvements over the past decade, is now generally accepted as the best way of meeting the Government's obligation to nondisabled veterans (p. 231, final report).

ACTIVE PHASE OF FIRST GI BILL

By the end of 1945, when demobilization was beginning to hit its stride, 186,000 World War II veterans were taking training under the first GI bill. A year later, the number had reached 2,200,000. At the end of 1947, it rose to more than 2,500,000, a record level. Enrollments then started to decline, gradually at first and, after 1951, much more rapidly. The number of World War II GI bill trainees dipped below 1 million in 1952, and dropped under 100,000 in 1955. The program ended July 25, 1956, for all but a few specially circumstanced individuals.

The wisdom of our Government in establishing the veterans' educational program is forcefully and affirmatively demonstrated by the accomplishments of 12 years of GI bill educational and vocational training. In a statement issued July 25, 1956, the Veterans' Administration summarized these accomplishments:

Of the more than 7,800,000 veterans who received training, 2,200,000 attended college; 3,500,000 went to schools below the college level; 1,400,000 took on-the-job training, and 700,000 enrolled in institutional on-farm training.

Out of every 100 GI-trained veterans, 33 aimed for highly skilled trade and industrial jobs; 10 engaged in scientific studies, including engineering and medicine; another 10 went into management and business administration; still another 10 learned the latest techniques of scientific farming; 6 studied the humanities, and most of these had plans to specialize later on; 5 took sales and clerical courses; 3 prepared to be teachers, and the rest trained for a wide variety of other occupations.

Many of these veterans today hold jobs in fields where there are critical shortages of manpower, VA said.

GI bill training has helped raise both the income and educational levels of veterans, VA pointed out. One recent survey disclosed that the median income of veterans has gone up 51 percent over the past 6 years, compared with a 10-percent rise for nonveteran males in the same age group. Another survey showed that veterans' educational level is better than 4 years of high school, while the level of non-veteran males, same age group, is but 2 years of high school.

KOREAN GI BILL

Following the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June 1950, the Armed Forces' need for men increased markedly. By June 30, 1951, 617,667 men had been inducted into military service. In addition, there had been a large number of enlistments, which, when added to the number of inductees, totaled 1,380,000 new entries into the Armed Forces during fiscal 1951. In light of these conditions, it was readily apparent that another large group of American citizens would be beset by preadjustment problems after the conclusion of the Korean hostilities.

From the beginning there was a general consensus in the Congress that a readjustment program would be the proper method of meeting the needs of these veterans. Although a direct extension of the original GI bill was an obvious and easy way to cope with this legislative problem, the Congress took advantage of the opportunity to reappraise and revise the education and training program so as to take into account recommendations and studies made of the earlier program by both the executive and legislative branches.

The Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 which evolved out of this careful consideration, while preserving the best of the World War II program, contained many new provisions designed to simplify administration and to avoid the areas of abuses which had occurred under the earlier program. The provisions to eliminate abuses have proved to be highly effective, and there is general agreement that the new program has been a greater success administratively than the World War II program. There has been no impairment, however, of the program's basic purpose, namely, to assist Korean veterans in the readjustment process.

As previously indicated, the Korean readjustment training program is predominantly a college program. The percentage of Korean trainees who enrolled in colleges is almost twice as large as the percentage of World War II college trainees. A correspondingly smaller percentage of Korean trainees have trained in business and industrial establishments or on farms and a much smaller percentage have trained in schools below the college level. The exact percentages involved in these trends are shown in the diagram on page 30.

The national values derived from the veterans' readjustment training programs are probably of greater import than the benefits to individual veterans. In the VA annual report for fiscal 1961, it was pointed out that—

The program has helped millions of World War II and Korean conflict veterans to make a satisfactory readjustment to civilian life. Additionally, it has raised the educational and professional levels and the technical proficiency of the Nation's labor force. The value of this overall increase in knowledge and skills of all kinds goes beyond the restoration of lost opportunities to the individuals concerned. It places our Nation in a better position to cope with the difficult and challenging problems facing it today.

With respect to achievement of Korean veterans, as contrasted with World War II veterans, the same VA annual report for fiscal 1961 states that—

Korean conflict veterans have demonstrated that they welcome the opportunity to obtain a professional, technical, or vocational education. That they have broad interests is shown by the variety of courses or training objectives they have chosen. A comparison with World War II trainees discloses that a greater proportion of Korean conflict veterans have taken courses in the scientific field or other fields which require the most extensive training and knowledge.

The scientific field has attracted a quarter million Korean conflict trainees. Of this group, 183,000 selected engineering and 46,000 selected other physical and natural science objectives, such as chemistry, geology, physics, and biology.

Over half a million Korean conflict veterans have entered training in crafts, trade, and industrial objectives. Of this group, 144,000 enrolled in mechanical programs, 161,000 trained for objectives in the communications field, and 70,000 trained for metalworking occupations.

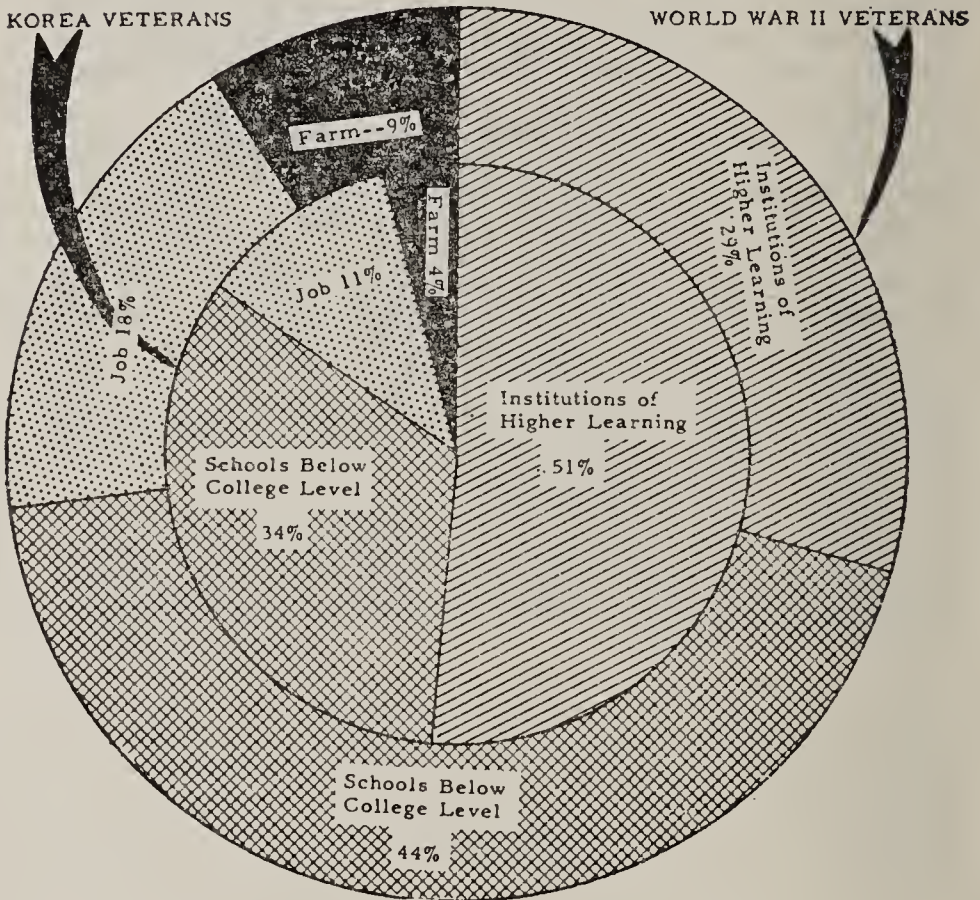
The teaching profession has attracted 129,000 Korean conflict trainees. This is a much higher proportion than the World War II program attracted.

Over a quarter million Korean conflict trainees have enrolled in managerial and business administration programs of study. Medical and related programs have attracted 60,000 Korean conflict trainees, including the premedical and pre dental students.

CHART I

PERCENT OF KOREA AND WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO ENTERED
TRAINING IN EACH MAJOR TYPE OF TRAINING

June 30, 1957



NOTE: Size of the World War II and Korea veteran circles do not represent the relative size of the readjustment training programs.

The following table furnishes a percentage breakdown of the general training objectives of World War II and Korean conflict veterans.

TABLE 4.—*Occupational objectives pursued by veterans trained under GI bills (percentage distribution)*

Training program	World War II	Korean
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Agricultural and related.....	9.8	5.0
Accounting and auditing.....	3.1	3.4
Business administration and managerial.....	8.9	11.6
Clerical and sales.....	5.6	4.2
Crafts, trades and industrial.....	33.3	24.5
Education (preparation for teaching).....	3.1	5.9
Engineering.....	5.8	7.9
English and journalism.....	0.5	0.5
Fine and applied arts.....	4.4	4.2
Flight training.....	4.7	2.5
Health fields.....	2.3	2.2
Law.....	1.4	1.8
Prelaw.....	0.1	0.3
Mathematics and statistics.....	0.2	0.5
Physical and biological sciences.....	1.2	1.9
Premedical, preidental and preveterinarian.....	0.3	0.3
Secondary and elementary programs of study.....	3.8	4.9
Social studies and welfare work.....	1.1	1.9
Theology.....	0.5	0.7
Miscellaneous (field of study not specified).....	6.0	12.2
Other types of training.....	3.9	3.6

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS OF KOREAN PROGRAM

The education and training provisions of the Korean GI bill, after which the new post-Korean program is patterned, emerged from the extensive studies of the operation of the World War II program made by both legislative and executive branch agencies during the period 1950-52. The recommendations resulting from these studies formed the basis for many important reforms, which were incorporated into the Korean program and brought forward into the recommended program for post-Korean veterans.

The program is administered by the Department of Veterans' Benefits of the Veterans' Administration through its Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service and its system of regional offices. Payment of education and training allowances is made directly to the veteran-trainee to assist him in meeting in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment. The Administrator may furnish, upon the veteran's request, educational and vocational counseling to aid the veteran in making a sound choice of an educational, vocational, or professional program.

The law provides a number of safeguards designed to avoid unsound training and fraudulent practices by veterans and school operators.

One of the most constructive safeguards against unsound training is the provision prohibiting the Veterans' Administration from enrolling eligible veterans in courses below college level, offered in proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit schools, where more than 85 percent of the students enrolled are paying institutional charges through assistance provided by the Veterans' Administration or the school. A somewhat related provision prohibits the Veterans' Administration from approving the enrollment of a veteran in an educational institution which has been in operation for less than 2 years, subject to certain exceptions relating primarily to publicly supported educational institutions. In addition, administrative controls have been provided to prevent educational institutions from assessing charges against veterans, for tuition and other fees, in excess of the established charges for nonveterans enrolled in similar courses.

As indicated, education and training allowances are paid directly to veterans enrolled in approved courses. The Veterans' Administration is not responsible to educational institutions for payment of charges for tuition and other fees. Payment of these allowances is made in arrears, usually for monthly periods, upon the basis of appropriate monthly certifications of training and attendance signed by the veteran and the educational institution or training establishment concerned. Such allowances are discontinued if it is found that, according to the regular prescribed standards and practices of the enrolling educational institution, the conduct or progress of the individual veteran is unsatisfactory.

Enrollment for avocational or recreational courses is prohibited. Bartending, ballroom dancing, and personality development courses are barred completely. Certain other courses are presumed to be avocational or recreational, but this presumption may be overcome under specified circumstances. Primary responsibility for approval of courses is lodged in the States and is exercised by State approval agencies. Although the State agencies are subject to certain minimum standards set by the law, the Veterans' Administration has no supervisory authority over their activities. The Veterans' Administration may discontinue payments to any veteran in training if it is found that the course in which he is enrolled fails to meet any of the governing statutory or regulatory provisions.

The law provides for recovery from institutions or training establishments of overpayments of education and training allowances to veterans if it is found that such over payments resulted from willful or negligent failure of the institution or establishment to report excessive absences, discontinuance, or interruptions of courses. Recovery may also be affected where overpayments are the result of false certification made by institutions or training establishments.

PAST AND ESTIMATED PARTICIPATION UNDER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Table 4 shows the general types of training taken by World War II and Korean conflict veterans. Table 5, which follows, graphically shows the number of World War II veterans who entered training in each State. Table 6 combines information with respect to the existing program with the projection made by the Veterans' Administration of the numbers who would train under S. 9.

TABLE 5.—*Number of veterans of World War II who entered training in each State.*¹

State or Territory	Veterans of World War II ²	Total entered training ³	Type of training			
			Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Institutional on-farm	On-the-job
Total ⁴	15, 411, 000	7, 800, 000	2, 200, 000	3, 500, 000	700, 000	1, 400, 000
Alabama.....	253, 000	171, 000	32, 300	70, 000	30, 000	38, 700
Alaska.....	9, 000	5, 700	1, 000	4, 000	400	300
Arizona.....	79, 000	39, 200	11, 700	17, 800	2, 100	7, 600
Arkansas.....	156, 000	102, 500	17, 500	33, 300	32, 700	19, 000
California.....	1, 253, 000	580, 800	216, 500	261, 600	13, 900	88, 800
Colorado.....	140, 000	87, 000	37, 000	25, 000	7, 000	18, 000
Connecticut.....	205, 000	87, 600	28, 700	34, 700	500	23, 700
Delaware.....	29, 000	14, 200	3, 600	6, 100	400	4, 100
District of Columbia.....	105, 000	99, 100	39, 300	49, 300	0	10, 500
Florida.....	308, 000	171, 200	38, 300	88, 800	11, 400	32, 700
Georgia.....	290, 000	191, 000	34, 400	77, 400	28, 000	51, 200
Hawaii.....	39, 000	16, 600	3, 500	11, 300	300	1, 500
Idaho.....	55, 000	33, 000	7, 000	11, 000	7, 000	8, 000
Illinois.....	935, 000	442, 600	140, 800	207, 300	31, 800	62, 700
Indiana.....	398, 000	161, 400	54, 600	66, 400	16, 200	24, 200
Iowa.....	220, 000	111, 000	31, 200	30, 200	21, 000	28, 600
Kansas.....	185, 000	87, 700	29, 700	23, 900	10, 600	23, 500
Kentucky.....	245, 000	114, 000	24, 000	38, 500	27, 500	24, 000
Louisiana.....	239, 000	155, 000	30, 700	90, 600	16, 400	17, 300
Maine.....	83, 000	38, 700	6, 200	14, 300	2, 400	15, 800
Maryland.....	242, 000	121, 900	35, 500	59, 900	2, 700	23, 800
Massachusetts.....	527, 000	246, 400	92, 100	101, 800	500	52, 000
Michigan.....	681, 000	275, 000	88, 500	140, 800	12, 000	33, 700
Minnesota.....	297, 000	142, 700	44, 500	51, 300	18, 800	28, 100
Mississippi.....	162, 000	119, 000	26, 000	44, 000	30, 000	19, 000
Missouri.....	387, 000	227, 500	51, 500	95, 200	35, 700	45, 100
Montana.....	59, 000	28, 900	7, 600	8, 800	5, 000	7, 500
Nebraska.....	119, 000	65, 500	16, 500	17, 600	12, 100	19, 300
Nevada.....	18, 000	7, 700	2, 200	3, 700	400	1, 400
New Hampshire.....	55, 000	23, 300	5, 400	8, 800	1, 000	8, 100
New Jersey.....	555, 000	209, 600	56, 600	123, 300	2, 700	27, 000
New Mexico.....	72, 000	37, 400	11, 000	15, 200	3, 800	7, 400
New York.....	1, 598, 000	790, 000	263, 000	426, 000	9, 000	92, 000
North Carolina.....	338, 000	197, 900	34, 300	65, 700	49, 100	48, 800
North Dakota.....	48, 000	22, 800	6, 600	4, 600	5, 300	6, 300
Ohio.....	858, 000	383, 100	123, 900	170, 800	19, 500	68, 900
Oklahoma.....	214, 000	135, 000	40, 000	38, 000	28, 000	29, 000
Oregon.....	166, 000	77, 000	27, 000	31, 000	5, 000	14, 000
Pennsylvania.....	1, 164, 000	587, 700	134, 500	327, 800	13, 200	112, 200
Puerto Rico.....	54, 000	43, 600	51, 000	36, 000	1, 200	1, 300
Rhode Island.....	94, 000	32, 800	12, 300	12, 800	300	7, 400
South Carolina.....	163, 000	102, 000	16, 400	49, 400	25, 200	11, 000
South Dakota.....	57, 000	25, 500	6, 600	6, 500	6, 500	5, 900
Tennessee.....	299, 000	203, 000	37, 000	80, 000	41, 000	45, 000
Texas.....	774, 000	453, 000	137, 300	200, 400	47, 200	68, 100
Utah.....	72, 000	46, 000	19, 300	13, 500	4, 000	9, 200
Vermont.....	32, 000	16, 000	4, 000	4, 200	1, 800	6, 000
Virginia.....	302, 000	116, 300	27, 600	42, 500	15, 600	30, 600
Washington.....	230, 000	110, 900	39, 000	51, 600	5, 000	15, 300
West Virginia.....	190, 000	73, 600	18, 400	28, 200	6, 600	20, 400
Wisconsin.....	307, 000	131, 600	45, 200	40, 400	12, 800	33, 200
Wyoming.....	28, 000	14, 400	4, 000	4, 600	3, 000	2, 800

¹ Totals and other data rounded.² March 1955.³ April 1955; source data show VA regional office having current jurisdiction of veterans' records. Distribution by State estimated from foregoing.⁴ Includes veterans residing in foreign countries, not identified below.

TABLE 7.—Probable participation and total amounts of educational allowances by State under readjustment training program proposed by the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (S. 9)

State	Veteran population		Experience, World War II and Korean conflict programs		Veteran population post-Korean conflict induction period ¹		Participation and allowances for post-Korean conflict veterans (1st 5 years only)	
	World War II ²	Korean conflict Dec. 31, 1964 ³	World War II veterans trained (Public Law 346)	Korean conflict veterans trained (Public Law 550) through Jan. 31, 1965	In civil life Dec. 31, 1963 ⁴	Total expected through fiscal year 1977 ⁵	Veterans expected to train ⁶	Amounts of educational allowances ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Total.....	15,432,000	5,714,000	7,800,000	2,391,000	2,970,000	6,260,000	1,421,000	\$1,933,000,000
U.S.-State total:								
Alabama.....	253,000	89,000	171,000	61,000	50,000	105,000	33,000	65,200,000
Alaska.....	9,000	7,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	8,000	1,000	500,000
Arizona.....	74,000	48,000	39,000	17,000	23,000	48,000	9,000	12,200,000
Arkansas.....	156,000	37,000	103,000	23,000	31,000	65,000	22,000	34,900,000
California.....	1,187,000	675,000	581,000	245,000	243,000	512,000	99,000	127,300,000
Colorado.....	147,000	63,000	87,000	30,000	31,000	65,000	16,000	22,100,000
Connecticut.....	224,000	92,000	88,000	30,000	40,000	84,000	15,000	16,800,000
Delaware.....	34,000	15,000	14,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	2,000	1,900,000
District of Columbia.....	107,000	30,000	99,000	35,000	14,000	30,000	6,000	8,900,000
Florida.....	289,000	182,000	171,000	71,000	70,000	148,000	31,000	41,900,000
Georgia.....	290,000	104,000	191,000	66,000	58,000	122,000	41,000	64,500,000
Hawaii.....	39,000	16,000	17,000	8,000	12,000	25,000	6,000	4,400,000
Idaho.....	57,000	18,000	33,000	8,000	15,000	32,000	7,000	10,900,000
Illinois.....	933,000	317,000	443,000	120,000	164,000	346,000	63,000	82,800,000
Indiana.....	400,000	146,000	161,000	51,000	80,000	169,000	31,000	39,300,000
Iowa.....	228,000	78,000	111,000	33,000	48,000	101,000	23,000	39,400,000
Kansas.....	188,000	62,000	88,000	23,000	32,000	67,000	13,000	17,500,000
Kentucky.....	245,000	76,000	114,000	34,000	54,000	114,000	27,000	38,100,000
Louisiana.....	238,000	83,000	155,000	47,000	50,000	105,000	31,000	53,600,000
Maine.....	82,000	27,000	38,000	8,000	23,000	48,000	8,000	10,900,000
Maryland.....	242,000	114,000	122,000	30,000	47,000	99,000	20,000	16,700,000
Massachusetts.....	522,000	174,000	246,000	76,000	85,000	179,000	41,000	47,900,000
Michigan.....	681,000	238,000	275,000	79,000	135,000	285,000	50,000	64,900,000
Minnesota.....	299,000	108,000	143,000	53,000	62,000	131,000	34,000	44,700,000
Mississippi.....	165,000	42,000	119,000	28,000	30,000	63,000	22,000	37,700,000
Missouri.....	387,000	133,000	228,000	63,000	74,000	156,000	39,000	54,000,000
Montana.....	57,000	20,000	29,000	8,000	10,000	21,000	5,000	7,400,000
Nebraska.....	122,000	41,000	66,000	23,000	26,000	55,000	17,000	26,300,000
Nevada.....	17,000	15,000	8,000	2,000	6,000	13,000	1,000	1,200,000
New Hampshire.....	57,000	21,000	23,000	6,000	11,000	23,000	4,000	5,200,000

New Jersey.....	559,000	211,000	210,000	55,000	90,000	190,000	26,000	26,100,000
New Mexico.....	71,000	31,000	37,000	14,000	16,000	34,000	8,000	10,700,000
New York.....	1,608,000	514,000	790,000	202,000	250,000	527,000	110,000	116,500,000
North Carolina.....	344,000	113,000	198,000	62,000	66,000	139,000	40,000	55,900,000
North Dakota.....	46,000	15,000	23,000	11,000	13,000	27,000	10,000	19,900,000
Ohio.....	855,000	308,000	383,000	96,000	150,000	316,000	52,000	57,000,000
Oklahoma.....	221,000	69,000	135,000	42,000	43,000	91,000	29,000	46,300,000
Oregon.....	168,000	56,000	77,000	21,000	36,000	76,000	15,000	19,400,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,179,000	346,000	588,000	144,000	199,000	419,000	93,000	115,500,000
Rhode Island.....	96,000	28,000	33,000	12,000	13,000	27,000	6,000	8,400,000
South Carolina.....	164,000	57,000	102,000	31,000	36,000	76,000	22,000	36,800,000
South Dakota.....	59,000	19,000	26,000	12,000	11,000	23,000	8,000	14,400,000
Tennessee.....	298,000	97,000	203,000	52,000	61,000	129,000	36,000	51,500,000
Texas.....	782,000	283,000	453,000	140,000	156,000	329,000	86,000	122,000,000
Utah.....	74,000	31,000	46,000	20,000	15,000	32,000	11,000	18,300,000
Vermont.....	32,000	12,000	16,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	3,000	3,900,000
Virginia.....	301,000	124,000	116,000	36,000	58,000	122,000	24,000	31,100,000
Washington.....	233,000	99,000	111,000	40,000	52,000	110,000	23,000	32,300,000
West Virginia.....	194,000	48,000	74,000	22,000	46,000	97,000	24,000	32,200,000
Wisconsin.....	313,000	117,000	132,000	43,000	76,000	160,000	31,000	44,800,000
Wyoming.....	28,000	11,000	14,000	3,000	5,000	11,000	2,000	3,300,000
Outside United States, total.....	76,000	54,000	63,000	45,000	36,000	76,000	34,000	67,600,000

¹ Veterans of service period Feb. 1, 1955, through June 30, 1967.
² As of Dec. 31, 1963, which approximates peak number of World War II veterans in civil life.
³ Includes 1,142,000 veterans who had also served during World War II. State distribution of Korean conflict veterans based on June 1960 "benchmark" veteran population statistics for States, developed from the 1960 Census of Population, and estimates of veteran interstate migration between July 1, 1960, and Dec. 31, 1964, developed from 1960 Census of Population and other Bureau of the Census statistics.
⁴ Estimate of total post-Korean conflict veterans in civil life on Dec. 31, 1963, based on Department of Defense statistics on accessions to and separations from the Armed Forces. State distribution based on "permanent address after discharge," as recorded at time of separation, in a 1-percent sample of forms DD-214.

⁵ Excludes several hundred thousand career military personnel who served during the post-Korean conflict induction period and who are expected to remain continuously in military service until after June 30, 1977.
⁶ State distribution of trainees expected in 1st 5 years is based on State distribution of post-Korean conflict veterans and State participation rates applicable to Korean conflict veterans.
⁷ State distribution of estimated education and training allowance is based on State distribution of trainees expected in 1st 5 years and State cost factors applicable to trainees under the Korean readjustment program.

TABLE 6.—*Number of Korean veterans in each State who entered training, cumulative through Jan. 31, 1965*

State	Total	Type of training			
		Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Institutional onfarm	On the job
Total.....	2,390,700	1,213,400	860,300	94,500	222,500
United States—State total.....	2,345,400	1,201,300	827,400	94,500	222,200
Alabama.....	61,300	21,600	34,600	1,200	3,900
Alaska.....	1,600	500	1,100	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	16,700	11,000	4,100	100	1,500
Arkansas.....	23,200	9,500	6,400	4,300	3,000
California.....	245,300	171,200	56,100	1,000	17,000
Colorado.....	29,800	18,800	6,500	1,100	3,400
Connecticut.....	29,900	15,000	9,400	(1)	5,500
Delaware.....	3,900	1,900	1,200	(1)	800
District of Columbia.....	35,400	17,300	15,400	(1)	2,700
Florida.....	71,000	29,000	36,300	700	5,000
Georgia.....	65,800	23,300	34,900	2,100	5,500
Hawaii.....	7,700	2,500	3,900	100	1,200
Idaho.....	8,100	3,700	2,700	700	1,000
Illinois.....	119,700	63,400	38,200	7,600	10,500
Indiana.....	51,200	27,100	16,400	3,200	4,500
Iowa.....	32,700	15,200	6,000	8,100	3,400
Kansas.....	23,100	15,300	4,500	2,000	1,300
Kentucky.....	34,100	13,700	12,900	4,000	3,500
Louisiana.....	46,500	16,800	25,800	1,300	2,600
Maine.....	8,400	3,200	2,900	(1)	2,300
Maryland.....	29,600	16,300	9,000	300	4,000
Massachusetts.....	75,400	37,900	27,600	(1)	9,900
Michigan.....	79,300	44,500	28,500	1,100	5,200
Minnesota.....	52,900	23,000	16,500	6,800	6,600
Mississippi.....	28,100	18,400	6,600	1,500	1,600
Missouri.....	63,100	27,500	24,900	4,900	5,800
Montana.....	8,200	4,800	1,400	300	1,700
Nebraska.....	23,400	9,200	5,100	6,300	2,800
Nevada.....	2,200	1,500	400	0	300
New Hampshire.....	6,400	2,600	2,400	(1)	1,400
New Jersey.....	55,000	28,200	19,900	(1)	6,900
New Mexico.....	14,000	7,300	5,300	200	1,200
New York.....	202,000	110,300	72,900	200	18,600
North Carolina.....	61,600	22,000	20,800	8,400	10,400
North Dakota.....	10,500	5,300	3,000	1,300	900
Ohio.....	95,900	52,200	32,300	1,500	9,900
Oklahoma.....	41,500	25,400	12,100	1,500	2,500
Oregon.....	21,400	13,200	6,400	300	1,500
Pennsylvania.....	144,200	63,100	65,800	600	14,700
Rhode Island.....	12,300	5,600	4,800	(1)	1,900
South Carolina.....	31,300	8,700	18,500	1,300	2,800
South Dakota.....	12,200	5,400	1,700	4,000	1,100
Tennessee.....	51,900	22,300	18,400	5,100	6,100
Texas.....	140,200	79,300	52,000	3,900	5,000
Utah.....	19,900	13,200	5,000	400	1,300
Vermont.....	4,000	1,600	800	300	1,300
Virginia.....	35,500	13,600	12,100	3,000	6,800
Washington.....	40,000	23,200	13,500	200	3,100
West Virginia.....	22,100	11,000	6,500	500	4,100
Wisconsin.....	42,700	22,600	13,600	2,700	3,800
Wyoming.....	3,200	2,100	300	400	400
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	42,400	9,500	32,700	(1)	200
Foreign—Total.....	2,900	2,600	200	-----	100

¹ Less than 50.

HOME AND FARM LOAN ASSISTANCE

(SEC. 3. OF BILL)

As conceived under the two previous GI bills, the home and farm loan guaranty program was designed to facilitate the extension of credit to young veterans who would be establishing households, commencing farming, or venturing into self-owned businesses, but who as a consequence of service at military pay scales had been deprived of normal ability to accumulate savings and had not previously established credit and employment records. For the veterans lack of credit standing, the Federal Government could supply a practical substitute—it pledged its own credit by offering to guarantee loans made on terms designed to place veterans in parity with their contemporaries who had remained in the more lucrative pursuits of civil life.

The original veterans loan guaranty program was established by the GI bill of 1944. The program enjoyed immediate success and a similar program was subsequently established for Korean veterans under the Korean GI bill of 1952.

VALUE OF PROGRAM TO VETERANS

Through June 30, 1964, private lenders had made over 6.5 million home, farm, and business loans, guaranteed or insured by the Veterans' Administration, to veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict, totaling more than \$59 billion. Farm loans totaled 71,626 and business loans numbered 238,426.

Home loans, which represented 95 percent of all loans guaranteed, have totaled more than \$58 billion in Government-underwritten credit to veterans. Primary loans were made for the purchase of 3,133,579 new homes and 2,554,850 existing homes. The remainder were secondary or home improvement loans. More than 76 percent of the primary loans made in fiscal 1964 were made with no downpayment and over 99 percent were made with maturities in excess of 20 years.

These liberal terms, which would not have been available under other types of mortgage financing, have made it possible for millions of veterans to attain homeownership at a time when their resources would not otherwise have permitted home purchase.

The veterans who have purchased homes with a Government underwritten loan are considerably younger than their nonveteran counterparts. During recent years, the median age of veteran home buyers was just a little over 32 years. According to the 1956 national housing inventory, the median age of the household head of owner-occupied, single, nonfarm, dwelling units with a VA-guaranteed mortgage was 35 years, as compared with a median age of 41 years for owners with FHA loans, and of 44 years for owners with conventional loans.

Much of the shift from renter-occupied to owner-occupied dwelling units in recent years is undoubtedly attributable to the impact of the veterans' home loan program. This development without question carries a salutary influence for the well-being of the families of the

veterans and for the general social fabric of the Nation. Certainly the vast majority of the veterans who have purchased, constructed, or repaired their homes with the aid of GI loans were enabled to do so much earlier in life than would have otherwise been the case. Since it is generally agreed that those families who live in their own homes attain a better adjustment to their community and often develop stronger family ties, it follows that a large social gain for the Nation as a whole has been obtained by establishing vast numbers of veterans in their own homes.

That veterans have exhibited such stability is evidenced by the manner in which they have met their loan obligations. Through the end of June 1964, more than 41 percent of all GI home loans had been repaid in full, while 79 percent of farm loans and 91 percent of business loans had been repaid in full. Since the beginning of the program the Government guarantee or insurance contracts with lenders has resulted in payment of claims of only 2.3 percent of home loans, 3.2 percent of farm loans, and 6.4 percent of business loans. When these losses are compared with the more than \$59 billion of loans underwritten, it must be conceded that losses under the program have been infinitesimal and that the veterans have made a truly remarkable record in meeting their loan obligations.

NATIONAL VALUES

Not only has the GI loan program proved tremendously beneficial to the millions of veteran participants but it has also exerted a profound influence in the homebuilding and mortgage-lending industries. Since 1951, there were more than 19.9 million nonfarm private dwelling units started in the United States. Of this total, approximately 16 percent were started under VA inspection procedures preparatory to their proposed sale to veterans. In addition, many new units started during the same period under inspection by the Federal Housing Administration, also resulted in GI loans. The ratio of VA starts to total nonfarm private starts during these years has varied with the availability of GI mortgage financing, reaching a peak in 1955 when 30 percent of all private starts were started with VA inspection.

The trend on VA starts is shown in table 8 below. Table 9 shows the participation by State in the veterans' loan program.

TABLE 8.—Comparative data on total nonfarm private starts and VA starts

Year	Total non-farm private starts ¹	VA starts	
		Number	Percent of total starts
1951.....	1,420,000	148,634	10.5
1952.....	1,446,000	141,274	9.8
1953.....	1,402,000	156,616	11.2
1954.....	1,532,000	307,038	20.0
1955.....	1,627,000	392,870	24.1
1956.....	1,325,000	270,675	20.4
1957.....	1,175,000	128,302	10.9
1958.....	1,314,200	102,105	7.8
1959.....	1,494,600	109,297	7.3
1960.....	1,230,100	74,609	6.1
1961.....	1,284,800	83,284	6.5
1962.....	1,439,100	77,808	5.4
1963.....	1,581,700	70,968	4.5
1964.....	¹ 1,522,200	59,243	3.9
1965:			
January.....	² 81,200	3,565	4.4
February.....	² 84,600	3,683	4.4

¹ Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census series.² Preliminary.

TABLE 9.—Closed loans guaranteed or insured, cumulative through Jan. 31, 1965

Location	All loans		Home loans		Farm loans		Business loans	
	Number	Principal amount	Number	Principal amount	Number	Principal amount	Number	Principal amount
Total	6, 618, 722	\$60, 777, 047, 063	6, 308, 458	\$59, 817, 920, 254	71, 640	\$284, 870, 776	238, 624	\$674, 256, 033
Alabama: Montgomery	89, 141	846, 420, 308	85, 164	835, 444, 288	2, 871	6, 863, 940	1, 106	4, 112, 080
Alaska: Juneau	381	2, 990, 023	290	2, 609, 585			91	3, 380, 438
Arizona: Phoenix	42, 828	406, 797, 545	41, 243	402, 182, 960	281	977, 581	1, 304	3, 637, 004
Arkansas: Little Rock	33, 796	222, 690, 110	30, 263	213, 475, 643	1, 666	3, 927, 352	1, 867	5, 287, 115
California:								
Los Angeles	544, 850	6, 196, 938, 722	536, 781	6, 165, 061, 479	160	1, 148, 595	7, 909	30, 728, 448
San Francisco	349, 089	3, 659, 345, 017	340, 172	3, 622, 748, 658	1, 086	7, 124, 048	7, 831	29, 471, 411
Colorado: Denver	100, 444	1, 050, 233, 708	92, 956	1, 021, 094, 326	5, 239	22, 283, 098	2, 249	6, 886, 284
Connecticut: Hartford	96, 224	955, 448, 326	92, 605	946, 091, 542	41	349, 204	3, 578	9, 007, 580
Delaware: Wilmington	24, 694	248, 530, 941	24, 379	247, 004, 345	146	856, 928	169	669, 668
District of Columbia: Veterans' Benefit Office	116, 369	1, 512, 900, 789	114, 156	1, 507, 502, 259	5	36, 000	2, 208	5, 362, 530
Florida: St. Petersburg	167, 626	1, 636, 612, 449	166, 268	1, 631, 669, 903	61	227, 325	1, 297	4, 715, 221
Georgia: Atlanta	122, 256	1, 125, 763, 464	117, 655	1, 111, 132, 022	2, 450	7, 267, 198	2, 151	7, 364, 244
Hawaii: Honolulu	9, 689	116, 483, 643	9, 512	115, 984, 304	1	8, 900	176	497, 439
Idaho: Boise	17, 603	139, 183, 639	16, 621	135, 332, 038	507	2, 028, 007	1, 823, 594	1, 823, 594
Illinois: Chicago	249, 774	2, 386, 988, 892	241, 487	2, 361, 440, 819	1, 920	7, 476, 821	6, 367	18, 071, 252
Indiana: Indianapolis	123, 734	913, 203, 616	118, 871	895, 639, 650	2, 283	9, 817, 439	2, 580	7, 746, 627
Iowa: Des Moines	83, 705	629, 530, 606	74, 453	597, 365, 304	5, 578	20, 035, 746	3, 674	12, 129, 556
Kansas: Wichita	60, 469	447, 078, 225	56, 417	433, 947, 007	1, 574	5, 946, 819	7, 184, 399	7, 184, 399
Kentucky: Louisville	53, 234	437, 562, 240	49, 413	420, 937, 752	2, 009	10, 118, 876	1, 812	6, 505, 812
Louisiana: New Orleans	86, 217	896, 027, 845	84, 522	891, 357, 792	382	1, 462, 860	1, 113	3, 207, 193
Maine: Togus	31, 230	187, 679, 251	28, 997	180, 885, 688	452	1, 614, 207	1, 781	5, 179, 356
Maryland: Baltimore	104, 360	881, 884, 996	102, 386	875, 935, 422	252	1, 550, 361	1, 722	4, 399, 213
Massachusetts: Boston	318, 060	2, 930, 112, 215	310, 130	2, 906, 392, 450	175	1, 215, 099	7, 755	22, 504, 666
Michigan: Detroit	244, 082	2, 197, 195, 893	238, 928	2, 180, 274, 761	993	4, 222, 545	4, 161	12, 698, 587
Minnesota: St. Paul	130, 509	1, 196, 699, 363	120, 998	1, 166, 071, 807	3, 465	13, 725, 887	6, 046	16, 901, 669
Mississippi: Jackson	42, 727	339, 074, 799	39, 437	328, 684, 571	2, 784	8, 538, 659	506	1, 851, 569
Missouri:								
Kansas City	90, 854	787, 761, 353	84, 375	765, 401, 169	3, 325	13, 718, 896	3, 154	8, 641, 293
St. Louis	67, 768	632, 534, 579	63, 525	619, 420, 684	1, 752	6, 402, 318	2, 491	6, 711, 577
Montana: Fort Harrison	14, 519	124, 534, 507	12, 996	119, 145, 714	1, 491	1, 769, 255	1, 032	3, 619, 538
Nebraska: Lincoln	32, 793	254, 824, 788	29, 817	246, 035, 164	1, 677	4, 833, 450	1, 299	3, 956, 174
Nevada: Reno	5, 550	60, 671, 721	5, 286	59, 571, 392	74	313, 189	1, 190	3, 737, 140
New Hampshire: Manchester	41, 101	285, 313, 263	38, 913	276, 565, 716	303	1, 605, 196	1, 885	7, 142, 351
New Jersey: Newark	319, 727	3, 090, 864, 000	297, 857	3, 045, 429, 360	109	766, 075	21, 761	44, 668, 566
New Mexico: Albuquerque	40, 695	389, 303, 390	39, 651	385, 425, 497	358	1, 310, 851	686	2, 567, 042
New York:								
Buffalo	129, 335	1, 164, 319, 725	126, 411	1, 151, 746, 573	774	3, 655, 803	2, 150	8, 917, 349
New York	594, 019	5, 306, 788, 990	593, 483	5, 081, 941, 086	2, 179	10, 480, 729	88, 337	214, 361, 175
North Carolina: Winston-Salem	84, 390	758, 097, 587	82, 842	751, 603, 986	482	2, 363, 994	1, 066	4, 129, 607

North Dakota: Fargo-----	14, 836	106, 100, 893	11, 121	94, 950, 930	2, 263	6, 605, 995	1, 452	4, 543, 968
Ohio: Cincinnati-----	121, 922	1, 143, 927, 881	119, 082	1, 131, 478, 331	1, 481	7, 546, 786	1, 359	4, 902, 764
Cleveland-----	193, 266	1, 821, 692, 647	190, 895	1, 810, 974, 271	1, 774	4, 714, 485	1, 597	6, 003, 891
Oklahoma: Muskogee-----	110, 512	847, 414, 248	107, 072	835, 772, 590	1, 913	6, 384, 417	1, 527	5, 257, 241
Oregon: Portland-----	39, 188	308, 368, 700	34, 649	292, 292, 271	745	3, 095, 284	3, 794	12, 978, 145
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia-----	211, 419	1, 633, 811, 949	209, 155	1, 627, 029, 221	124	809, 278	2, 140	5, 973, 450
Pittsburgh-----	148, 738	1, 137, 090, 861	142, 363	1, 137, 090, 861	1, 097	5, 481, 167	5, 278	15, 144, 583
Wilkes-Barre-----	87, 570	568, 620, 755	82, 906	548, 409, 771	1, 440	7, 393, 480	3, 224	12, 817, 504
Puerto Rico: San Juan-----	6, 735	36, 205, 325	6, 425	35, 331, 812	2	4, 300	3, 308	869, 213
Rhode Island: Providence-----	43, 607	339, 806, 694	42, 516	335, 701, 700	7	58, 250	1, 085	4, 046, 744
South Carolina: Columbia-----	44, 910	358, 957, 305	43, 239	353, 579, 792	496	1, 496, 201	1, 175	3, 881, 312
South Dakota: Sioux Falls-----	14, 021	88, 124, 482	10, 488	78, 127, 722	2, 132	5, 486, 664	1, 401	4, 510, 096
Tennessee: Nashville-----	107, 916	878, 514, 109	105, 937	870, 033, 413	1, 079	5, 143, 362	1, 900	3, 337, 334
Texas: Houston-----	110, 644	1, 005, 381, 521	109, 632	1, 001, 706, 284	333	1, 164, 531	679	2, 510, 706
Lubbock-----	71, 365	650, 812, 812	69, 739	644, 339, 094	918	4, 021, 579	708	2, 452, 139
San Antonio-----	74, 479	695, 185, 268	73, 261	690, 147, 436	398	1, 579, 152	820	3, 438, 680
Waco-----	134, 757	1, 125, 618, 937	128, 939	1, 103, 447, 315	2, 858	12, 487, 219	2, 960	9, 684, 403
Utah: Salt Lake City-----	32, 652	311, 279, 359	31, 715	308, 149, 434	190	773, 251	747	2, 356, 674
Vermont: White River Junction-----	18, 389	113, 229, 617	16, 942	107, 284, 188	734	3, 267, 483	713	2, 677, 946
Virginia: Roanoke-----	108, 723	999, 790, 660	103, 329	990, 567, 705	819	3, 926, 236	1, 575	5, 296, 719
Washington: Seattle-----	127, 388	1, 099, 700, 783	123, 288	990, 375, 670	432	2, 483, 085	3, 868	10, 842, 028
West Virginia: Huntington-----	23, 536	155, 821, 277	22, 489	151, 982, 019	413	1, 457, 162	634	2, 382, 096
Wisconsin: Milwaukee-----	99, 634	890, 352, 624	93, 044	864, 402, 075	2, 732	12, 708, 425	3, 858	13, 242, 124
Wyoming: Cheyenne-----	11, 473	112, 220, 072	10, 973	110, 223, 633	155	735, 033	345	1, 261, 406

Source: Reports and Statistics, Office of the Controller, Division of Veterans' Benefits.

The 3,133,579 GI loans on newly constructed homes have contributed importantly to the growth of our national product. Not only have these loans provided employment for construction workers, but also they have contributed to the general growth of the economy by providing markets for the producers of construction materials and for the manufacturers of home equipment. Their importance in the mortgage investment field can be judged by the fact that GI loans account for nearly 21 percent of the mortgage portfolios presently held by private lenders on 1-family to 4-family nonfarm homes.

In addition to its guaranty of loans, the Veterans' Administration has also made direct home loans to veterans. In recognition of the fact that private financing on GI loan terms was not generally available in rural areas and small cities and towns remote from metropolitan centers, the Congress in 1950 authorized the Veterans' Administration to make loans directly to veterans in certain defined "housing credit shortage areas." At the present time 2,476, or 81 percent of the 3,072 counties in the United States, have been designated as wholly eligible for direct loans; parts of 269 additional counties have been designated as housing credit shortage areas; and the remaining 327 counties are wholly ineligible for direct loans. About 66 percent of the eligible World War II and Korean veterans live in the nondesignated areas and the remaining 34 percent live in the eligible direct loan areas. On a cumulative basis, more than 37 percent of the veterans in the wholly excluded counties have obtained VA-guaranteed loans from private lending sources as compared with only 12 percent of the veterans in the wholly designated counties.

From the beginning of the direct lending program in mid-1950 through June 1964, the Veterans' Administration has made over 245,065 direct loans for the purchase or construction of homes in housing credit shortage areas, involving over \$2.18 billion of credit. To date over 13 percent of the direct loans have been repaid in full, 14 percent have been sold to private investors, and it has been necessary to foreclose on only a little over 1 percent of the direct loans made.

POST-KOREAN LOAN ASSISTANCE

It is the residential financing afforded by the guarantee and direct loan assistance which this legislation seeks to provide for those members of the Armed Forces who have served during the period of the cold war. The legislation requires these post-Korean veterans to pay a fee for the guarantee and direct loan privileges, which could not be in excess of one-half of 1 percent of the amount of their loan and which would be used to pay any losses arising under the program. In that manner a fund for the payment of claims would be accumulated, thereby making the program self-sustaining.

Post-Korean veterans would have 10 years after the termination of the draft under the Universal Military Training and Service Act to utilize their loan benefits under the legislation. Thus, no guarantee loans could be made after June 30, 1977, except that, if a loan report or application for guarantee is received by the Administrator before July 1, 1977, an additional period not to exceed 1 year will be allowed for disbursement of the loan and issuance of the guarantee. Similarly, no direct loan could be made after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

GENERAL EXPLANATION OF S. 9

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(SEC. 2)

Eligibility.—To be eligible for educational or vocational training assistance the veteran must have served on active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a period of more than 180 days, and must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. In the case of a veteran discharged from service for a disability incurred on active duty the length of his active duty service would not be a factor in establishing basic eligibility. A person serving his active duty obligation as a 6 months' reservist is not eligible for any of the provisions of the bill.

Length of education or training.—The education or vocational training period would be calculated by multiplying $1\frac{1}{2}$ times each day of the veterans' active military service between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967 and with respect to a veteran on active duty on June 30, 1967, active military service after such date until his first discharge or release from active service succeeding such date. The maximum education or training period to which a veteran could become entitled is 36 months. In computing a veteran's period of active military service, for purposes of determining his period of education or training, there would be an exclusion of time spent in certain courses of education sponsored by the Armed Forces.

Kinds of training.—Eligible veterans may use their educational entitlements to pursue the following kinds of training.

(1) School courses, both at college and below college level. These courses may be pursued full time, three-fourths time, one-half time, or less than one-half time.

(2) Cooperative courses, combining school and on-the-job training in alternating cycles. All cooperative courses must be pursued on full-time basis.

(3) Correspondence courses and flight training.

(4) On-the-job training: All job training must be pursued on full-time basis.

(5) Institutional on-farm training: All farm training courses must be on full-time basis.

Educational allowances.—A monthly allowance, paid directly to the veteran by the Veterans' Administration, is the means by which the veteran is assisted in the pursuit of a program of education. For a full-time program in an educational institution, the education or training allowance would be as follows: For a veteran without dependents, \$110 a month; for a veteran with one dependent, \$135 a month; and for a veteran with more than one dependent, \$160 a month. Proportionate rates are fixed for allowances concerning less than full-time courses, as well as on-the-job and on-the-farm training. A veteran pursuing a course in electronics on a three-fourths-time basis, for example, would be entitled to a training allowance as follows: if no dependents, \$80 a month; if one dependent, \$100 a month; and if two or more dependents, \$120 a month. From the education and training allowance, the veteran must meet all of the costs incident to his education—tuition, subsistence, books, supplies, fees, etc.

Expiration dates.—Veterans must commence education or training under the bill within 3 years after their separation from service and complete their training within 8 years after separation; however, with respect to persons separated from service prior to the date of enactment of the bill, these delimiting periods respecting commencement of training shall begin with the date of enactment of the bill. All education or training ends on June 30, 1977, except that certain career personnel may use their educational entitlements beyond that date and the method of computing the 3- and 8-year delimiting periods in career cases is liberalized so that the last period of service from which they are measured may include brief interruptions in service.

HOME AND FARM LOAN ASSISTANCE

(SEC. 3)

General statement.—This section would make post-Korean veterans eligible for Veterans' Administration guarantee loans and direct loans similar in type to those available to World War II and Korean veterans under existing law. There are, however, several notable distinctions between the proposed loans for post-Korean veterans and those already available to World War II and Korean veterans: First, the loan rights of post-Korean veterans would not extend to the business loans and insured loans which are available to World War II and Korean veterans under sections 1813, 1814, and 1815 of title 38 of the United States Code. Second, there would not be a "special" direct loan program for post-Korean veterans. Direct loans provided for post-Korean veterans would be subject to the present direct loan laws and no new direct loan funds would be authorized by this bill. Third, unlike the loans available to Korean veterans, the proposed guaranty and direct loans for post-Korean veterans would be subject to a guaranty fee in a sum not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the amount of the loan. The guaranty fee is intended to be used in the accumulation of a reserve fund sufficient to cover any losses that might arise under the program, the goal being to make the post-Korean loan program altogether self-sustaining. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The fee would be deposited in a mortgage guaranty fund which would be used by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to carry out the aforementioned purposes.

Eligibility.—To be eligible under the loan provisions of the bill, a veteran must have served on active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1963, for a period of more than 180 days, and must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. In the case of a veteran discharged from service for a disability incurred on active duty, the length of his active duty service would not be a factor in establishing basic eligibility. The widow of a deceased veteran whose death resulted from active service would also be eligible.

Purpose and conditions of loans.—The loans are for the purpose of assisting eligible veterans to purchase (a) homes, including homes on farms, and (b) farmlands, livestock, machinery, and so forth, to be used in farming operations conducted by veterans. Banks or other lending institutions would make the loans, with the Government guaranteeing 60 percent of a loan for residential real estate, or 50 percent of other

real estate loans. The Government's guarantee with respect to a real estate home loan could not exceed \$7,500, and with respect to other real estate loans could not exceed \$4,000, or a prorated portion thereof. Loans of both types, or combinations thereof, would be guaranteed with interest at the rate generally applicable under the loan program for World War II and Korean veterans. (Presently, the interest rate may not exceed $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent per annum.) The loans would have maturities of not more than 30 years; except in the case of farm realty the maturities could be for 40 years. Under certain conditions, and in certain rural areas, the Veterans' Administration is authorized to lend up to \$15,000 directly to the veteran when private capital is not available for a guarantee loan.

Expiration dates.—Guarantee loans may be guaranteed if made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application for loan guarantee is received by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs before such date, an additional period not to exceed 1 year will be allowed for disbursement of the loan and issuance of evidence of guarantee. No direct loan could be made after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF BILL

The provisions of the bill shall become effective immediately upon its enactment, except that the educational and vocational training provisions shall become effective on September 1, 1965. Persons enrolled in courses of education on September 1 would be entitled to educational allowances, retroactively, for the period between that date and the date of enactment of the bill.

SECTION 1, SHORT TITLE

The first section of the bill provides that the act may be cited as the "Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act."

SECTION 2(a), EDUCATION OF VETERANS

Subsection (a) of section 2 of the bill adds a new chapter 40 to title 38, United States Code, which establishes a program of education and training for veterans serving between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, comparable to that provided veterans of the Korean conflict by the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. There follows an analysis of the provisions of the new program identified by section of the new chapter 40.

CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY 1, 1967

SUBCHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

Section 1908. Definitions

Subsection (a) of this section defines certain key terms used in the chapter. The term "eligible veteran" is defined to indicate the basic qualifications which must be possessed by a person in order to be eligible for benefits under the act. These include service on active duty in the Armed Forces at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, a discharge or release therefrom under conditions

other than dishonorable, and total service (exclusive of any period assigned to a civilian institution for study) for a period of more than 180 days, or a discharge for actual service-incurred disability. Like the Korean GI bill, a person may not be considered an eligible veteran for the purpose of the new program while he is on active duty in the Armed Forces.

The terms "program of education or training," "course," "dependent," "educational institution," "training establishment," "State," and "Commissioner" are defined in identical terms to that applicable to the Korean education and training program.

Subsection (b) provides that benefits shall not be afforded under the new program to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service. In general, benefits of the Korean education and training program are not available to officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service but are available if they were detailed or assigned to one of the military services.

Subsection (c) contains a congressional declaration that the new education and training program is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and for restoring lost educational opportunities to those servicemen and women whose educational or vocational ambitions had been interrupted or impeded by reason of service between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.

SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY

Section 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

This section merely states that each eligible veteran shall be entitled to the education and training provided in the act and subject to its terms.

Section 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

Eligible veterans will receive education and training for not more than 36 months. The actual amount of entitlement will be computed on the basis of one and a half times the duration of his service on active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967. However, a person on active duty on June 30, 1967, may continue to accrue entitlement on the basis of service after that date until his first discharge or release thereafter. No entitlement will accrue for any period in which the veteran was assigned to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which is substantially the same as civilian courses, served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or for any period of active duty from which the veteran derived entitlement under the Korean program. The maximum entitlement of 36 months will be reduced by any period of education or training previously received under either the World War II or the Korean readjustment programs, war orphans' schooling, or vocational rehabilitation training previously received as a disabled veteran.

Subsection (b) of this section provides that in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system if his period of entitlement ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part thereof has expired, such

entitlement shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In cases of veterans enrolled in educational institutions not operated on the quarter or semester system, wherever the period of entitlement ends after a major portion of the course is completed, such entitlement may be extended to the end of the course or for 9 weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

Subsection (c) provides that correspondence training shall be charged against the veteran's entitlement on the basis of one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such a program.

Section 1912. Commencement; time limitations

In order for a veteran to receive education or training assistance he must initiate his program within 3 years after his discharge or release from active duty. However, in recognition of the fact that more than 4 years have passed since the termination of the Korean conflict period, a special provision is included with respect to persons discharged before the date of enactment of the bill allowing them to measure their 3-year delimiting period from such date of enactment. Following the pattern of Public Law 85-807, if a person is unable to initiate a program within the prescribed time because he is given a discharge under dishonorable conditions and this is corrected by competent authority, he may have additional time after the discharge was corrected in which to commence a program.

Subsection (b) prescribes that on and after the delimiting date by which the veteran must initiate his program an eligible veteran must pursue his training continuously until completion except for conditions found by the Administrator to be beyond his control or for suspensions of not more than 12 consecutive months.

Subsection (c) specifies that for the purpose of computing the delimiting periods for commencing and completing a program, a veteran's date of discharge shall be the date of his discharge or release from his last period of active duty which began before July 1, 1967. There is an important new qualification to this principle. In order that career personnel will not lose any educational entitlements which they may have earned, it is provided that such last period of active duty will not be regarded as terminated for the purpose of computing the 3- and 8-year delimiting periods by any discharge or release followed by a break in active duty status of not more than 90 days prior to reenlistment or reentry.

Section 1913. Expiration of all education and training

A veteran must complete his program by the date 8 years after his discharge or release from active duty, or 8 years after the enactment of the bill, whichever is later. A special provision permits a veteran who is permitted to make a delayed initiation because of an improper type discharge, later corrected, to pursue his program for not more than 5 years thereafter.

There is a general overall terminal date for the program of June 30, 1977; except for career personnel who continue in military service with breaks in service of 90 days or less. They may commence training within 3 years after their first separation which is not followed by a reenlistment or reentry in 90 days or less and may pursue education or training until 8 years after that separation.

SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

Section 1920. Selection of program

Subject to certain provisions designed to prevent abuses, the selection of the program of education or training and the selection of the educational institution or training establishment is discretionary with the eligible veteran. The veteran may only train in a foreign country at approved educational institutions of higher learning, and the Administrator is authorized to deny or discontinue the enrollment of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not in the best interests of the veteran or the Government.

Section 1921. Applications; approval

In order to receive the benefits of the new program the eligible veteran is required to submit an application to the Administrator. The Administrator must approve such application unless he finds that the veteran is not eligible for the benefit, has already qualified by reason of previous education or training for the objective for which he now wishes to train, or the program of education or training itself fails to meet the requirements of the program.

Section 1922. Change of program

The veteran is authorized to make one change in his program of education or training. Prior to the delimiting date for initiating a program, there are no additional restrictions upon the program to which the veteran wishes to change beyond those applicable to an original selection. However, if the veteran delays changing his program until after the delimiting date, he may only make such change if the Administrator finds that either the new program is a normal progression from the first, or that the veteran unavoidably is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the new program is more in keeping with his aptitudes or previous training.

Section 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

Two safeguards which have proved their value under the Korean program are made applicable to the new program. These are the prohibition against avocational and recreational training, and the requirement that at least a 15 percent nonveteran enrollment must be maintained before the enrollment of additional veteran trainees may be approved in nonaccredited courses. The latter provision together with the requirements of section 1925, is designed to afford assurance that nonaccredited courses below the college level must prove themselves by attracting nonveteran students who are willing to pay their own money for the instruction furnished.

Section 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

The Administrator is required to discontinue the education and training allowance for a veteran if he finds that the veteran's conduct or progress is unsatisfactory according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the school or training establishment.

Section 1925. Period of operation for approved

With certain exceptions, an eligible veteran may not receive the benefits of this program when enrolled in a course which has been in operation for less than 2 years. The principal exceptions are courses offered by public schools and by institutions of higher learning.

Section 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General

No benefits may be paid under the program to any veteran for training received in an educational institution or training establishment which is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended—the so-called subversive list.

SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO VETERANS

Section 1931. Education and training allowance

Like the Korean GI educational program, the benefits of this bill consist of education and training allowances paid in arrears to the veteran upon the receipt by the Administrator of certification by the veteran and the educational institution or training establishment that the veteran had pursued his course in the prescribed manner. The bill provides that so far as practicable the allowances will be paid within 20 days after receipt by the Administrator of the required certifications.

Section 1932. Computation of education and training allowances

Education and training allowances would be payable as shown on the following table:

TABLE 10.—*Education and training allowances under S. 5*

	No dependents	1 dependent	2 or more dependents
Institutional training:			
Full-time-----	110	135	160
$\frac{3}{4}$ -time-----	80	100	120
$\frac{1}{2}$ -time-----	50	60	80
Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -time-----	(1)	(1)	(1)
Combination training-----	90	110	130
On-job training ² -----	70	85	105
Institutional on-farm training ³ -----	95	110	130
Correspondence training-----	(4)	(4)	(4)
Flight training-----	(4)	(4)	(4)

¹ Established institutional charges, or \$110 for full-time courses, whichever is less.

² Subject to reduction as training progresses and a ceiling of \$310 per month on allowance and income from productive labor performed as part of training.

³ Subject to reduction as training progresses.

⁴ Established charges prorated quarterly. ⁷⁵ percent of established charges; entitlement reduced by day for each \$1.25.

No education and training allowance would be payable to a veteran where the payment would constitute a duplication of benefits to the veteran from the Federal Treasury.

Section 1933. Measurement of courses

Standards identical with those applicable to the Korean GI program are prescribed to be used in determining what constitutes a full-time course in certain cases. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe what will constitute full-time training in other cases and what will constitute part-time training.

Section 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions

If an educational institution charges an eligible veteran tuition or fees higher than those charged other students, the Administrator may disapprove the institution for the enrollment of eligible veterans not already enrolled. There is an exception to this—in the case of a tax-supported public institution which does not have established

charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonresident students to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course.

When an educational institution is disapproved for the enrollment of a veteran under this section, it is also disapproved for the enrollment of veterans under the Korean education and training program, for vocational rehabilitation, or for war orphans' schooling.

SUBCHAPTER V.—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

Section 1941. Designation

The chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the "State approving agency" for his State, unless such is otherwise established by law. It is assumed that in most cases the chief executive would designate the department or agency that is presently acting as State approving agency for the purposes of the Korean GI education program. If a State should fail or decline to designate a State approving agency, the bill provides that the Administrator would act as the approving agency for that State.

Section 1942. Approval of courses

An eligible veteran would be able to receive the benefits of the new program only if he was enrolled in a course of education or training which is approved by the State approving agency. To avoid unnecessary duplication, if a course is approved for training under the Korean GI program it would generally be considered approved for the purposes of the new program.

Section 1943. Cooperation

The necessity for cooperation between the Administrator and the State approving agencies under the veterans' educational program and the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon each by the bill are explicitly set forth. The Administrator is directed to furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such VA informational material as may aid them in carrying out the new program.

Section 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies

The general provisions of the Korean GI educational program for utilization by the Administrator of facilities and services of the Office of Education and other Federal departments and agencies are carried forward to the new program.

Section 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

The Administrator is authorized to reimburse States and local agencies for rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments, for the supervision of such institutions and establishments, and for furnishing any other services he may request.

SUBCHAPTER VI—APPROVAL OF COURSES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Section 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

Section 1952. Institutional on-farm training

Section 1953. Approval of accredited courses

Section 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

The standards for the approval of the types of training indicated by the section designations are carried forward without change from the Korean GI program. In each case, they prescribe minimum standards and procedures which must be met before the institution or establishment may be approved by the State approving agency or the Administrator, as the case may be. The State approving agency may prescribe additional fair and reasonable standards if deemed advisable.

Section 1955. Notice of approval of courses

The State approving agencies are required to advise educational institutions as to the courses which have been approved for the purpose of the program, with an official copy to the Administrator.

Section 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances

The State approving agencies are directed to immediately disapprove any course which fails to meet any of the requirements of the new program. An official notice of such disapproval must go to the educational institution or training establishment by certified or registered letter of notification.

The Administrator is also authorized to discontinue the education and training allowances of a veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which the veteran is enrolled fails to meet the requirements of the program, or if the institutional establishment offering the course has violated any of the provisions of the new program.

SUBCHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

Payments under the new program will be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office.

Section 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

The Administrator is authorized to provide educational and vocational counseling to eligible veterans. He is also authorized to make available information concerning the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions, utilizing the facilities of other Federal agencies for collecting such information to the extent practicable.

Section 1963. Control by agencies of United States

The prohibition against the exercise of supervision or control by a department or agency or officer of the United States over a State approving, educational, or apprenticeship agency, or over any educational institution or training establishment, is carried forward to the new program. A similar provision was applicable to the World War II and Korean GI programs, as well as to the war orphans' schooling.

Section 1964. Conflicting interests

Strict provisions are provided to avoid situations which might result in a conflict of interests in the cases of VA and Office of Education employees, as well as those of a State approving agency. The Administrator, however, after reasonable notice and public hearing, may waive the application of these provisions if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of an interest or connection by such an officer or employee with an educational institution operated for profit.

Section 1965. Reports by institutions

Educational institutions and training establishments are required to report to the Administrator the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education and training of eligible veterans. The Administrator is authorized to pay to educational institutions an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month per enrolled veteran to assist in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting the required reports and certifications.

Section 1966. Overpayments to veterans

If the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to the veteran as the result of the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to file the required report, or as the result of a false certification by such educational institution or training establishment, the amount of the overpayment becomes a liability of the institution or establishment to be recovered in the same manner as any other debt to the United States. The amount so collected would be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran.

Section 1967. Examination of records

The records and accounts of an educational institution or training establishment pertaining to veteran-trainees are to be made available for examination by representatives of the Government.

Section 1968. False or misleading statements

The Administrator is forbidden to make payments under the new program to a person found by him to have willfully submitted a false or misleading claim. If an educational institution or training establishment, or a veteran with the complicity of an educational institution or establishment, has submitted such a claim, the Administrator is directed to make a complete report to the appropriate State approving agency, and where deemed advisable, to the Attorney General.

Section 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission is directed to keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would assist the agencies in carrying out their duties under the new program.

Section 1970. Effective date of chapter

The education and training provisions of the bill would become effective September 1, 1963. It is provided that should the bill be enacted thereafter, retroactive payments of education and training allowances will be made to eligible veterans who pursue a qualified program of education or training on or after that date.

SECTION 2(b) AND (c) OF S. 5

The table of chapters at the beginning of title 38, United States Code, and part III of such title would each be amended to include the heading of the new post-Korean education and training program. These are purely perfecting amendments.

SECTION 2(d) OF S. 9

Section 2(d) makes a number of technical amendments to various provisions of title 38 which are required by reason of the inclusion of the new education and training program, as follows:

(1) By amending section 102(a), a potential conflict between the definition of dependent parent for the purpose of the new program and the general criteria for determining dependency of parents is avoided.

(2) Section 111(a) is amended to permit the Administrator to pay a veteran's necessary expenses of travel in connection with educational and vocational counseling in connection with the new program in the same manner as under the Korean GI educational program.

(3) Section 211(a) is amended to avoid a technical conflict between the new section 1961, authorizing review of payments under the new program by the General Accounting Office, and the Administrator's general finality of decision.

(4) Section 1662 is amended to provide a statutory basis for the Administrator's advising and consulting with his Advisory Committee for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education on matters arising under the new program. This Committee is composed of persons eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and management, and of representatives of the various types of institutions and establishments which furnish education and training to veterans. This Committee presently operates with respect to the Korean GI educational program, vocational rehabilitation, and war orphans' schooling.

(5) Section 1711 is amended to provide that the period of entitlement of a veteran to war orphans' schooling should be reduced by any period of education or training received under the new program for post-Korean veterans in the same way as it is now reduced by education or training received under one of the existing veterans' programs.

(6) Section 1734 is amended to provide that if an educational institution is disapproved because it overcharged a war orphan pursuing a course, it would also be disapproved for the purpose of the new post-Korean program. This amendment complements the provisions of the new section 1934 which provides for disapproval of an institution under the War Orphans' Act if a post-Korean veteran-trainee is overcharged.

(7) This amendment applies to the new program the same provisions with respect to effective dates of awards as applies to other education and training programs administered by the Veterans' Administration.

(8) Section 1611 is amended to provide for reduction in the entitlement under the Korean GI education program for any period of education or training received under the new program. This complements the provisions of the new section 1911 which provides for

reduction in entitlement for the post-Korean program for education and training received under the Korean GI program.

(9) Section 1634 is amended to provide for the disapproval of an educational institution under the Korean GI program if it overcharges a trainee under the new program for post-Korean veterans. Again, this is a necessary complement to the provisions of the new section 1934.

SECTION 2(e) OF S. 9

Section 12(a) of Public Law 85-857, which saves the World War II education and training program from repeal with respect to a few specially circumstanced individuals, would be amended to prevent a duplication of educational benefits. While this program has largely expired, a limited number of individuals can train as late as January 31, 1965.

SECTION 3, HOME AND FARM LOAN ASSISTANCE

A veteran who served on active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, would be made eligible for certain benefits of the GI loan program if his total service was for a period of more than 180 days or if he was discharged from service, some part of which occurred during the eligibility period, for a service-connected disability. The benefits which would be authorized would be the guarantee of home and farm loans, as well as loans to refinance certain types of delinquent indebtedness. The program of direct loans to veterans in housing credit shortage areas would also be made available to the new group.

To avoid duplication of benefits, no veteran would be eligible for a loan guarantee as the result of post-Korean service so long as he is eligible for GI loan benefits derived from service during either World War II or the Korean conflict. After the time for utilizing the World War II or Korean entitlement has expired, such a veteran, if also eligible for the new benefit by service after January 31, 1955, could qualify for the benefits of the new program, but only to the extent that he had not used his entitlement under the earlier programs.

As in the case of the education and training program, the benefits under the new GI loan program shall not be afforded to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

Loans may be guaranteed under the new program if made before July 1, 1977. This provides 10 years after the end of the basic service period for utilization of the benefit. An additional period of not to exceed 1 year would be allowed for disbursement of the loan if a loan report or application for loan guarantee is received by the Administrator before July 1, 1977.

Direct loans could not be made after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date. No additional direct loan funds would be authorized.

A distinctive feature of the guarantee and direct loan programs for post-Korean veterans is that such veterans must pay a fee not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of their loan to the Administrator as a prerequisite for guaranteeing or making direct loans under the program. These fees, together with all other moneys

received under the program, including those from the management or sale of properties, or the liquidation of any securities acquired under the guarantee program, would be available for the payment of guarantees and for other transactions arising from the guarantee of loans. Such fees would be deposited in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of title 38 of the United States Code.

Other provisions of this section provide necessary authority for the management of the fund and for its orderly termination at the time the program ends.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

It is the opinion of the committee that, in order to expedite the business of the Senate, it is necessary to dispense with the requirements of subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate with respect to the new chapter 40 proposed to be added to title 38 of the United States Code by the bill S. 9 and with respect to cross-reference and other technical changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill. Consequently, these proposed changes in existing law are not shown herein. All other changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, in compliance with such subsection 4, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 38. VETERANS' BENEFITS

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PART III.—READJUSTMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS

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CHAPTER 37—HOME, FARM, AND BUSINESS LOANS

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Subchapter II—Loans

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§ 1818. *Veterans who served between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967*

(a) *Each veteran who served on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his total service was for a period of more than 180 days, or if he was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a service-connected disability.*

(b) *No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this section so long as he is eligible, under this chapter for any unused benefits derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits under this chapter by reason of service during World War II or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this section reduced by the*

amount of any benefits previously obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded under this section to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before July 1, 1977, an additional period not to exceed one year will be allowed for disbursement of the loan and the issuance of evidence of guaranty. Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title.

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Subchapter III—Administrative Provisions

* * * * *

§ Recovery of damages

(a) Whoever knowingly makes, effects, or participates in a sale of any property to a veteran for a consideration in excess of the reasonable value of such property as determined by the Administrator, shall, if the veteran pays for such property in whole or in part with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration under section 1810, 1812, [or 1813] 1813, or 1818 of this title, be liable for three times the amount of such excess consideration irrespective of whether such person has received any part thereof.

(b) Actions pursuant to the provisions of this section may be instituted by the veteran concerned, in any United States district court, which court may, as a part of any judgment, award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the successful party. If the veteran does not institute an action under this section within thirty days after discovering he has overpaid, or having instituted an action shall fail diligently to prosecute the same, or upon request by the veteran, the Attorney General, in the name of the Government of the United States, may proceed therewith, in which event one-third of any recovery in said action shall be paid over to the veteran and two-thirds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(c) The remedy provided in this section shall be in addition to any and all other penalties imposed by law.

MINORITY VIEWS

We, the undersigned minority members of the committee, recalling the words of Abraham Lincoln who eloquently sounded the responsibility of the Government to "care for him who has borne the battle * * *", respectfully submit that the subject bill, the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (S. 9), does not meet this standard, for its benefits accrue to all veterans of peacetime service whether or not they have served in an area of hostilities. Thus, we oppose the bill in the form reported to the Senate. We did join in supporting a substitute amendment offered by Senator Javits which would provide GI benefits to those post-Korean veterans who have served in areas of the world in which armed conflict or other war-type conditions exist. This substitute was unfortunately rejected in committee.

Since January 31, 1955, which for veterans benefit purposes marked the end of the Korean conflict, U.S. servicemen have engaged in perilous operations in Berlin, the Lebanon, Quemoy and Matsu Islands, the Taiwan Straits, the Congo, Laos, Vietnam, and the Dominican Republic. It is these veterans with whom the legislation we endorse and offered as a substitute is concerned.

By limiting educational benefits to those veterans who serve in an area of hostilities, the substitute amendment preserves the policy of distinguishing wartime from peacetime service, a policy established during the infant days of this Republic. To the extent that military service occurs in an area of hostilities, such service for all practical purposes is transformed from peacetime to wartime service.

The substitute amendment we supported is identical in language with S. 520, introduced on January 15, 1965, by Senator Leverett Saltonstall and 26 cosponsors. This bill provides benefits substantially the same as those provided for veterans of the Korean conflict to current veterans who serve in "areas of hostilities"—areas of the world in which armed conflict or other warlike conditions exist—during periods when the United States is not engaged in a formally declared war. The bill makes the President responsible for defining such an "area of hostilities" and for determining the period during which such an area is to be so regarded. The United States would not necessarily have to be engaged in the hostilities. Thus, a U.S. adviser, observer, or instructor in an action in which the United States is not directly engaged could become eligible for the benefits provided in the bill.

This approach to aiding the cold war GI has substantial backing. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organization of 1,300,000 U.S. veterans, has supported this concept and has so indicated through resolutions adopted at its national conventions and through testimony at the hearings held by the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee.

Further support of this concept comes from California where just this month legislation was signed into law extending the State's

veterans' benefit program to California veterans of the Congo, Berlin, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and other cold war military operations. It is interesting to note that this State, which like the Federal Government has granted veterans' benefits to World War II and Korean conflict veterans, has seen fit to include only those cold war GI's who have served in areas of military operations, as is done by the substitute amendment we endorse, rather than including all peacetime servicemen, as is done by S. 9.

The Veterans' Administration has estimated the cost of the educational provisions of S. 9 to be \$1.93 billion for its first 5 years, ranging from \$326 million to a high of \$430 million annually. The substitute amendment we endorse, applying as it does to only the small proportion of veterans who served in areas of hostilities, would cost only a fraction of this amount.

We stress that our opposition is not founded on this high cost alone, but we do emphasize that this money could better be expended in the national interest in furthering higher education opportunities.

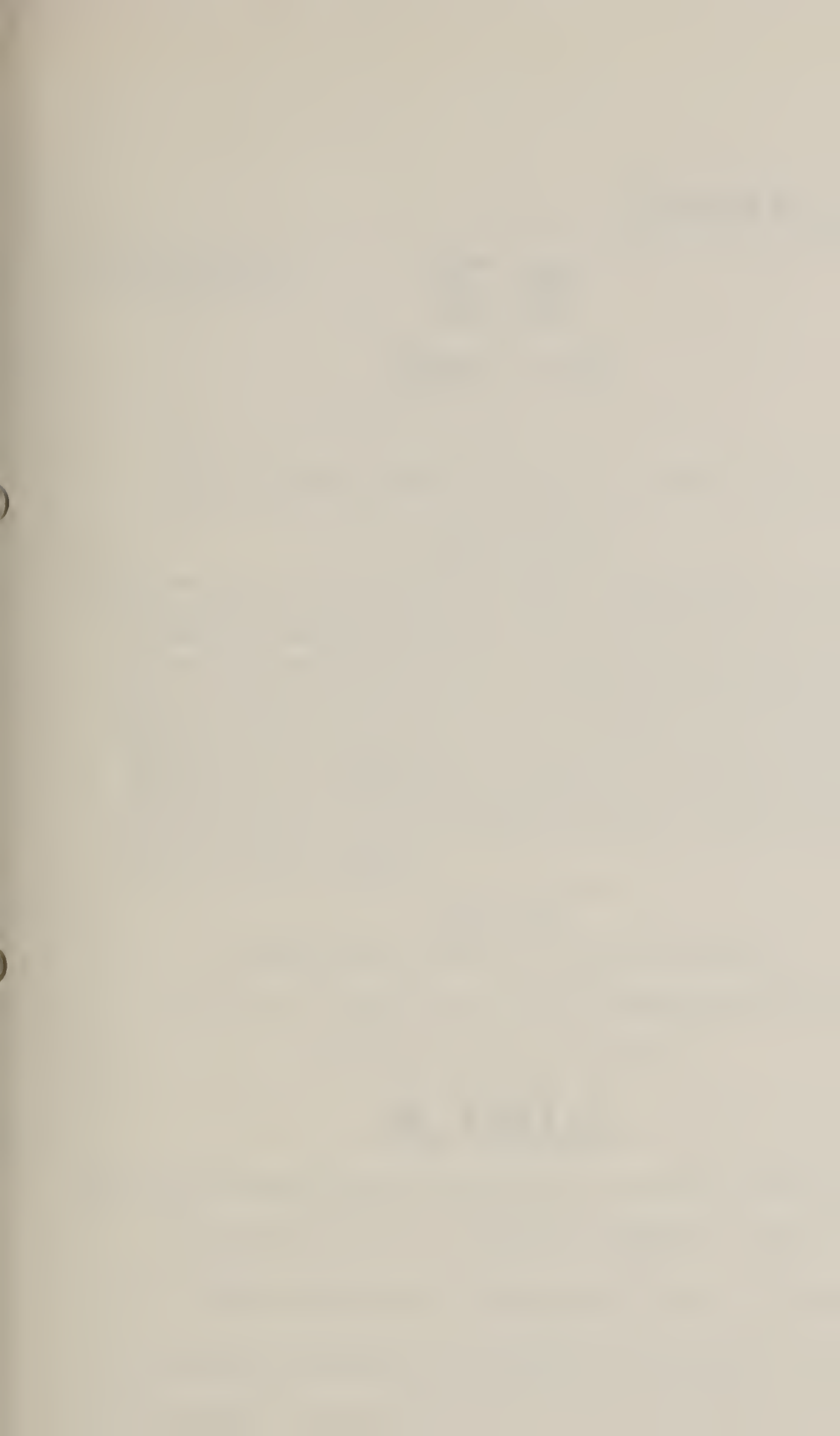
Legislation is now pending before our committee assisting young people in the obtaining of a higher education. The minority supports the equal inclusion of peacetime veterans in whatever legislation to this end is reported from our committee. The peacetime GI should not be excluded by virtue of age or other arbitrary limitations from assistance available to his younger brothers and sisters.

Finally, we cannot ignore the pragmatic aspect of the approach we advocate in terms of actually enacting legislation. During the past five Congresses, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has devoted much time in hearings and executive sessions to measures similar to S. 9. While bills have been reported, it is only once, in the 86th Congress, that the Senate passed such a bill. And, during the the same period, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has never seen fit to approve a peacetime GI bill. During the last Congress, the cold war GI measure (S. 5) reported in mid-1963 still lay on the calendar unconsidered when the Senate adjourned in October 1964.

Also, this administration, following in the footsteps of its two predecessors, has opposed S. 9. And both the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense appeared to testify against it.

Thus, the facts of a consistent opposition by both Democratic and Republican administrations and the demonstrated reluctance of the Congress to act can only impel the conclusion that if a grateful nation is to extend veterans benefits to the post-Korean conflict GI, such legislation should not include literally peacetime service. It should, we feel, only encompass those who have been subjected to the hazards of war—it is our sincere belief that in accord with long-established American tradition it is these veterans who are entitled to these benefits, and consequently we urge the Senate to adopt our amendment when it is offered as a substitute to S. 9.

JACOB K. JAVITS.
WINSTON L. PROUTY.
PETER H. DOMINICK.
GEORGE MURPHY.
PAUL J. FANNIN.



S. 9

[Report No. 269]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1965

Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HILL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

JUNE 1, 1965

Reported by Mr. YARBOROUGH, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Cold War Veterans'
4 Readjustment Assistance Act".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is
6 amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new
7 chapter:

1 **“CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO**
 2 **SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY**
 3 **1, 1967**

“SUBCHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

“Sec.

“1908. Definitions.

“SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY

“1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

“1911. Duration of veterans’ education or training.

“1912. Commencement; time limitations.

“1913. Expiration of all education and training.

“SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

“1920. Selection of program.

“1921. Applications; approval.

“1922. Change of program.

“1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

“1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

“1925. Period of operation for approval.

“1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO VETERANS

“1931. Education and training allowance.

“1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

“1933. Measurement of courses.

“1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

“SUBCHAPTER V—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

“1941. Designation.

“1942. Approval of courses.

“1943. Cooperation.

“1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

“1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

“SUBCHAPTER VI—APPROVAL OF COURSES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

“1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

“1952. Institutional on-farm training.

“1953. Approval of accredited courses.

“1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

“1955. Notice of approval of courses.

“1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

“SUBCHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

“Sec.

“1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

“1962. Educational and vocational counseling.

“1963. Control by agencies of United States.

“1964. Conflicting interests.

“1965. Reports by institutions.

“1966. Overpayments to veterans.

“1967. Examination of records.

“1968. False or misleading statements.

“1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

“1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances.

“Subchapter I—Definitions

“§ 1908. Definitions

“(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

“(1) The term ‘eligible veteran’ means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

“(A) served on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967;

“(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; and

“(C) served on active duty for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the serv-

1 ice academies), or was discharged or released from a
2 period of active duty, any part of which occurred be-
3 tween January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for an
4 actual service-connected disability.

5 “(2) The term ‘program of education or training’
6 means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum,
7 or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is
8 generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for
9 the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational,
10 professional, or vocational objective.

11 “(3) The term ‘course’ means an organized unit of
12 subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given
13 period of time or which covers a specific amount of related
14 subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certifi-
15 cation is usually given.

16 “(4) The term ‘dependent’ means—

17 “(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

18 “(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent
19 is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

20 “(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case
21 of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if
22 he is in fact dependent upon her.

23 “(5) The term ‘educational institution’ means any
24 public or private elementary school, secondary school, voca-
25 tional school, correspondence school, business school, junior

1 college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional
2 school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other
3 institution furnishing education for adults.

4 “(6) The term ‘training establishment’ means any busi-
5 ness or other establishment providing apprentice or other
6 training on the job, including those under the supervision
7 of a college or university or any State department of educa-
8 tion, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board
9 of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee,
10 or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance
11 with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal
12 Government authorized to supervise such training.

13 “(7) The term ‘State’ includes the Canal Zone.

14 “(8) The term ‘Commissioner’ means the United States
15 Commissioner of Education.

16 “(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter
17 to any individual on account of service as a commissioned
18 officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular
19 or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

20 “(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares
21 that the veterans’ education and training program created by
22 this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational re-
23 adjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to
24 those service men and women whose educational or voca-
25 tional ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason

1 of active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967,
2 and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the
3 educational and training status which they might normally
4 have aspired to and obtained had they not served their
5 country.

6 **“Subchapter II—Eligibility**

7 **“§ 1911. Duration of veteran’s education or training**

8 **“§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally**

9 “Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of
10 this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided
11 under this chapter.

12 **“§ 1911. Duration of veteran’s education or training**

13 “(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educa-
14 tion or training under this chapter for a period equal to one
15 and a half times the duration of his service on active duty
16 between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and, with
17 respect to an eligible veteran on active duty on June 30,
18 1967, service on active duty after such date until his first
19 discharge or release from such active duty after such date
20 (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except
21 that—

22 “(1) in computing the duration of such service,
23 there shall be excluded a period equal to any period
24 he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian
25 institution for a course of education or training which

1 was substantially the same as established courses offered
2 to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one
3 of the service academies;

4 “(2) the period of education or training to which
5 an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter
6 shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed
7 thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any
8 period of educational assistance afforded him under chap-
9 ters 33 and 35 of this title; and

10 “(3) the period of education or training to which
11 an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter
12 together with vocational rehabilitation training received
13 under chapter 31 of this title, and education or train-
14 ing received under part VIII of Veterans Regulation
15 Numbered 1 (a), and section 12 (a) of the Act enacting
16 this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b),
17 exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

18 “(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education
19 or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is
20 enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on
21 the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or
22 semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter
23 has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination
24 of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses
25 offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of

1 eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is com-
2 pleted such period may be extended to the end of the course
3 or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

4 “(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing
5 any program of education or training exclusively by corre-
6 spondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such
7 program of education or training shall be charged against
8 the veteran’s period of entitlement.

9 **“§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations**

10 “(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a
11 program of education or training under this chapter after
12 three years after his discharge or release from active duty
13 or after three years after the date of enactment of this chap-
14 ter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding
15 sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Adminis-
16 trator determines to have been prevented from initiating a
17 program of education or training under this chapter within
18 the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he
19 had not met the nature of discharge requirements of sec-
20 tion 1908 (a) (1) (B) of this title before a change, cor-
21 rection, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made
22 pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of
23 the military records of the proper service department under
24 section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by com-
25 petent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of

1 education or training under this chapter within three years
2 after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed,
3 corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of
4 enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

5 “(b) The program of education and training of an
6 eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the de-
7 limiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pur-
8 sued continuously until completion, except that an eligible
9 veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of
10 not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend
11 the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Admin-
12 istrator finds that the suspension for each such period was
13 due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

14 “(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year
15 period under this section and the eight-year period under
16 section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran’s discharge or
17 release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his
18 last period of active duty which began before July 1, 1967,
19 but no period of active duty performed after July 1, 1967,
20 shall be included in computing such periods unless it follows
21 a break in active duty status of more than ninety days.

22 **“§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training**

23 “No education or training shall be afforded an eligible
24 veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his

1 discharge or release from active duty or eight years after
2 the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that
3 any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education
4 or training by reason of the second sentence of section
5 1912 (a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to
6 the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a
7 period of not more than five years after the date of initiation
8 thereof; but in no event shall education or training be af-
9 farded under this chapter after June 30, 1977, unless the
10 veteran's date for initiating his program occurs after June 30,
11 1972.

12 **"Subchapter III—Enrollment**

13 **"§ 1920. Selection of program**

14 "Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible
15 veteran may select a program of education or training to
16 assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or voca-
17 tional objective at any educational institution or training
18 establishment selected by him, whether or not located in
19 the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain
20 him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowl-
21 edge which such institution or establishment finds him
22 qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the fore-
23 going provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not
24 pursue a program of education or training at an educational
25 institution or training establishment which is not located in

1 a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved edu-
2 cational institution of higher learning. The Administrator
3 in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment
4 under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational
5 institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best
6 interest of the veteran or the Government.

7 **“§ 1921. Applications; approval**

8 “Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a pro-
9 gram of education or training under this chapter shall sub-
10 mit an application to the Administrator which shall be in
11 such form, and contain such information, as the Adminis-
12 trator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such
13 application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible
14 for or entitled to the education or training applied for or
15 that his program of education or training fails to meet any of
16 the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran
17 is already qualified, by reason of previous education and
18 training, for the educational, professional, or vocational
19 objective for which the courses of the program of education
20 or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the
21 eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his
22 application.

23 **“§ 1922. Change of program**

24 “(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this
25 title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose

1 program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own
2 misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application)
3 may, at any time before the end of the period during which
4 he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training
5 under this chapter, make not more than one change of pro-
6 gram of education or training.

7 “(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change
8 of program of education or training before the expiration of
9 the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program
10 of education or training under this chapter, may make not
11 more than one change of program of education or training
12 with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator
13 shall approve such a change if he finds that—

14 “(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory
15 progress in his present program and that the failure is
16 not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his
17 own lack of application, and if the program to which the
18 eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping
19 with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

20 “(2) the program to which the eligible veteran de-
21 sires to change, while not a part of the program cur-
22 rently pursued by him, is a normal progression from
23 such program.

24 “(c) As used in this section the term ‘change of pro-
25 gram of education or training’ shall not be deemed to include

1 a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of an-
2 other where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally
3 required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

4 **“§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses**

5 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
6 ment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, danc-
7 ing course, or personality development course.

8 “(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
9 ment of an eligible veteran—

10 “(1) in any photography course or entertainment
11 course; or

12 “(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—
13 public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics
14 such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf,
15 baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport
16 or athletic courses, except courses of applied music,
17 physical education, or public speaking which are offered
18 by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral
19 part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

20 “(3) in any other type of course which the Ad-
21 ministrator finds to be avocational or recreational in
22 character;

23 unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that
24 the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his
25 present or contemplated business or occupation.

1 “(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
2 ment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any
3 nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a
4 proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational insti-
5 tution for any period during which the Administrator finds
6 that more than 85 per centum of the students en-
7 rolled in the course are having all or any part of their tui-
8 tion, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the edu-
9 cational institution or the Veterans’ Administration under
10 this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12 (a) of the
11 Act enacting this title.

12 **“§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress**

13 “The Administrator shall discontinue the education and
14 training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he
15 finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards
16 and practices of the educational institution or training estab-
17 lishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatis-
18 factory.

19 **“§ 1925. Period of operation for approval**

20 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
21 ment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an edu-
22 cational institution when such course has been in operation
23 for less than two years.

24 “(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

1 “(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other
2 tax-supported educational institution;

3 “(2) any course which is offered by an educational
4 institution which has been in operation for more than
5 two years, if such course is similar in character to the in-
6 struction previously given by such institution;

7 “(3) any course which has been offered by an in-
8 stitution for a period of more than two years, notwith-
9 standing the institution has moved to another location
10 within the same general locality; or

11 “(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit
12 educational institution of college level and which is rec-
13 ognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

14 **“§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General**

15 “The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of,
16 or payment of an education and training allowance to, any
17 eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or
18 training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney Gen-
19 eral under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835,
20 as amended.

21 **“Subchapter IV—Payments to Veterans**

22 **“§ 1931. Education and training allowance**

23 “(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible vet-
24 eran who is pursuing a program of education or training

1 under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education
2 and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his
3 subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

4 “(b) The education and training allowance for an eli-
5 gible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of
6 this title, only for the period of the veterans’ enrollment as
7 approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be
8 paid—

9 “(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional
10 course which leads to a standard college degree or a
11 course of institutional on-farm training for any period
12 when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accord-
13 ance with the regularly established policies and regula-
14 tions of the institution and the requirements of this
15 chapter;

16 “(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional
17 course which does not lead to a standard college degree
18 or in a course of apprentice or other training on the
19 job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a
20 twelve-month period, not counting as absences week-
21 ends or legal holidays established by Federal or State
22 law during which the institution or establishment is not
23 regularly in session or operation; or

24 “(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of edu-

1 cation exclusively by correspondence for any period
2 during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

3 “(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid
4 to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator
5 shall have received—

6 “(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of
7 an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course
8 which leads to a standard college degree or a course of
9 institutional on-farm training, a certification that he
10 was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as
11 approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case
12 of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course
13 which does not lead to a standard college degree or a
14 course of apprentice or other training on the job, a cer-
15 tification as to actual attendance during such period, or
16 (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a
17 program of education or training by correspondence, a
18 certification as to the number of lessons actually com-
19 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution;
20 and

21 “(2) from the educational institution or training
22 establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the
23 veteran’s certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in

1 and pursuing a course of education or training during
2 such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing
3 education or training to a veteran exclusively by cor-
4 respondence, a certification or an endorsement on the
5 veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons com-
6 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

7 Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practi-
8 cable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the
9 Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

10 **“§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances**

11 “(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible
12 veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training
13 in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an
14 education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c),
15 (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

16 “(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time
17 basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of
18 \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or
19 at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent,
20 or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than
21 one dependent.

22 “(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters
23 time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the
24 rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent,
25 or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one depend-

ent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio

1 to the basic education and training allowance as four months
2 bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training
3 on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an
4 education and training allowance under this subsection in an
5 amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid
6 to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training
7 program, for productive labor performed as a part of his
8 course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the
9 purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the
10 duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the
11 period specified in the approved application as the period
12 during which he may receive an education and training al-
13 lowance for such training, plus such additional period, if
14 any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such
15 training a multiple of four.

16 “(d) The education and training allowance of an
17 eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall
18 be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no
19 dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent,
20 or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one depend-
21 ent; except that his education and training allowance shall
22 be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent,
23 four-month period as his program progresses by an amount
24 which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran
25 has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one depend-

ent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veterans' institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

“(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

“(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the

1 same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time
2 course, whichever is the lesser.

3 “(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved
4 course of flight training shall be paid an education and train-
5 ing allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum
6 of the established charge which similarly circumstanced non-
7 veterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to
8 pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program
9 of education or training consists exclusively of flight training,
10 he shall not be paid an education and training allowance
11 under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his
12 program of education or training consists of flight training
13 and other education or training, the allowance payable under
14 this subsection shall be in addition to any education and
15 training allowance payable to him under one of the pre-
16 ceding subsections of this section for education or training
17 other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid
18 monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible vet-
19 eran and the institution as to the actual flight training
20 received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible
21 veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition
22 to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of
23 education or training other than flight training) with one
24 day of each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an edu-
25 cation and training allowance for such course.

1 “(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and
2 training allowance under this chapter for any period during
3 which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of edu-
4 cation or training paid for by the United States under any
5 provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment
6 of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits
7 paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he
8 is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the
9 job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course
10 of education and training described in subsection (b) on a
11 less than full-time basis.

12 **“§ 1933. Measurement of courses**

13 “(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institu-
14 tional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis
15 below the college level involving shop practice as an integral
16 part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a
17 minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required
18 with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods
19 per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a
20 clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical
21 or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a
22 full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per
23 week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional
24 undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a
25 quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted

1 toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-
2 time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or
3 its equivalent is required.

4 “(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training
5 in the case of all types of courses of education or training
6 other than institutional on-farm training and the types of
7 courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the
8 Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training
9 for a particular establishment other than that established as
10 the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargain-
11 ing between employers and employees.

12 **“§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions**

13 “The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution
14 has charged or received from any eligible veteran any
15 amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and
16 fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced
17 nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove
18 such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran
19 not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a
20 tax-supported public educational institution which does not
21 have established charges for tuition and fees which it re-
22 quires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may
23 charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resi-
24 dent an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching per-
25 sonnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such

1 veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month
 2 for a full-time course. Any educational institution or train-
 3 ing establishment disapproved under this section shall also
 4 be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already
 5 enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment
 6 of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under
 7 chapter 35.

8 **“Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies**

9 **“§ 1941. Designation**

10 “(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the
 11 State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested
 12 to create or designate a State department or agency as the
 13 ‘State approving agency’ for his State for the purposes of
 14 this chapter.

15 “(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or des-
 16 ignate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chap-
 17 ter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with
 18 respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

19 “(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the
 20 Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provi-
 21 sions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency
 22 shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

23 **“§ 1942. Approval of courses**

24 “(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of

1 this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or train-
2 ing offered by an educational institution or training estab-
3 lishment only if such course is approved by the State approv-
4 ing agency for the State where such educational institution
5 or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator.
6 Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in
7 accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other
8 regulations and policies as the State approving agency may
9 adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Ad-
10 ministration with a current list of educational institutions and
11 training establishments, specifying courses which it has ap-
12 proved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such
13 other information to the Administrator as it and the Admin-
14 istrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the
15 purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall
16 notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course
17 previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such
18 disapproval.

19 “(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the
20 approval of courses of education or training offered by any
21 agency of the Federal Government authorized under other
22 laws to supervise such education or training. The Admin-
23 istrator may approve any course in any other educational
24 institution or training establishment in accordance with the
25 provisions of this chapter.

1 “(c) Any course offered by an educational institution
2 or training establishment shall be considered approved for
3 the purposes of this chapter if it is in an approved status
4 for education or training under chapter 33 of this title, and
5 has not been disapproved under the provisions of this
6 chapter.

7 **“§ 1943. Cooperation**

8 “(a) The Administrator and each State approving
9 agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties,
10 functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Admin-
11 istrator and each State approving agency under the veterans’
12 educational programs. To assure that such programs are
13 effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the
14 Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential.
15 It is necessary to establish an exchange of information per-
16 taining to activities of educational institutions and training
17 establishments, and particular attention should be given to
18 the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage
19 and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restric-
20 tions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part
21 of persons connected with educational institutions and train-
22 ing establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this
23 chapter.

24 “(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approv-
25 ing agencies with copies of such Veterans’ Administration

1 informational material as may aid them in carrying out this
2 chapter.

3 **“§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal**
4 **agencies**

5 “(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter,
6 the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of
7 any other Federal department or agency. The Administra-
8 tor shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in de-
9 veloping cooperative agreements between the Administrator
10 and State and local agencies relating to the approval of
11 courses of education or training as provided for in section
12 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State
13 approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering
14 technical assistance to such State and local agencies in de-
15 veloping and improving policies, standards, and legislation
16 in connection with their duties under this chapter.

17 “(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper
18 agreement with the Federal department or agency con-
19 cerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except
20 in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in
21 advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in
22 such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of
23 Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are
24 authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

1 “§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

2 "The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts
3 or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such
4 State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary ex-
5 penses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such
6 agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining
7 the qualifications of educational institutions and training
8 establishments for furnishing courses of education or training
9 to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision
10 of such educational institutions and training establishments,
11 and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any
12 other services in connection with this chapter. Each such
13 contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance
14 with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

“Subchapter VI—Approval of Courses of Education and Training

17 “§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

“(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving

1 agency a written application setting forth the course of train-
2 ing for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained.
3 The written application covering the course of training shall
4 include the following:

5 “(1) Title and description of the specific job ob-
6 jective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

7 “(2) The length of the training period;

8 “(3) A schedule listing various operations for
9 major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing
10 for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed,
11 and the approximate length of time to be spent on each
12 operation or task;

13 “(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the be-
14 ginning of the course of training, at each successive
15 step in the course, and at the completion of training;

16 “(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the
17 establishment to employees already trained in the kind
18 of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

19 “(6) The number of hours of supplemental related
20 instruction required.

21 “(b) The appropriate State approving agency may ap-
22 prove a course of apprentice or other training on the job
23 specified in an application submitted by a training establish-
24 ment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training

1 establishment is found upon investigation to have met the
2 following criteria:

3 “(1) The training content of the course is adequate
4 to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the
5 job for which he is to be trained.

6 “(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job
7 for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be
8 available to him at the end of the training period.

9 “(3) The job is one in which progression and
10 appointment to the next higher classification are based
11 upon skills learned through organized training on the
12 job and not on such factors as length of service and
13 normal turnover.

14 “(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran
15 for each successive period of training are not less than
16 those customarily paid in the training establishment and
17 in the community to a learner in the same job who is
18 not a veteran.

19 “(5) The job customarily requires a period of train-
20 ing of not less than three months and not more than
21 two years of full-time training, except that this pro-
22 vision shall not apply to apprentice training.

23 “(6) The length of the training period is no longer
24 than that customarily requested by the training establish-

1 ment and other training establishments in the commu-
2 nity to provide an eligible veteran with the required
3 skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, tech-
4 nical information, and other facts which the eligible
5 veteran will need to learn in order to become competent
6 on the job for which he is being trained.

7 “(7) Provision is made for related instruction for
8 the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

9 “(8) There is in the training establishment ade-
10 quate space, equipment, instructional material, and in-
11 structor personnel to provide satisfactory training on
12 the job.

13 “(9) Adequate records are kept to show the prog-
14 ress made by each eligible veteran toward his job
15 objective.

16 “(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible vet-
17 eran for previous training and job experience, whether
18 in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage
19 adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him,
20 and his training period shortened accordingly, and pro-
21 vision is made for certification by the training establish-
22 ment that such credit has been granted and the begin-
23 ning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training
24 will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible vet-

1 eran who is already qualified by training and experience
2 for the job objective.

3 “(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for
4 each eligible veteran, including the training program
5 and wage scale as approved by the State approving
6 agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Adminis-
7 trator and the State approving agency by the employer.

8 “(12) Upon completion of the course of training
9 furnished by the training establishment the eligible vet-
10 eran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the
11 length and type of training provided and that the eligible
12 veteran has completed the course of training on the
13 job satisfactorily.

14 “(13) That the course meets such other criteria as
15 may be established by the State approving agency.

16 **“§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training**

17 “(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the bene-
18 fits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time in-
19 stitutional on-farm training which has been approved by the
20 appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the
21 provisions of this section.

22 “(b) The State approving agency may approve a
23 course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the
24 following requirements:

1 “(1) The course combines organized group instruc-
2 tion in agricultural and related subjects of at least two
3 hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each
4 month) at an educational institution, with supervised
5 work experience on a farm or other agricultural estab-
6 lishment.

7 “(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of
8 such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment
9 under his control.

10 “(3) The course is developed with due considera-
11 tion to the size and character of the farm or other agri-
12 cultural establishment on which the eligible veteran
13 will receive his supervised work experience and to the
14 need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming
15 for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, pro-
16 ducing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of re-
17 sources, food conservation, farm financing, farming man-
18 agement, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

19 “(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than
20 one hundred hours of individual instruction per year,
21 not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm
22 or other agricultural establishment (with at least two
23 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
24 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
25 responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction

and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

“(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

“(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

“(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered

1 does not repeat or duplicate training previously received
2 by the veteran.

3 “(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such
4 other fair and reasonable standards as may be established
5 by the State approving agency.

6 **“§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses**

7 “(a) A State approving agency may approve the
8 courses offered by an educational institution when—

9 “(1) such courses have been accredited and ap-
10 proved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency
11 or association;

12 “(2) credit for such course is approved by the
13 State department of education for credit toward a high
14 school diploma;

15 “(3) such courses are conducted under sections
16 11-28 of title 20; or

17 “(4) such courses are accepted by the State de-
18 partment of education for credit for a teacher’s certificate
19 or a teacher’s degree.

20 For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall
21 publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies
22 and associations which he determines to be a reliable au-
23 thority as to the quality of training offered by an educational
24 institution and the State approving agencies may, upon con-
25 currence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting asso-

1 ciations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically
2 accredited and approved by such accrediting association or
3 agency. In making application for approval, the institution
4 shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its
5 catalog or bulletin.

6 “(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the
7 State approving agency must find that adequate records are
8 kept by the educational institution to show the progress of
9 each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must
10 also find that the educational institution maintains a written
11 record of the previous education and training of the veteran
12 and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given
13 by the institution for previous education and training, with
14 the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran
15 and the Administrator so notified.

16 **“§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses**

17 “(a) No course of education or training (other than
18 a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not
19 been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to
20 section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or
21 private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be
22 approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the edu-
23 cational institution offering such course submits to the ap-
24 propriate State approving agency a written application for

1 approval of such course in accordance with the provisions
2 of this chapter.

3 “(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less
4 than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is
5 certified as true and correct in content and policy by an
6 authorized owner or official and includes the following:

7 “(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and
8 date of publication;

9 “(2) Names of the institution and its governing
10 body, officials, and faculty;

11 “(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal
12 holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter,
13 term, or semester, and other important dates;

14 “(4) Institution policy and regulations on enroll-
15 ment with respect to enrollment dates and specific en-
16 trance requirements for each course;

17 “(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to
18 leave, absences, class cuts, makeup work, tardiness and
19 interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

20 “(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to
21 standards of progress required of the student by the
22 institution (this policy will define the grading system
23 of the institution, the minimum grades considered sat-
24 isfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory
25 grades or progress and a description of the probationary

1 period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions
2 of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatis-
3 factory progress. A statement will be made regarding
4 progress records kept by the institution and furnished
5 the student) ;

6 “(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to
7 student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatis-
8 factory conduct;

9 “(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition,
10 books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees,
11 service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

12 “(9) Policy and regulations of the institution rela-
13 tive to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees,
14 and other charges in the event the student does not
15 enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued there-
16 from;

17 “(10) A description of the available space, facili-
18 ties, and equipment;

19 “(11) A course outline for each course for which
20 approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the
21 course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approxi-
22 mate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject
23 or unit; and

24 “(12) Policy and regulations of the institution rela-
25 tive to granting credit for previous educational training.

1 “(c) The appropriate State approving agency may
2 approve the application of such institution when the institu-
3 tion and its nonaccredited courses are found upon investiga-
4 tion to have met the following criteria:

5 “(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are
6 consistent with quality, content, and length with similar
7 courses in public schools and other private schools in
8 the State, with recognized accepted standards.

9 “(2) There is in the institution adequate space,
10 equipment, instructional material, and instructor per-
11 sonnel to provide training of good quality.

12 “(3) Educational and experience qualifications of
13 directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

14 “(4) The institution maintains a written record of
15 the previous education and training of the veteran and
16 clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given
17 by the institution for previous education and training,
18 with the training period shortened proportionately and
19 the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

20 “(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tui-
21 tion, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to
22 absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and con-
23 duct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

24 “(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is
25 given a certificate by the institution indicating the ap-

proved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

“(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

“(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

“(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

“(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

“(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

1 “(12) The institution’s administrators, directors,
2 owners, and instructors are of good reputation and
3 character.

4 “(13) The institution has and maintains a policy
5 for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and
6 other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the
7 course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any
8 time prior to completion and such policy must provide
9 that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees,
10 and other charges for a portion of the course shall not
11 exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total
12 charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the
13 length of the complete portion of the course bears to
14 its total length.

15 “(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed
16 necessary by the State approving agency.

17 **“§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses**

18 “The State approving agency, upon determining that an
19 educational institution has complied with all the requirements
20 of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting
21 forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes
22 of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter
23 and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The
24 letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the
25 catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State

1 approving agency, and shall contain the following informa-
2 tion:

3 “(1) date of letter and effective date of approval
4 of courses;

5 “(2) proper address and name of each educational
6 institution or training establishment;

7 “(3) authority for approval and conditions of ap-
8 proval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or
9 bulletin published by the educational institution;

10 “(4) name of each course approved;

11 “(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such
12 as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher
13 ratio;

14 “(6) signature of responsible official of State ap-
15 proving agency; and

16 “(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as
17 are considered necessary by the appropriate State ap-
18 proving agency.

19 **“§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of**
20 **allowances**

21 “(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this
22 chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this
23 chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate
24 State approving agency. An educational institution or train-
25 ing establishment which has its courses disapproved by a

1 State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval
2 by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return
3 receipt secured.

4 “(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education
5 and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds
6 that the course of education or training in which such vet-
7 eran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this
8 chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or train-
9 ing establishment offering such course has violated any provi-
10 sions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

11 “(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the
12 Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under
13 this section.

14 **Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions**

15 **“§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator**

16 “Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit
17 and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by
18 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and
19 Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

20 **“§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling**

21 “The Administrator may arrange for educational and
22 vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and
23 training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems
24 necessary, he shall make available information respecting the
25 need for general education and for trained personnel in the

1 various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other
2 Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized
3 to the extent he deems practicable.

4 **“§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States**

5 “No department, agency, or officer of the United States,
6 in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision
7 or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency,
8 State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency,
9 or any educational institution or training establishment.
10 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any de-
11 partment, agency, or officer of the United States from exer-
12 cising any supervision or control which such department,
13 agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any
14 Federal educational institution or training establishment, or
15 to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this
16 chapter in any institution or establishment over which super-
17 vision or control is exercised by such other department,
18 agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of
19 law.

20 **“§ 1964. Conflicting interests**

21 “(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans’ Ad-
22 ministration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while
23 such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or re-
24 ceived any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or
25 services from, any educational institution operated for profit

1 in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of educa-
2 tion or training under this chapter shall be immediately
3 dismissed from his office or employment.

4 “(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who
5 is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has,
6 while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest
7 in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratui-
8 ties, or services from, an educational institution operated for
9 profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of
10 education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue
11 making payments under section 1945 of this title to such
12 State approving agency unless such agency shall, without
13 delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the
14 employment of such person and such payments shall not be
15 resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the
16 State approving agency, or State department of veterans
17 affairs or State department of education.

18 “(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any
19 course offered by an educational institution operated for
20 profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall dis-
21 approve each such course, if it finds that any officer or
22 employee of the Veterans’ Administration, the Office of Edu-
23 cation, or the State approving agency owns an interest in,
24 or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities,
25 or services from, such institution.

1 “(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice
2 and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this
3 section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans’
4 Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State
5 approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result
6 to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of
7 such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

8 **“§ 1965. Reports by institutions**

9 “(a) Educational institutions and training establish-
10 ments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in
11 the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and
12 termination of the education or training of each eligible vet-
13 eran enrolled therein under this chapter.

14 “(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational
15 institution which is required to submit reports and certifica-
16 tions to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance
17 at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled
18 in and attending such institution under the provisions of this
19 chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the
20 expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifi-
21 cations. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and
22 at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator,
23 except that if any institution fails to submit reports or cer-
24 tifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter,
25 no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or

1 months during which such reports or certifications were not
2 submitted as required by the Administrator.

3 **“§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans**

4 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment
5 has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the will-
6 ful or negligent failure of the educational institution or train-
7 ing establishment to report, as required by this chapter and
8 applicable regulations, to the Veterans’ Administration ex-
9 cessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or inter-
10 ruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification
11 by the educational institution or training establishment, the
12 amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of
13 such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in
14 the same manner as any other debt due the United States.
15 Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpay-
16 ment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not
17 preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability
18 under this or any other law.

19 **“§ 1967. Examination of records**

20 “The records and accounts of educational institutions and
21 training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who
22 received education or training under this chapter shall be
23 available for examination by duly authorized representatives
24 of the Government.

1 **“§ 1968. False or misleading statements**

2 “In each case where the Administrator finds that an
3 educational institution or training establishment has will-
4 fully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a vet-
5 eran, with the complicity of an educational institution or
6 training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall
7 make a complete report of the facts of the case to the
8 appropriate State approving agency and where deemed
9 advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for
10 appropriate action.

11 **“§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Com-**
12 **mission**

13 “The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State ap-
14 proving agencies advised of any information coming to its
15 attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in
16 carrying out their duties under this chapter.

17 **“§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances**

18 “The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of
19 September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted sub-
20 sequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regu-
21 lations for making retroactive payments of education and
22 training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible vet-
23 erans for education or training pursued by them on or after

1 September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment
2 of this chapter.”

3 (b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title
4 is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901”

5 the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31,
1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

6 (c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III
7 of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901”

8 the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31,
1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

9 (d) Such title is further amended—

10 (1) by inserting in section 102 (a) (2) immediately
11 after “chapter 33” the following: “or 40”, and by
12 striking out “chapters 19 and 33” in section 102 (b),
13 and inserting in lieu thereof “chapters 19, 33, and 40”;

14 (2) by striking out in section 111 (a) “33 or 35”,
15 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “33, 35, or
16 40”;

17 (3) by inserting in section 211 (a) after “1761,”
18 the following: “1961,”;

19 (4) by striking out in section 1662 (b) “chapters

1 31 and 35” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

2 “chapters 31, 35, and 40”;

3 (5) by striking out in section 1711 (b) “chapter
4 31 or 33”, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

5 “chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

6 (6) by striking out in section 1734 (a) “chapter
7 31 or 33” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

8 “chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

9 (7) by striking out in section 3013 “and 35” and
10 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “35, and 40”;

11 (8) by inserting after “chapter 35” in section 1611

12 (a) (2) the following: “or education or training under
13 chapter 40”; and

14 (9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before
15 the comma following “therein” the following: “under
16 this chapter or chapter 40”.

17 SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States
18 Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817
19 the following new section:

20 “§ 1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955,
21 and July 1, 1967

22 “(a) Each veteran who served on active duty at any
23 time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, shall

1 be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections
2 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of
3 this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his
4 total service was for a period of more than one hundred
5 and eighty days, or if he was discharged or released from
6 a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between
7 January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a service-connected
8 disability.

9 “(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this
10 section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any
11 unused benefits derived from service during World War II
12 or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for
13 benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits
14 under this chapter by reason of service during World War II
15 or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this
16 section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously
17 obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded
18 under this section to any individual on account of service
19 as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
20 or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health
21 Service.

22 “(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if
23 made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application
24 for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before
25 July 1, 1977, the loan may be guaranteed after such date.

1 Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made
2 after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued
3 by the Administrator on or before that date.

4 “(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtain-
5 ing a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no
6 loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until
7 the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected
8 and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee
9 shall be established from time to time by the Administrator,
10 but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of
11 the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be in-
12 cluded in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds
13 thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected
14 hereunder in the revolving fund established under the pro-
15 visions of section 1824 of this title.”

16 (b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37
17 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below
“1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”

18 the following:

“1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.”

19 (c) Section 1822 (a) of such title is amended by strik-
20 ing out “or 1813”, and inserting in lieu thereof “1813, or
21 1818”.

A BILL

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HILL, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOMY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio

JANUARY 6, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

JUNE 1, 1965

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business Postage and Fees Paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued

June 23, 1965

For actions of

June 22, 1965

89th-1st; No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS. House passed cigarette labeling bill. House committee reported public works and economic development bill. House Rules Committee cleared poverty bill. House committee approved feed grains title of farm bill.

HOUSE

1. CIGARETTE LABELING. Passed with amendment S. 559, to regulate the labeling of cigarettes. House conferees were appointed. pp. 13897-913
2. PUBLIC WORKS; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment S. 1648, the proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (H. Rept. 539). p. 13943
3. POVERTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 8283, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964. p. 13943

4. FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee "approved the feed grains title, as amended by the subcommittee" on H. R. 7097, the farm bill. pp. D557-8
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 9220, the public works appropriation bill, which includes funds for St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Delaware River Basin Commission, Bureau of Reclamation, etc. pp. 13870-91
Made it in order to consider a continuing resolution any day next week.
p. 13867
6. WATER PROJECTS. Received the conference report on S. 1229, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects (H. Rept. 538). pp. 13867-70
7. DISASTER RELIEF. Rep. Culver spoke in favor of amending the Agriculture Acts to "take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965." p. 13942
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced that the poverty bill would be taken up following the defense appropriation bill. pp. 13942-3

SENATE

9. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6453. Conferees were appointed. pp. 13819-20, 13824-38
10. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7105, to continue the Export Control Act for 4 years.
p. D555
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1098, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply (amended); and S. 1727, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system (amended).
p. D555
12. RESEARCH. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 949, to promote economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise (amended). p. D555
13. TRADE FAIRS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4525, to continue authority to develop American-flag carriers and promote the foreign commerce of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs. p. D555
14. EDUCATION. Sen. Yarborough spoke in support of his bill, S. 9, the GI education bill, and inserted several letters commending the bill. pp. 13816-7
15. ANIMAL DISEASE. Sen. Aiken inserted a USDA release, "Vermont Holds Three National Records in Animal Disease Eradication, USDA Reports." p. 13802
16. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Hill inserted an editorial, "Charging for SCS Service-- A Bad Move." p. 13807

agility and strength of a young man of 35? Nowhere in your letter do you allow for the normal deterioration of the body—or isn't that supposed to happen to IRS employees?

Page 1, paragraph 1, you speak in glowing terms of Commissioner Caplin. Everything I have written about former Commissioner Caplin is a reflection of the low esteem in which many IRS employees themselves hold him. He might have been everything you say he was, but unfortunately your description of Mr. Caplin doesn't fit the former Commissioner as his image comes through down to many of the grassroots employees.

It is a fact of life that when a jury hears a case the final judgment is made not upon what the truth is—but upon what the jury believes to be the truth. So long as a man creates an appearance of evil this is the conviction of the observer, and no amount of explanation can change that conviction. Mr. Caplin may have had the deep respect of IRS as you claim, but with hundreds of IRS employees with whom I have spoken no man could be more detested.

In the next to the last paragraph on page 4, you state without qualification that no IRS employee is considered guilty until proven innocent. We have received a number of letters to the editor on this subject from your employees—some of which were published in last week's *Nutley Sun*, and more in future issues. The consistent gripes of these writers is the very condition you deny—they believe IRS management assumes them guilty of wrongdoing and they are obliged to prove their innocence.

In the last paragraph on page 1, you indicate that the Inspection Service was created in 1952 to prevent the recurrence of the tax scandals disclosed in 1950-51. When the Inspection Service was created in 1952 the sophisticated electronic snooping devices of today were unknown to mankind. Twelve years have gone by since the creation of your Inspection Service. I think the time has arrived when Congress should examine the history of the Inspection Service during the last 12 years. Congress should want to know whether or not the Inspection Service is invading the privacy of your employees and our citizens. Congress should want to know whether or not the Inspection Service is hewing to its original purpose without violating the established moral and legal rights of man. Did Congress, in 1952, unwittingly create a gestapo police force to harass IRS employees, public officials, and private citizens?

I would imagine you should want the answers just as much as Congress would.

It is not my purpose to engage you in weekly exchanges of correspondence to be published in my newspapers. However, if this is your choice I would most certainly accommodate your wish.

It is my belief that you are sincerely interested in eliminating the national scandal reviewed in my editorials.

I trust you accept my interest in the subject at face value. It is my understanding that some of top management is speculating over the motives which inspired my series of editorials. Sometimes it is just possible that people like me take action simply because a wrong is being done.

With regard to my editorials it is as simple as that.

Perhaps you may be curious as to what started me on this editorial campaign. On the evening of September 14 I was talking with a business friend who had just finished reading his newspaper and was shocked over a comment made by Congressman CORNELIUS GALLAGHER, of Hudson County. Congressman GALLAGHER made a statement reported by the press in which he complimented Secretary of Labor Wirtz for banning electronic and other snooping devices in his Department. The article went on to state that Congressman GALLAGHER was hopeful that

other Federal agencies would follow the lead of Labor Secretary Wirtz. My friend expressed astonishment that the use of electronic snooping devices were prevalent in many of the Federal agencies. We discussed the matter thoroughly and came to the joint conclusion that such odious activity had no place in the America we love. The talk refreshed my recollection of complaints I heard from hundreds of IRS and postal employees over the last several years who reported suspicions of electronic Peeping Tom devices, wiretapping, etc.

Rather than let you wonder the source of my editorial motivation, I thought putting it on the table would lay to rest any concern that you might have over speculation that my editorial series stems from less pure motives.

You conclude your letter on page 4 with the observation that you would appreciate my bringing to your attention any specific information as to illegal investigative approaches, etc. There are several complaints that IRS employees have made to me personally that I would be glad to bring to your attention. There are still other complaints that IRS employees would communicate only to a congressional investigating committee out of fear of reprisals from top management at the District level should it learn of their complaints.

I stand ready to serve the cause of good government and the maintenance of a free society. I stand ready to cooperate with you to the end that we can obtain these objectives and still send tax cheaters and treacherous Federal employees to jail. I offer you my complete cooperation. I shall be more than happy to visit Washington to confer with you, at my expense, should you so desire.

Your letter fails to disclose whether or not any copies of it have been distributed to anyone but myself. If, in the event your letter of November 3 was distributed to other persons, I think you will agree with me it is only fair that a copy of this letter and the *Sun* editorial series be placed in the hands of persons unknown to me who received your letter of November 3.

In closing may I suggest you consider issuing an order banning the indiscriminate use of electronic snooping devices employed to eavesdrop upon your employees as Labor Secretary Wirtz did for his employees?

Sincerely,

FRANK A. ORECHIO.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, NOVEMBER 24, 1964

To Newark District Employees:

By this time I know that many of you have either read or heard about a series of articles which have appeared in the *Nutley Sun* and *Belleville Times-News* during the past several weeks, leveling criticism at the Internal Revenue Service for the methods used to insure the integrity of the Service.

These articles are a matter of deep concern to all levels of management within the Service; they do not, unfortunately, provide a balanced, objective report of what is involved in the current investigations. No single message such as this can bring into focus all of the factors involved; but it is important, I feel, to identify as many significant points as we can.

As many of you know, a letter of November 3, 1964, from Acting Commissioner Harding, which responded to certain editorials in the *Nutley Sun* and *Belleville Times-News*, was published in the November 12 issue of these papers. On the possibility that you may not have seen Mr. Harding's letter, I am attaching a copy and urge that you read it carefully. The letter contains an excellent description of the Service's integrity program and the reasons for it, and of equal importance, it provides forthright answers to the charges made in the several editorials.

The number of individuals within the Service who have compromised their integrity in the course of official business is extremely small compared to the total number of scrupulously honest employees; yet, it has happened and it can happen. Even without investigative effort, the voluntary confessions and admissions of certain of these employees have made this clear to all of us.

As a practical matter, however, we know that generally all elements of the criminal act are concealed or intended to be concealed to the maximum extent. Therefore, in most cases, only by thorough, painstaking investigation is there any likelihood that sufficient evidence can be pieced together to reveal the total scheme and the role of the individuals involved. For this purpose, the inspection service is indispensable. The very due process requirement of Federal law and regulations which act to protect the blameless against arbitrary and unjustifiable actions, also act to require the production of specific and detailed factual information in order to determine whether administrative or criminal action is warranted.

I am confident that none of us would advocate any other procedure; this one affords maximum protection to all employees. The Service does ask, expect, and requires employees to cooperate in investigative efforts. This very requirement is in recognition of the presumption of innocence; it is grounded in the belief that an employee who has nothing to hide will welcome, if not demand, the right to make clear his role in any matter of interest to the Service. Further it recognizes that we all have a vested interest in identifying and disciplining the wrongdoer. Actually, upon completion of the vast majority of investigations, we find that the facts gathered by the inspection service result in a conclusion that the allegations which initiated the matter are without basis in fact.

As a result of the intensive efforts on the part of the inspection service found necessary to insure the integrity of the Service, many employees have registered complaints about certain investigative methods of the inspection service to Newark district management through representatives of NAIRE—and this means of communication, I might add, is entirely proper and completely within the purview of the employee-management corporation program. In order that responsible NAIRE representatives may have the opportunity for free and open discussion regarding these complaints, your district director and I have worked with Mr. Vernon Acree, Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) and members of his staff to arrange a meeting at the Newark district office with these representatives. Regional and district management officials also plan to be present.

I also want to refer to an allegation in the *Nutley Sun* edition of November 19, 1964, to the effect that Internal Revenue agents "are driven to make decisions against the taxpayer for fear a number of Uncle Sam's gestapo will come along a year later to question his integrity." Further, that members of the district review staff are also fearful of being second-guessed by the "gestapo" at some later date and many times send a case to the field for additional work and additional taxes from the taxpayer.

Our total experience in the mid-Atlantic region leads only to the conclusion that there is no basis in fact for these statements. Revenue agents and reviewers are selected and trained with the view of developing mature, professional officers who must and are expected to make innumerable judgmental decisions each day in the course of examinations. They understand thoroughly that objectivity and the quality of professional independence are essential attributes of these decisions. If there are any examiners to whom this is a matter of concern, I ask that you read Revenue Procedure 64-22, published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin No. 1964-22, dated June 1, 1964.

Let me close this message by assuring you that the Internal Revenue Service will always support and protect the innocent and conscientious employee. Your district director, the inspection service and I are all vitally concerned with respecting the rights of all employees and you may be certain only those actions will be taken which are wholly consistent with the letter and spirit of the law and regulations.

DEAN J. BARRON,
Regional Commissioner.

JUNE 4, 1965.

HON. BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.,
Chief Counsel, U.S. Senate, Committee
on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on
Administrative Practice and Procedure,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FENSTERWALD: In a letter dated May 19, I received an invitation from U.S. Senator EDWARD V. LONG, chairman of your subcommittee, to consider the possibility of appearing as a witness before the committee at a mutually convenient time.

On May 28, I replied in the affirmative. With respect to your interest in the Internal Revenue Service and its invasion of its employees' privacy, the thought occurred to me that you might be interested in some of the sentiments expressed by the then Acting Commissioner Bertrand Harding contained in a letter to me of November 3, 1964. Your particular attention is directed to the language of paragraph 4 of page 1:

"I am certain that the vast bulk of our employees recognize such vigilance as a necessary condition of employment, just as it would apply to employees of banks and other institutions that handle other people's money."

On page 2, paragraph 3, Mr. Harding's letter begins with:

"It is true that our inspection service uses modern detection devices, but only those that are legal."

When this sentence is considered in the frame of reference relating to the language contained in paragraph 4, page 1, of Mr. Harding's letter, it appears to me that the conclusion properly may be drawn that the Internal Revenue Service admits the use of electronic snooping devices in its effort to police the integrity of its employees.

I answered Acting Commissioner Harding's letter on November 13, 1964, and for your perusal, I enclose a copy of that answer.

I am also enclosing, for your perusal, a message sent to all 1,700 Newark district employees by Regional Commissioner Dean J. Barron. Commissioner Barron went to great extremes to deny all the statements made in my editorials. Despite his denials, in paragraph 2, page 2, Commissioner Barron makes some devastating admissions.

Incidentally, the top brass meeting was held as indicated by Commissioner Barron and some reforms were initiated.

March of this year saw the sudden transfer of Newark District Director Turbett to a berth in Cleveland.

Assistant Director Ralph Rauen was transferred to Chicago.

Assistant Regional Commissioner for Inspection Earl Fous was transferred from the Philadelphia region, which encompasses Newark, to Atlanta, Ga.

This hatchet job never before happened in the Internal Revenue Service.

The transfer was so sudden that it caught former Newark District Director Turbett in the middle of substantial kitchen renovating work.

I've been told these heads rolled because of the allegations I made in my various editorials, which allegations were checked out by the Washington office of the Internal Revenue Service and the investigation substantiated my charges. We will probably never receive an admission of this fact.

Before you get too far into your Internal Revenue Service hearings, may we have the opportunity of a short chat to discuss some suggestions that I think you might want to consider?

Obligingly yours,

FRANK A. ORECHIO.

NEW ARGENTINE DECREE ALARMS U.S. DRUGMAKERS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, a news item which was published in the June 15 issue of the New York Journal of Commerce reports that the American pharmaceutical industry has become alarmed over a new Argentine decree which seriously imperils the future of the industry there.

I feel that it would be well for the administration and for all of us in Congress to watch very closely the further developments, for the stage is being set for another violent wrench to an economy that is notably shaky.

The health and well-being of the Argentine people will clearly be endangered if that nation's drug industry is forced into bankruptcy and collapse. It is to be hoped that the Argentine regime will reconsider its arbitrary and unrealistic decree while there is still time.

I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of Commerce article of June 15 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW ARGENTINE DECREE ALARMS U.S. DRUG- MAKERS

The American pharmaceutical industry has become alarmed over a new Argentine decree which, the companies feel, seriously imperils the future of the business there.

The new measure, decree 3042, fixing prices of medicines in Argentina, is due to come into effect on June 28. It reportedly would reduce prices by 40 percent below their current levels. Given the inflationary situation through which Argentina has been passing, this would, the drug firms claim, wipe out profits altogether and drive them out of business.

If the measure does prove to bring this result, it would have far-reaching implications for foreign investments in Argentina generally.

According to Walter Wien, director of the Office of International Relations at the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Washington, the Argentine industry produces "virtually 100 percent" of all medicines consumed in the country, as well as a small volume for export.

About 27 percent of the industry is controlled by North American firms, he said. About 23 percent is European, and 35 percent is locally owned, he added. The remaining 15 percent is not identified.

Mr. Wein warned that the decree "condemns the entire Argentine pharmaceutical industry to bankruptcy." This, he noted, would cost more than 20,000 people their jobs.

EDUCATORS CITE NEED FOR GI EDUCATION BILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, men and women who take an active, day-to-day part in the training of our student population are more than ever aware of the pressing requirement for a new GI

education bill. I ask unanimous consent that three letters from prominent educators who voice support of the cold war GI education bill, S. 9, be printed at this point in the RECORD. The first letter is from Gibb R. Madsen, dean of students at Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, Calif., and is dated June 7, 1965. The second letter is from Melvin E. Fuller, director of the evening program and continuing education at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., and is dated June 9, 1965. The third letter is from Philip J. Doherty, assistant development director, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., and is dated June 11, 1965. From Massachusetts to Virginia to California, colleges urge the enactment of a GI education bill. It is time for the Senate to act.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOOTHILL COLLEGE,

Los Altos Hills, Calif., June 7, 1965.

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: I would like to add my encouragement for the passage of S. 9, the cold war GI bill.

My experience with veterans at this institution has been very positive in terms of their conscientious application to their college work. I feel that the treatment of these veterans, similar to that of the veterans of World War II, is completely justified.

Sincerely yours,

GIBB R. MADSEN,
Dean of Students.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,
Salem, Va., June 9, 1965.

Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have read with interest that you have introduced Senate bill 9 which deals with education for cold war veterans. This is of vital interest to me being as I received both of my degrees through the Korean GI bill. Also, I am very much interested since I am presently involved in higher education.

The thing that concerns me most about this bill is that the monetary allotment for the recipients has remained the same as it was under the Korean GI bill. As you know, \$110 will not pay what it did in 1953-54. Also, the tuition and cost of going to college has almost doubled since 1950. Therefore, I would like to propose that you and your 41 cosponsors consider an allotment of \$135 a month for a person with no dependents; \$160 a month for those with 1 dependent, and \$200 a month for those who have more than 1 dependent.

I know that the educational bills are not supposed to totally pay a person's way to go to college. However, there are several factors to consider on this. If enough money is not forthcoming, then a person cannot afford to go to school. It just is not enticing enough to draw these people into the colleges. Those who do come, and particularly those with dependents will find it necessary to have part-time jobs. This will take time away from their studies and the vital extracurricular activities that are so necessary for a well-rounded college education.

I hope that the above recommendation may receive favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN E. FULLER,
Director, Evening Program and Continuing Education.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
Worcester, Mass., June 11, 1965.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: I am writing to inform you of my personal support of your bill Senate No. 9 extending the GI bill to veterans of the cold war.

In view of the circumstances taking place in Vietnam, and the Dominican Republic, it would seem that veterans, like myself, who served after January 31, 1955, should be eligible for the benefits included in your proposed legislation.

Many thanks for your interest in us.

Sincerely,

PHILIP J. DOHERTY,
Assistant Development Director.

COMMUNIST HARASSMENT OF VIETNAM SERVICEMEN'S KIN

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, there is no more cruel or more fiendish form of harassment than that practiced by anonymous telephone callers who use the telephone as an instrument of terror or of torment.

We are accustomed to thinking of these "telephone terrorists," as either criminals or crackpots.

Certainly this is true in most cases. But it is not commonly realized that this merciless weapon is also used in a calculated political manner by the Communist movement against its opponents in this country and in other free countries.

The evidence is now accumulating that we are confronting an organized campaign of telephone harassment of Vietnam servicemen's families, the only conceivable purpose of which can be to undermine the morale, or seek to undermine the morale, of our forces in Vietnam.

The first such instance was reported in the New York Times on June 10. The widow of Capt. Christopher O'Sullivan, a 28-year-old Army captain killed in Vietnam, received a number of anonymous calls and letters. The first caller said to her about her husband:

He didn't belong in Vietnam in the first place. Your husband got what he deserved. I am glad * * * It serves him right.

The Times reported that this call shocked Mrs. O'Sullivan so much that she fainted. Later she had her telephone number changed to an unlisted one. But when the funeral for Captain O'Sullivan was held on June 10, Police Commissioner Vincent Broderick personally commanded a 30-man security force to cope with the possibility of any demonstration.

An AP dispatch from Da Nang, Vietnam, yesterday, reports that American servicemen are reacting with bitterness and anger to reports from home that their wives and families are being subjected to harassing calls from people opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to insert into the RECORD an article from the New York Times of June 10, and the AP dispatch from the Baltimore Sun of this morning's date, dealing with this matter.

The AP dispatch to which I have referred spoke of the telephone callers as cranks. At another point it suggested that the calls may have originated with so-called antiwar groups.

These are interpretations I cannot accept.

I am certain that no member of a pacifist movement, no matter how opposed he might be to our presence in Vietnam, would resort to this kind of inhuman tactic.

For that matter, I find it difficult to believe that even psychopathic or criminal elements could stoop to such base inhumanity.

The nature of the call, and past experiences with similar campaigns of harassment, suggest that what is involved here is the organized apparatus of the American Communist Party.

I recall that when Judge Irving Kaufman, one of this country's most eminent jurists, presided over the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and passed sentence of death on them after their conviction by the jury, both Judge Kaufman and his wife were harassed by telephone calls for months on end, at all hours of the day and night. They changed their phone number several times, but each time the Communists, in some way, discovered their new number, and the campaign of harassment began all over again. This entire sordid story was the subject of an article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled "The Ordeal of Judge Kaufman."

Mr. President, words cannot express the contempt that I feel for those who, for political motivation, stoop to tactics so base and inhuman. I am certain that this feeling of contempt is shared by the overwhelming majority of the American people.

It is my hope that at least some of those involved in this national campaign of telephone harassment will be brought to book so that the American people may get a clearer look at them and so that we will have an opportunity to learn something about their political motivation and associations.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 10, 1965]

POLICE GUARD RITES FOR VIETNAM HERO

Police Commissioner Vincent Broderick commanded a 30-man security force today at the funeral of an Army captain killed in Vietnam. The victim's family had been subjected to gloating anonymous calls and unsigned letters.

A high police official said it had been feared that the funeral of 28-year-old Capt. Christopher O'Sullivan would be turned into a demonstration against U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

The security force was stationed both inside the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church in Astoria, Queens, and for two blocks around it. Two police riot vans were parked nearby.

But no demonstration was staged.

After the Ranger company commander's death May 30, his widow began receiving the calls and letters. Members of the family said they contained such statements as:

"He didn't belong in Vietnam in the first

place * * * Your husband got what he deserved * * * I'm glad * * * It serves you right."

The first call shocked Mrs. O'Sullivan so much that she fainted. Later she had her telephone number changed and unlisted. She lives in Astoria with their two sons, 3 and 4.

[From the Baltimore Sun]

ANTIWAR HECKLING OF KIN RANKLE GI'S IN VIETNAM

DA NANG, VIETNAM, June 20.—American servicemen here are reacting with bitterness and anger at reports from home that their wives and families are being subjected to crank calls from people opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Ranking American officers feel the attacks upon the servicemen's families could, in time, adversely affect morale among the fighting men in South Vietnam.

A number of the U.S. servicemen have reported to their superiors that their parents or wives have been approached by so-called antiwar groups.

IT SERVES YOU RIGHT

Some of the servicemen expressed extreme bitterness over the case involving the widow of Army Capt. Christopher O'Sullivan, of Queens, N.Y. O'Sullivan was killed and the Vietnamese unit he advised was virtually wiped out on Memorial Day.

Soon afterward Mrs. O'Sullivan received anonymous telephone calls and letters saying "Your husband got what he deserved." "It serves you right." "He didn't belong in Vietnam in the first place."

Newspaper clippings reporting the incident in New York quickly circulated through Da Nang, where O'Sullivan had been stationed.

An Air Force pilot who did not know O'Sullivan said, "How could anyone do something like that even though they thought the war is wrong."

Col. Howard St. Clair, of Columbus, Ga., senior American adviser to the Vietnamese 1st Army Corps, said of the O'Sullivan incident:

"This is my third war and I can't recall anything like this before. It's disgusting, but I don't believe it has had any appreciable effect on morale. If it continues, then we would have a problem."

Mrs. O'Sullivan, who lives with her two sons, was forced to obtain an unlisted telephone number. A number of servicemen here reported their wives had done the same thing because of calls or the threat of them.

An Army major reported that several persons called on his wife and tried to convince her that he was trapped in sin because of the "evil war in Vietnam."

"They will be stoning the wounded at home soon, just like they did in France during the Indochina war," the veteran of 11 months in Vietnam said.

Most servicemen asked about the situation requested not to be quoted by name because of the fear of pressure on their families.

A Marine helicopter door gunner said, "A lot of us are going to get zapped (killed or wounded) over here. They tell us we're here to stop communism. But some of the newspaper clippings I've been getting from home make it sound like some people think we're the aggressors and not the Communists. That's just nuts."

PILOT'S OPINION

A pilot said, "They do us a lot of damage. I get about as upset about those college kids who want to send medicine to the Vietcong as I do by the Communists."

A Special Forces sergeant said, "I wonder if those kids aren't secretly worried about

the war lasting long enough that they will have to fight it themselves."

Many servicemen write off segments of antiwar feeling in the United States as the product of what one called the oddball left. Some GI's who have attended college believe the teach-ins and protests in colleges are youths attempting to establish identity through protest for its own sake.

WHOLE THING HURTS

"Hell, some of them will wind up rich bankers and doctors worried about the crank ideas of their own kids," an officer in an armored outfit said. "But the whole thing hurts, nonetheless."

A staff sergeant said, "Most of those people who are so hot to tell the world what vicious animals we are would change their minds pretty quickly if they could come here and see the war as it is."

"I saw a lot of dead civilians during Korea; but I never saw atrocities like the VC (Vietcong) have pulled."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SUPPORTS PENDING BIRTH-CONTROL LEGISLATION—REPORT ON HEARINGS ON SENATE BILL 1676

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, hearings opened today on Senate bill 1676 and related bills, which seek to coordinate birth-control information and to make it available, upon request, in the United States and overseas.

A part of the motivation of the hearings is found in President Lyndon Johnson's state of the Union pledge, when he said:

I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity in world resources.

Giving information to the people "is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of government"; so wrote Thomas Jefferson, 178 years ago, to his friend, James Madison.

Today, another President—a past President—has also spoken; today, the Senate Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, of which I am chairman, and which is holding hearings on Senate bill 1676 and related bills, received a thoughtful and illuminating statement from former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He told the subcommittee that he is delighted that it "is concerning itself with this subject," one that he considers "constitutes one of the most, if not the most, critical problem facing mankind today."

Former President Eisenhower said quite frankly that he does not "believe it to be the function of the Federal Government to interfere in the social structure of other nations by using, except through private institutions, American resources to assist them in a partial stabilization of their numbers. I expressed this view publicly, but soon abandoned it."

The facts available caused former President Eisenhower to change his opinion. He said, in his statement:

If we now ignore the plight of those unborn generations which, because of our unreadiness to take corrective action in controlling population growth, will be denied any expectations beyond abject poverty and suffering, then history will rightly condemn us.

He calls for the cooperation of the Federal Government and appropriate private and semipublic organizations, so that "the necessary human and material resources can be promptly mobilized and employed to cope effectively with the great need of slowing down and finally stabilizing the growth in the world's population."

His statement this morning on this worldwide problem of increasing population is a valuable and historical contribution to the public dialog.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of former President Eisenhower's reasoned statement be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, testifying in person today before the subcommittee were the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], Representative PAUL H. TODD, Jr., of Michigan, Representative MORRIS K. UDALL, of Arizona, and Representative D. R. "BILLY" MATTHEWS, of Florida.

The hearings continue tomorrow, Wednesday, June 23, at 10 a.m., in room 3302, New Senate Office Building, on Senate bill 1676 and related bills, to coordinate birth-control information, available upon request. Appearing as witnesses will be the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences, Representative JOHN CONYERS, Jr., of Michigan, Representative JAMES H. SCHEUER, of New York, Robert C. Cook, President of the Population Reference Bureau, and others.

EXHIBIT 1

TEXT OF WRITTEN STATEMENT BY FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, CONCERNING THE NEED TO SOLVE THE POPULATION EXPLOSION, SUBMITTED TO SENATOR ERNEST GRUENING, CHAIRMAN, SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AID EXPENDITURES

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

June 18, 1965.

DEAR SENATOR GRUENING: I am complimented by your invitation for me to comment on the many problems arising out of the extraordinary and rapid increase in the world's population. I am taking advantage of your suggestion that should it be more convenient to me to submit a written statement than to appear before you in person, this would be satisfactory to the committee.

As a first comment I must say that I am delighted that your committee is concerning itself with this subject, one that I consider constitutes one of the most, if not the most, of the critical problems facing mankind today. While it is true that there remain great areas of the world in which there are still unexploited resources for food production and of irreplacable subsurface minerals, it is still quite clear that in spite of great technical progress in production of the necessities of life, we are scarcely keeping up, in overall production and distribution, with the requirements of burgeoning and underfed populations. Moreover, since the earth is finite in area and physical resources, it is clear that unless something is done to bring an essential equilibrium between human requirements and available supply, there is going to be in some regions, not only a series of riotous explosions but a

lowering of standards of all peoples, including our own.

Ten years ago, although aware of some of these growing dangers abroad, I did not then believe it to be the function of the Federal Government to interfere in the social structures of other nations by using, except through private institutions, American resources to assist them in a partial stabilization of their numbers. I expressed this view publicly but soon abandoned it. After watching and studying results of some of the aid programs of the early fifties, I became convinced that without parallel programs looking to population stabilization all that we could do, at the very best, would be to maintain rather than improve standards in those who need our help.

We now know that the problem is not only one for foreign nations to study, and to act accordingly, but it has also serious portents for us.

I realize that in important segments of our people and of other nations this question is regarded as a moral one and therefore scarcely a fit subject for Federal legislation. With their feelings I can and do sympathize. But I cannot help believe that the prevention of human degradation and starvation is likewise a moral—as well as a material—obligation resting upon every enlightened government. If we now ignore the plight of those unborn generations which, because of our unreadiness to take corrective action in controlling population growth, will be denied any expectations beyond abject poverty and suffering, then history will rightly condemn us.

I have two specific suggestions respecting S. 1676. First, I doubt the wisdom of authorizing two new Assistant Secretaries and the establishment of new bureaucratic groupings, but if this is the only way to handle the administrative activities so created I could not seriously object.

Second, I must refer to reported instances, by no means exceptional, of the repetitive production of children by unwed mothers, apparently lured by the resulting increase in income from welfare funds. To err is human and certainly none of us would want to deny needed support for anyone who because of some emotional pressure gave birth to an illegitimate child. But, when this is repeated to the point of habit, society will find itself in the curious position of spending money with one hand to slow up population growth among responsible families and with the other providing financial incentive for increased production by the ignorant, feeble-minded, or lazy. Corrective action will require careful study, for even if research should uncover no effective measures other than legal sterilization, a final resort to this method unquestionably would shock great segments of our citizenry.

I would not endanger the passage of your bill by any mention of this subject, but I submit that we have a situation here that unless corrected could become far more serious than it is today.

Along with former President Truman I am cochairman of the Honorary Sponsors Committee, Planned Parenthood—World Population. I accepted this position in order to demonstrate my recognition of the urgency of the entire problem and the alarming consequences that are certain to follow its neglect.

Being sure that other witnesses, far more competent than I in specialized and professional fields, will discuss this matter in detail before your committee, I content myself merely by saying that I devoutly hope that necessary measures will be enacted into law to authorize the Federal Government, as well as appropriate private and semipublic organizations, so to cooperate among themselves that the necessary human and material resources can be promptly mobilized and

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Issued July 16, 1965
For actions of July 15, 1965
89th-1st; No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report farm bill. Senate passed housing bill, including title on rural housing. Senate committee reported disaster relief bill. Sen. Bass favored enactment of new cotton legislation. Rep. Curtis urged thorough examination of "processing tax on wheat." House Rules Committee deferred action on ASC committee employees' fringe benefits bill.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9811, the farm bill. p. D656
Rep. Curtis asked that "the processing tax on wheat be thoroughly examined and openly debated" and inserted newsletter of the First National City Bank of N. Y. and Secretary Freeman's reply. pp. 16460-63
2. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee deferred action on H. R. 2452, to extend the benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to employees of county ASC committees. p. D657
3. RESEARCH ANIMALS. Rep. Resnick spoke in support of his bill to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for research purposes or experimentation. pp. 16428-9

4. WATER. Rep. McCarthy discussed the Nation's water problems and said that the time has come to act and plan. pp. 16464-5
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon. the emergency highway relief bill would be brought up and that on Tues. and the balance of the week the House would consider H. R. 8283, the proposed Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965, and H. R. 8856, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. p. 16423
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 19. p. 16477

SENATE

7. HOUSING LOANS. Passed, 54 to 30, with amendments H. R. 7984, the housing and urban development bill, after substituting the text of a similar bill, S. 2213 (pp. 16289, 16295-304, 16308-23, 16325-50). Title IX of the bill would provide a new \$300,000,000-per-year program of insured housing loans under the Farmers Home Administration in rural areas.
8. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 1861, the proposed Disaster Relief Act of 1965 (S. Rept. 459). p. 16357
Sen. Javits commended the announcement that the President has "asked a panel headed by the Secretary of the Interior to submit to him within a week a report on how the Federal Government could help alleviate the drought crisis in New England and Middle Atlantic States," and inserted an article on the situation. p. 16385
9. SILK; FOREIGN TRADE. Passed as reported H. R. 5768, to extend for an additional 3-year period (until Nov. 7, 1968) the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk. pp. 16290-1
10. TRANSPORTATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5401, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system (pp. 16313-4). House conferees have already been appointed.
11. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Began consideration of S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home-loan benefits similar to those for World War II veterans. pp. 16350-6
12. COTTON. Sen. Bass expressed hope that new legislation could be enacted to alleviate problems of the cotton industry and inserted an editorial, "Poor Cotton Farmers?". pp. 16375-6
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Proxmire commended and urged the reappointment of Joseph C. Swindler to the Federal Power Commission, stated that he had done a remarkable job with regard "to the regulation of the electric power industry," and inserted several items on the matter. pp. 16292-5
14. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "concluded its hearings on S. 1702, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, and other pending farm legislation, after receiving further testimony from Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman." p. D654
15. MARKETING. Sen. Hruska expressed his opposition to enactment of S. 985, the proposed packaging and labeling bill. pp. 16385-7

next 4 years, to finance 50 percent of the cost of water and sewage facilities; \$700 million, over the next 4 years, to finance the purchase by communities of land for sites for future public works; \$200 million, over the next 4 years, to provide cities with neighborhood facilities, which would include community centers, youth centers, health stations, and other social services. In all of these programs, the Administrator of HHFA will have to predict, with a reasonable amount of certainty, the future growth of communities, including both the direction and the amount of the growth. Grants for the future such as these are necessarily speculative in nature and open the door to windfall profits for those individuals who are able to forecast the Administrator's decisions.

It is my firm belief that money loaned by the Federal Government should bear an interest rate at least equivalent to that which the Federal Government must pay to obtain the money which it relays. This should be flexible and tied to the actual cost of money to the U.S. Treasury at any given time. And yet, in this bill, two existing programs would be changed so as to carry a set interest rate which is below that paid by the Federal Government at the present time. A flat 3 percent interest rate is written into the elderly housing program authorized by section 202 of the Federal Housing Act and the section 221 (d)(3) low rent housing program. These are subsidized interest rates; and if they are authorized, as is proposed in the pending bill, pressures will be brought to incorporate the subsidized interest rates into other existing loan programs.

One other section of the bill about which I have serious reservations is section 221, which proposes to add a new section to title V of the National Housing Act. I discussed this in my additional individual views contained in the committee report, and on the floor of the Senate earlier in the debate. In short, this section would require the Administrator of the HHFA to adopt a uniform procedure for the acceptance of materials and products which are found to be technically suitable for the use proposed in structures approved for mortgages and loans under the Housing Act.

I share the concern that has been expressed concerning the seeming reluctance of the FHA, and certain commodity standards groups, to approve new materials which are the result of technological advances in the industry. This is a matter which deserves a searching study by the appropriate congressional committees to assure that new materials can be taken advantage of to reduce the costs of housing to the American public where these materials are as good as, or better than, those presently in use.

Nevertheless, I am disturbed about the words "technically suitable," because the fear has been expressed to me that this amendment could open the door to the FHA accepting substandard items that might be classified as "technically

suitable." It is not clear, in the wording of the amendment, who is to determine if any material is "technically suitable," but it is apparent that the Administrator of the HHFA would be required to make an independent judgment as to each and every product concerned. This would place an onerous burden upon the Administrator, one that he is not capable of adequately performing at the present time. The cost to the HHFA of testing the materials could greatly increase the administrative expenses of the Agency.

It is my belief, as I have previously stated, that the committee should conduct full and open hearings on this proposal, before including it in any bill. Until such hearings are held, I cannot support this provision.

Mr. President, this bill will result in further centralization of power and authority in the National Government over the general field of housing. By enacting this measure, we are approaching closer and closer to the socialization of housing, over which the Government has no constitutional authority. I cannot support such a bill and I intend to vote against it.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I am growing very tired of salve, veneer, and deceit.

I do not mind politics, if politics are played aboveboard and in a decent and gentlemanly way. However, on this very day, the 15th of July, 1965, as the Senate comes to vote on the pending bill which will provide one of the greatest political weapons in the history of American politics, I have just had revealed to me, one instance of dirty, contemptible, petty, back-door politics coming straight from the office of Dr. Weaver and this Housing Agency.

Of all the departments of Government, this is the department which I believe furnishes the most proof.

I, of course, shall vote against the bill.

I shall have something more to say about this episode later, when I am not delaying the Senate.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and ask for the yeas-and-nays vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator

from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTROY], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay" and the Senator from Alaska would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea" and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTROY] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea" and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] are absent on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] is paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea" and the Senator from Idaho would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea" and the Senator from Vermont would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTROY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay" and the Senator from Florida would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 30, as follows:

[No. 187 Leg.]

YEAS—54

Alken	Hartke	Monroney
Allott	Hayden	Morse
Anderson	McGuire	Moss
Bartlett	Jackson	Muskie
Bass	Javits	Nelson
Bayh	Kennedy, Mass.	Neuberger
Bible	Kennedy, N.Y.	Pastore
Boggs	Kuchel	Pell
Brewster	Long, Mo.	Proxmire
Burdick	Long, La.	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Magnuson	Ribicoff
Clark	Mansfield	Scott
Douglas	McGee	Smith
Ellender	McGovern	Sparkman
Fulbright	McIntyre	Stromming
Gore	McNamara	Tydings
Harris	Metcalf	Williams, N.J.
Hart	Monroney	Yarborough

NAYS—30

Bennett	Fong	Murphy
Carlson	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Cooper	Hill	Russell, S.C.
Cotton	Holland	Russell, Ga.
Curtis	Hruska	Simpson
Dirksen	Jordan, N.C.	Stennis
Domink	Lausche	Talmadge
Eastland	Miller	Thurmond
Ervin	Morton	Tower
Fannin	Mundt	Williams, Del.

NOT VOTING—16

Byrd, Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Saltonstall
Cannon	McCarthy	Smathers
Case	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Church	Montoya	Young, Ohio
Dodd	Pearson	
Gruening	Prouty	

So the bill (H.R. 7984) was passed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MUSKIE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7984) the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make all necessary technical and clerical changes and corrections, including corrections in section, subsection, and so forth, designations, and cross references thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 366, S. 2213, be indefinitely postponed. I understand that in so doing, the bill will be removed from the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMENDATION OF SENATORS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I want to take a moment of the Senate's time to commend the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] for his excellent leadership in managing this very complicated but much-needed legislation. His long experience in this field as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing gives him an expertise in this area respected by all Members. His willing manner to study alternative proposals not contained in the bill and appreciate their merit and agree with those that do not interfere with the general thrust of the bill reflects not only the best tradi-

tion of the Senate but also his personal skill as a floor manager.

Similar commendation must be given to the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] for his able and articulate assistance; as well as to the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] for the benefit of his many years of experience in this field.

In like manner I want to commend the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], for his cooperation and assistance in expediting this measure. He and the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] in presenting their opposition to certain aspects of this bill were always constructive and as is their usual manner most articulate.

Of course there are many others who have participated in this debate whose names I have not mentioned but all of whom as well as the Senate as a whole deserve so much credit for the expeditious manner in which this bill has been passed. I must, however, pay particular tribute to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, who although opposed to many aspects of this bill, permitted it to be handled expeditiously in committee and on the floor.

The conduct of the Senate as a whole on this measure renews my optimism that with a continuing effort similar to these past 2 days, we will be able to finish our business by Labor Day.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] was recognized by his committee colleagues as the Senator in charge of the bill for the minority. I have seen no greater expression of fidelity to duty than was displayed by him. He has been on the floor every minute while the bill was under consideration. He has taken account of every moment. I salute him for the great job that he did.

READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS WHO SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE INDUCTION PERIOD

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 258, S. 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the armed forces during the induction period.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, on page 6 after line 6, to strike out:

§ 1911. Duration of veterans' education or training

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act".

SEC. 2. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY 1, 1967

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"SEC.

"1908. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"1911. Duration of veterans' education or training.

"1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"1920. Selection of program.

"1921. Applications; approval.

"1922. Change of program.

"1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

"1925. Period of operation for approval.

"1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"1931. Education and training allowance.

"1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

"1933. Measurement of courses.

"1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"1941. Designation.

"1942. Approval of courses.

"1943. Cooperation.

"1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1955. Notice of approval of courses.

"1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"SEC.

"1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

"1962. Educational and vocational counseling.

"1963. Control by agencies of United States.

"1964. Conflicting interests.

"1965. Reports by institutions.

"1966. Overpayments to veterans.

"1967. Examination of records.

"1968. False or misleading statements.

"1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

"1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances.

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"§ 1908. Definitions

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

"(A) served on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967;

"(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; and

"(C) served on active duty for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days (ex-

clusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for an actual service-connected disability.

"(2) The term 'program of education or training' means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(3) The term 'course' means an organized unit of subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

"(4) The term 'dependent' means—

"(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

"(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

"(5) The term 'educational institution' means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

"(6) The term 'training establishment' means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprenticeship committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

"(7) The term 'State' includes the Canal Zone.

"(8) The term 'Commissioner' means the United States Commissioner of Education.

"(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

"Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided under this chapter.

"§ 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

"(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to education or training under this chapter for a period equal to one and a half times the duration of his service on active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and, with respect to an eligible veteran on active duty on June 30, 1967, service on active duty after such date until his first discharge or release from such active duty after such date (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except that—

"(1) in computing the duration of such service, there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

"(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapters 33 and 35 of this title; and

"(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with vocational rehabilitation training received under chapter 31 of this title, and education or training received under part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

"(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations

"(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty or after three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1908(a) (1) (B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

"(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

"(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year period under this section and the eight-year period under section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran's discharge or release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his last period of active duty which began before July 1, 1967, but no period of active duty performed after July 1, 1967, shall be included in computing such periods unless it follows a break in active duty status of more than ninety days.

"§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training

"No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his discharge or release from active duty or eight years after the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1912(a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter after June 30, 1977, unless the veteran's date for initiating his program occurs after June 30, 1972.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"§ 1920. Selection of program

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"§ 1921. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational

objective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1922. Change of program

"(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

"(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

"(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

"(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education or training' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

"(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

"(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

"(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

"§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

"§ 1925. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—
"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

"(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

"(4) any course which is offered by a non-profit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"§ 1931. Education and training allowance

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

"(b) The education and training allowance for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of this title, only for the period of the veterans' enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprentice or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a stand-

ard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veterans and serviced by the institution.

Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

"§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances

"(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

"(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be completed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training allowance as four months bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an education and training allow-

ance under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training program, for productive labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

"(d) The education and training allowance of an eligible veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veterans' institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

"(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires non-veterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training, he shall not be paid an education and training allowance under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the allowance payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made

against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day of each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an education and training allowance for such course.

"(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and training allowance under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

"§ 1933. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

"§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions

"The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course. Any educational institution or training establishment disapproved under this section shall also be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under chapter 35.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"§ 1941. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as

the 'State approving agency' for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1942. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administration with a current list of educational institutions and training establishments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(c) Any course offered by an educational institution or training establishment shall be considered approved for the purposes of this chapter if it is in an approved status for education or training under chapter 33 of this title, and has not been disapproved under the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1943. Cooperation

"(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

"§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies

"(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Fed-

eral department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

"(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

"§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

"The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

"(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

"(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

"(2) The length of the training period;

"(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

"(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

"(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

"(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

"(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

"(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

"(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

"(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily requested by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

"(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

"(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"(11) A signed copy of the training agreements for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

"(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training

"(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

"(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at

an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

"(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

"(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veterans, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

"(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

"(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

"(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

"(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

"(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses

"(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

"(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

"(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

"(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11-28 of title 20; or

"(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree. For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association

or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

"(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

"(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

"(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

"(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials, and faculty;

"(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

"(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

"(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, makeup work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

"(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

"(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

"(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

"(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

"(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

"(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

"(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

"(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its non-accredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent with quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

"(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

"(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

"(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

"(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

"(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

"(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

"(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

"(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

"(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

"(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

"(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the complete portion of the course bears to its total length.

"(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

"§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses

"The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such

letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

"(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

"(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

"(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

"(4) name of each course approved;

"(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

"(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

"(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

"§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances

"(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

"(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establishment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

"(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

"Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

"§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chapter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by

such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

“§ 1964. Conflicting interests

“(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

“(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1945 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans affairs or State department of education.

“(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

“(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

“§ 1965. Reports by institutions

“(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

“(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

“§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans

“Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to

the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

“§ 1967. Examination of records

“The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

“§ 1968. False or misleading statements

“In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

“§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

“The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.

“§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances

“The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted subsequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations for making retroactive payments of education and training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible veterans for education or training pursued by them on or after September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment of this chapter.”

(b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901” the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

(c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901” the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

(d) Such title is further amended—

(1) by inserting in section 102(a)(2) immediately after “chapter 33” the following: “or 40”, and by striking out “chapters 19 and 33” in section 102(b), and inserting in lieu thereof “chapters 19, 33, and 40”;

(2) by striking out in section 111(a) “33 or 35”, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “33, 35, or 40”;

(3) by inserting in section 211(a) after “1761,” the following: “1961,”;

(4) by striking out in section 1662(b) “chapters 31 and 35” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “chapters 31, 35, and 40”;

(5) by striking out in section 1711(b) “chapter 31 or 33”, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

(6) by striking out in section 1734(a) “chapter 31 or 33” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

(7) by striking out in section 3013 “and 35” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “35, and 40”;

(8) by inserting after “chapter 35” in section 1611(a)(2) the following: “or education or training under chapter 40”; and

(9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before the comma following “therein” the following: “under this chapter or chapter 40”.

Sec. 3. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

“§ 1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967

“(a) Each veteran who served on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his total service was for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days, or if he was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a service-connected disability.

“(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any unused benefits derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits under this chapter by reason of service during World War II or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded under this section to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

“(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before July 1, 1977, the loan may be guaranteed after such date. Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

“(b) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title.”

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below

“1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”

the following:

“1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.”

(c) Section 1822(a) of such title is amended by striking out “or 1813”, and inserting in lieu thereof “1813, or 1818”.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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Issued July 19, 1965
For actions of July 16, 1965
89th-1st; No. 129

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1. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Continued debate on S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home-loan benefits similar to those for World War II and Korean conflict veterans. pp. 16503-19, 16531-2, 16533-5
2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Harris spoke in support of enactment of the proposed Economic Development and Public Works Act of 1965 and inserted an Okla. Legislature resolution in support of the proposal. pp. 16492-3
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9. CIVIL RIGHTS. Speech in the House by Rep. Conyers inserting a brief legislative history and legal analysis of last year's civil rights bill, including a section on Federally assisted programs. pp. A3829-34

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10. WHEAT. S. 2294 by Sen. Ellender, to amend section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

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11. PERSONNEL. S. 272, S. 628, and H. R. 6926, increasing group life insurance coverage for Federal employees. H. Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
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14. DISASTER RELIEF. S. 1861, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. S. Public Works Committee.

15. LOANS; WATER SUPPLY. S. 1766, water supply systems and insured FHA loans. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

16. SALINE WATER. H. R. 7092, saline water conversion program. H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

17. ECONOMICS. Measuring the Nation's wealth. Jt. Economic Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS: July 19: Foreign aid bill, conferees (exec). Proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Ore., H. Interior.

July 29: Utilization of excess foreign currencies, H. Foreign Affairs (Mrs. Jacobson to testify).

ever, the total insurance and indemnity available will continue to be \$560 million.
—R. D. C.

CARNEGIE MEDAL AWARD

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in this day when too many people are adopting the idea of not getting involved in other people's problems, it is indeed refreshing to learn that there are still those who are willing to get involved, even to the extent of risking their lives. I call to the attention of my colleagues an Associated Press article from Pittsburgh as printed in the Times and Democrat of Orangeburg, S.C., on July 14, 1965. This article reports that three young men, including a constituent of mine from St. Matthews, S.C., have been appropriately recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for their courageous actions in saving the lives of two of their fellow employees in a very perilous rescue mission on March 16, 1964.

I commend these three young men on their heroic actions and the recognition given them by the Carnegie Commission, and I present them as examples to be emulated and publicized in an effort to try to reestablish the old American tradition of concern for one's fellow man. I am proud to point out, Mr. President, that there have been very few incidents that I have ever seen reported about southerners turning their heads when another has been found to be in distress. In fact, I do recall a number of other news reports where southerners, who have not yet become indoctrinated to big city living, have risked their lives as did these three young men in an effort to extend a helping hand to other in distress or danger. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that this article from the Times and Democrat be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I also call to the attention of my colleagues another article reporting that a young South Carolina lady is being recommended for a Carnegie Hero Fund medal because of her recent actions in saving several lives in a swimming tragedy at Folly Beach, S.C. This article from the News and Courier of July 15, 1965, makes the point that since 1951 quite a few South Carolinians have won such awards for their bravery in dramatic rescues or attempted rescues at South Carolina beaches, rivers, and resort areas. I am very proud of the excellent record of heroism that has been established in South Carolina, and I take pride in presenting a few of these heroic acts to the Senate. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that this article from the News and Courier be likewise printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Times and Democrat, July 14, 1965]

ST. MATTHEWS MAN RECEIVES HERO'S MEDAL—
THREE ARE CITED FOR LIFESAVING

PITTSBURGH.—A bridge construction accident at Columbia, S.C., last year tossed two laborers into the Broad River and their three rescuers were cited Tuesday by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for heroic action in saving them from drowning.

Nolten A. Hildebrand, Jr., 31, construction foreman from St. Matthews, S.C.; Jessie Mackey, 36, carpenter from Swanquarter, N.C.; and Noah W. Young, 37, construction superintendent from Apalachee, Ga., each will receive a bronze medal and \$500 for his part in the rescue.

(The three men are employees of Wannamaker and Wells Inc., of Orangeburg, a general contracting firm with operations over the Southeast.)

Their efforts saved the lives of Charles F. Roundtree, Jr., 26, a construction laborer, and Calvin E. Garrett, 26, a crane operator.

The incident occurred March 17, 1964, and what happened reads like a fanciful television or motion picture script.

The Carnegie Commission summary:

The men were engaged in bridge construction when part of the bridge collapsed into the Broad River. Roundtree, who could not swim, fell into 13 feet of water, some 300 feet from the nearest bank.

He surfaced near Garrett, who had leaped from his crane on the bridge when the accident occurred. Garrett grasped a log amid much floating debris which had resulted from heavy rains and was swept downstream, ahead of Roundtree, who floundered and was submerged intermittently.

Hildebrand undressed to his underwear and dived from the bridge into the water, 12 feet below. He swam 250 feet, twice submerging to avoid drifting logs before reaching Roundtree. He took hold of Roundtree and began towing him toward the bank. However, due to the strong current he made little appreciable progress. He and Roundtree grasped a log and clung to it.

Young and Mackey launched a 12-foot rowboat, which was in poor condition. Using boards for frail craft amid the debris, which several times struck the boat, and once tilted it. They continued some 2,200 feet downstream and overtook Hildebrand and Roundtree.

After boosting Roundtree into the boat, Hildebrand swam with effort to the bank, rather than overload the small craft.

Meanwhile, Garrett had been moving slowly toward the bank, still clinging to the log. Fearing that Garrett might be carried over a dam downstream, Young and Mackey maneuvered the boat in an effort to overtake him. Roundtree aided by paddling with his hands. They moved along some 1,500 feet, finally reaching Garrett 150 feet from the bank.

He was aided into the boat, which the men then guided 500 feet diagonally across the current to the bank.

[From the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, July 15, 1965]

JO JENKINS MAY JOIN LIST OF CARNEGIE
MEDAL OWNERS

(By Martha Carson)

Jo Jenkins will receive a Carnegie Hero Fund medal if the Folly Beach police chief and the resort town's fire chief have their way in the matter.

Charlestonians are not likely soon to forget the 17-year-old's heroism and courage last Friday when she, as a counselor and life guard with the Baptist Youth Camp, saved the lives of at least five of her young charges when a wave swept a large group of children under water at Folly Beach.

Police Chief Julian Bunch and Fire Chief James Yarnell said yesterday they intend to see that the girl gets some sort of official recognition for her outstanding deed.

The Carnegie medal would seem to fill the bill.

Aside from preparing the necessary documentation of the heroic act to accompany their nomination of Miss Jenkins for the coveted medal, the two officials hope to enlist the aid and advice of legislators and other interested citizens in the project.

"I was an eyewitness to the whole thing," Chief Yarnell said. "When you see courage and bravery such as that girl exhibited—with never a thought to her own safety—well, you want to see it rewarded. While there were a lot of people on the scene helping, I think Jo deserves most of the credit."

Chief Bunch agrees and added, "I think the situation last Friday was a great deal different from the average case of someone's getting into trouble in the sea and having persons nearby rush to the rescue. That is an instinctive thing to do."

"But just think of the possibilities in this instance. Without Jo's cool head and clear thinking, the tragedy would have been much worse than it was, I am sure."

Despite Miss Jenkins' efforts and those of others on the scene, 3 of the 32 swimmers in the group perished.

Although they've been witnesses to heroic deeds in the past, neither Chief Bunch nor Chief Yarnell has submitted the name of a person to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission before.

The commission, established by the late Andrew Carnegie in 1904 annually gives an average of 20 to 25 bronze, silver or gold medals to residents of the United States and Canada in recognition of deeds of valor. Its most recent list, which included the names of two South Carolinians, was announced yesterday.

Since 1951, South Carolina's beaches, rivers, and lake resort areas have been the sites where 10 persons have participated in such dramatic rescues or attempted rescues and have been awarded Carnegie Hero Fund bronze medals.

Two of those honored were women. Another was a 15-year-old girl.

It was on June 12, 1952, that Mrs. Iva Belle Fishburne of Sumter risked her life to save Juanita Neese, who'd fallen from a motorboat on Lake Marion.

The next year, Mrs. Nellie J. Parker, a North Carolinian pulled 15-year-old Jane Ashcroft from the Myrtle Beach surf in a heroic rescue.

That 15-year-old girl is the former Elizabeth Seabrook of Riverland Terrace who, in July 1957, saved her friend, Joyce Riser, from drowning in the Stono River. Now Mrs. Charles Lee Brown, this award-winner has made a career of helping others. She is a public health nurse.

And Folly Beach has had its share of heroes. It was there in 1950 that two youthful residents, Edward B. Mitchell and Malcolm L. Danner, saved the life of Mary Jane Godfrey and earned for themselves the hero's medal in 1951.

Thomas Fay Jr., a Georgia schoolteacher, wasn't as successful in 1956. While attempting to rescue a child from the surf at Folly Beach, he lost his own life. In addition to the medal, his widow was awarded a monthly pension by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KENNEDY of New York in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS WHO SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE IN- DUCTION PERIOD

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that necessary personnel from the Senate Veterans Subcommittee and my staff may be permitted to remain on the floor of the Senate during deliberations on the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the pending bill, S. 9, provides readjustment assistance for cold war veterans. That means persons who perform active duty in the Armed Forces during the "induction period."

The bill defines "induction period" as the period of time extending from the 31st day of January 1955, the termination of the Korean conflict readjustment aid, and ending on the date of termination of the present compulsory draft law. This present compulsory draft law termination date is July 1, 1967.

Applicable throughout the bill is the requirement for discharge under conditions other than dishonorable, which means that a person with a dishonorable discharge would not be eligible for this training assistance.

The readjustment assistance authorized by the cold war bill is similar to that previously offered to veterans of the Korean conflict. Under the pending bill, educational and vocational training assistance is offered. Eligibility is conditioned on more than 180 days active duty or discharge for service-connected disability.

In that respect, the pending bill is not so broad and generous to veterans as was the GI bill of World War II and the Korean conflict GI bill. Under the Korean conflict GI bill, a person had to serve in military service only 90 days in order to be eligible. The pending bill requires more than 180 days. That distinction was made because some veterans organizations felt that the cold war period should be more restrictive.

It is more restrictive. The pending bill is not so broad as the World War II and Korean conflict bills.

Furthermore, there is no bonus in the bill such as there was in the World War II GI bill. This is not a bonus bill. It is not a pension bill. It is a readjustment assistance bill solely, in order to help the veteran of military service readjust to civilian life.

The period of educational training cannot exceed 36 months. That period is the same as the Korean conflict bill. The period is calculated by multiplying one and one-half times each day of active

duty. For example, if a veteran was in for 6 months, he can go to school for 9 months. This was the same in the World War II GI bill and the Korean conflict GI bill. A veteran could obtain 1½ days of school for 1 day of active service. Each is conditioned, as this bill is conditioned, on the total time of going to school, not to exceed 36 months.

During this educational period, the veteran would receive a monthly allowance as follows:

For full-time college training, the monthly allowance if he had no dependents, would be \$110 a month. One dependent would be \$135 a month; more than one dependent would be \$160 a month. Although it would be the same number of dollars per month that a veteran had under the Korean conflict GI bill, there would not be as much aid under the pending bill. The table in the record of the hearings shows the economic indexes as to what this money would buy, that \$110 today would buy only as much as \$72 would buy in 1952. Thus, when we give a veteran an allowance now, to the same degree that a Korean veteran was receiving one in 1952, \$72 in purchasing power as compared to \$110 today, the bill would not do as much for the cold war veteran in actual purchases.

Furthermore, during the past 10 years, the average tuition rate in a private college, or a privately endowed college in America in that same period has greatly increased. Tuition rates are lower in publicly supported institutions of higher learning, but those tuition rates have also doubled.

After World War II, under the World War II GI bill, the Government paid an allowance to the ex-serviceman and also paid his tuition in college. The Korean conflict GI bill was tightened up, and the veteran had to pay his college tuition out of his monthly allowance.

Due to rapidly rising tuition rates, the veteran of the cold war would have to take his monthly allowance and pay his tuition out of that. This is actually a restrictive and minimal bill.

The veteran must begin his educational training within 3 years after his discharge or enactment of the bill, whichever date is later. He must complete his education within 8 years after discharge from military service, or the enactment of this bill, as the case may be. No allowance would be paid for any period prior to September 1, 1965.

In other words, if a veteran had already obtained an education at his own expense, the pending bill would not be retroactive. That veteran could not be reimbursed for the cost of his education.

The pending bill is prospective only. The veteran would be paid for future educational activities.

Persons enrolled in courses of education on September 1, 1965, would be entitled to an allowance from that date, although they would not receive payment until after the enactment of the pending bill.

All educational and training programs come to an end not more than 10 years after the end of the induction period, except that certain career enlistees have a

later termination date determined by the date of their final discharge.

Mr. President, we have heard it said during the years of debate and discussion on this bill that there has never been a cold war GI bill. Some of the opponents of this bill have said that there has never been such a bill for veterans to go to school during what they called peacetime.

No one is calling this period in which we are living peacetime. It has been a cold war period for a decade and a half, but those who wish to kill these veterans' rights say that we are in a peacetime period.

The whole nation knows that we are in a period of the cold war. We had a GI bill for education during World War II and the Korean GI bill which terminated in October 1953. There was a cold war GI bill in effect from October of 1953 through January 31, 1965.

The GI bill provisions did not end until President Eisenhower issued a proclamation ending the educational benefits on January 31, 1955. A person who entered the military service on January 31, 1955, by enlisting for a 4-year period, when he left the service on January 31, 1959, was eligible for this training.

We actually had a GI bill during that cold war period, after the hot war was over in the Korean conflict.

So for that period of time, up through the 31st of January 1955, we actually did have a cold war GI bill. It was very helpful. Therefore, anyone who served in the Armed Forces and who came out of the service after having entered prior to January 31, 1955, received the benefits of that bill.

But in addition to the educational provisions in the bill, there are certain other provisions also.

There is also guaranty and direct loan assistance. Eligibility for guaranty and direct loans is conditioned upon more than 180 days of active duty. No bonus provision is included, as was the case under the previous GI bills. No business loans are provided under this bill, as there were under the previous GI bills. It contains only home loans and farm loans. It is limited in that respect.

Eligibility for guaranty and direct loan assistance is conditioned upon more than 180 days of active duty, or discharge for service-connected disability. This bill is more restrictive in this respect than the GI bills for World War II or the Korean conflict, because in those acts only 90 days of service were required. Here more than 180 days of active duty are required for guaranty or direct loan assistance.

The widow of a veteran who died of service-connected disability also is eligible. Loans may be had for the purpose of purchasing homes, including farm homes, farm lands, or livestock, to be used by the veteran in farming operations.

Banks or other lenders can make loans with the Government guaranteeing 60 percent, up to \$7,500 on residential real estate, and 50 percent, up to \$4,000 on nonresidential real estate.

Loans are subject to a guaranty fee not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of

the loan amount, to be used to cover losses on loans. This bill is much more restrictive than the GI bills in World War II and the Korean conflict. There was no one-half of 1 percent guaranty under the World War II or Korean conflict GI bills, but the losses under those bills on home loans have been less than one-tenth of 1 percent. Under the pending bill the Government is guaranteeing a fee of one-half of 1 percent. So, if there is any loss, the taxpayers will be protected.

Experience has shown that the losses have been less than one-tenth of 1 percent. This provision will protect the Government on any losses whatever.

Direct loans not exceeding \$13,500 may be made to veterans in certain small towns and rural areas when private capital is not available to guarantee loans.

This is a more liberal provision, because following World War II we saw the abandonment of farms and ranches, and the rapid urbanization of the country, which was forced by the Government's policy of guaranteeing loans in cities, but not on farms or ranches or in small towns. This provision makes it possible for a farmer or a rancher or a person living in a small village to obtain a loan, so that he can live in the comforts of his own home in a small town or on a ranch or on a farm.

In addition, it gives the veteran living in a rural area the same rights that are enjoyed by a veteran living in a city. This is sociologically sound. It is unwise to drive people out of rural areas into cities. Fourteen percent of our population still lives in rural areas. It is sociologically unsound for the Government to pursue policies that drive a portion of the remaining 14 percent of the population into the cities.

Interest rates and maturities of loans controlled by laws applicable to World War II and Korean conflict veterans will be applicable now and in the future.

Under Public Law 86-73, the maximum interest rate is 5¼ percent per year. Termination date of the guarantee and direct loan program is 10 years after the end of the induction period, except for loans on which VA commitments have been issued before such date.

Mr. President, we have gone for a long time without giving these veterans the benefit of applicable education and applicable loan provisions. This is a law that pays for itself. Based on data gathered by the Bureau of the Census, the veterans of World War II who were taking educational training are paying back more money in taxes now than they received from the Government, because of their increased earnings, due to the education that they received. Because of that, they are paying back more than the bills cost.

By 1970 both the GI World War II Act and the Korean Conflict Act will have more than paid for themselves.

Last week we passed a medicare bill that will cost \$7 billion a year. Yesterday we voted a housing bill that will cost more than \$7 billion. The two bills together will cost \$14.5 billion. The \$7 billion cost is over the life of the housing bill.

People say that the pending bill will cost something. There is no estimate that the cost will be in excess of \$500 million a year. This bill has a positive termination date.

When these young people finish their training and start putting money back into the Treasury, the bill will pay for itself. This is not charity, Mr. President; it is an investment.

In several Congresses we have passed multiple bills. We have taken care of almost every kind of person in this country. This bill would cover people who have been disadvantaged by the Government. The Government comes along and pulls out a person from his normal pursuits—nearly 40 percent of our young men—and then when they come back after they have served their country, they are told, "It is too bad, Buddy. You have been defending the liberties of this country. You have been defending the freedoms of everyone. You have lost 2½ years. However, there is no program under which you fall now. You are cast out."

We have been passing bills for people of every kind and trying to do something for those people. We have passed bills to aid people who were disadvantaged by nature, by environment, by heredity, and many other things, but not for people who have been disadvantaged by the Government itself.

These veterans have been disadvantaged by the Government. The Government is doing nothing to help them to readjust on coming back into civilian life, to get educational training, and to keep up with their counterparts, the 60 percent who did not serve.

This assistance is not limited to college education. Many of these young people have never finished high school. It applies also to high school education. They do not get the full college education if they have to go to high school.

It applies also to on-the-job training, and on-the-farm training, and to trade schools, that will help these people catch up on their education, and to catch up on their 2½ years that they have lost in dedicated service to their country. This is a great debt that the Government owes these people.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] had expected to submit to the Senate an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 9. He is necessarily absent from the Senate today, and for that reason the amendment cannot be printed. He is the principal sponsor of the amendment. He has asked me to ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be printed in the RECORD together with a section-by-section analysis for the information of Senators so that on Monday, when the debate continues on the bill, Senators may have an opportunity to read it. The provisions in the amendment are substantially embodied in S. 520, which proposes to make the Yarrowbill bill applicable to those who have served in a "zone of hostility," as defined by the amendment, to be declared by the Pres-

ident. Only 90 days military service is necessary as opposed to 180 days in S. 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the amendment and analysis were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 9

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That (a) paragraph (11) of section 101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(11) The term 'period of war' means (A) the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, (B) the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on a date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, and (C) any period of hostilities."

"(b) Section 101 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(29) The term 'area of hostilities' means any area designated by the President as an area of hostilities pursuant to the authority granted him under section 3111 of this title.

"(30) The term 'period of hostilities' means, with respect to any area of hostilities, the period of time during which such area has been designated an area of hostilities pursuant to section 3111 of this title; but, for the purposes of this title, a veteran shall be considered to have served during a period of hostilities only if such veteran served at some time during such period in an area of hostilities, or if he suffered an injury or contracted a disease in line of duty or aggravated a preexisting injury suffered or disease contracted in line of duty while en route to or return from an area of hostilities."

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 521(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(b) Section 521(g) of such title is amended by—

"(1) redesignating clauses (2), (3), and (4) as clauses (3), (4), and (5), respectively, and adding a new clause (2) after clause (1) as follows:

"(2) for a period of ninety consecutive days or more any part of which was served during a period of hostilities;"; and

"(2) by striking out 'or the Korean conflict,' in clause (3), as redesignated by this subsection, and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(c) The catchline of section 521 is amended to read as follows: 'Veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(d) Section 541(a) of such title is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(e) The catchline of section 541 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: ', and widows of veterans of a period of hostilities.'"

"(f) Section 542(a) of such title is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(g) The catchline of section 542 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: ', and children of veterans of a period of hostilities.'"

"(h) The heading which precedes section 541 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"'WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, THE KOREAN CONFLICT, AND ANY PERIOD OF HOSTILITIES.'"

"(i) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out:

"'521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict.'

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"'521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.';

"(2) striking out the heading which reads:

"'World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict'

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"'World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and any period of hostilities';

"(3) striking out:

"'541. Widows of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans.

"'542. Children of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans.'

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"'541. Widows of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans, and widows of veterans of a period of hostilities.

"'542. Children of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans, and children of veterans of a period of hostilities.'

"SEC. 3. Section 602 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by—

"(1) striking out 'World War II or of the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'; and

"(2) inserting immediately before 'shall be deemed' the following: 'or within a period of two years following the last day of his service in an area of hostilities in the case of a veteran of a period of hostilities.';

"SEC. 4. (a) Section 723(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'Any' at the beginning of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Any veteran of a period of hostilities shall, upon application in writing made within one hundred and twenty days after such veteran's discharge or release from the Armed Forces following his service in an area of hostilities and payment of premium as hereinafter provided, and without medical examination, be issued a policy of permanent plan life insurance or a policy of limited convertible five-year level premium term insurance under this subsection; and any'.

"(b) Section 723(b) of such title is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'Any veteran of a period of hostilities who was discharged or released from the Armed Forces prior to the date of enactment of this sentence shall, upon application made in writing within one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this sentence and payment of premiums, and without medical examination, be issued insurance as provided in this subsection.'

"SEC. 5. Section 1502(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'World War II or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'.

"SEC. 6. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY 1, 1967

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"Sec.

"'1908. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"'1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"'1911. Duration of veteran's education or training.

"'1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"'1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"'1920. Selection of program.

"'1921. Applications; approval.

"'1922. Change of program.

"'1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"'1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

"'1925. Period of operation for approval.

"'1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"'1931. Education and training allowance.

"'1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

"'1933. Measurement of courses.

"'1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"'1941. Designation.

"'1942. Approval of courses.

"'1943. Cooperation.

"'1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"'1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"'1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"'1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"'1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"'1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"'1955. Notice of approval of courses.

"'1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"Sec.

"'1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

"'1962. Educational and vocational counseling.

"'1963. Control by agencies of United States.

"'1964. Conflicting interests.

"'1965. Reports by institutions.

"'1966. Overpayments to veterans.

"'1967. Examination of records.

"'1968. False or misleading statements.

"'1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

"'1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances.

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"§ 1908. Definitions

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term "basic service period" means the period commencing with the veteran's most recent entry, enlistment, or call to active duty prior to his service in an area of hostilities and ending on the date of his first discharge or release from active duty after his service in such area.

"(2) The term "eligible veteran" means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

"(A) served on active duty at any time during a period of hostilities;

"(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; and

"(C) served on active duty for a period of more than ninety days (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during a period of hostilities, for an actual service-connected disability.

"(3) The term "program of education or training" means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(4) The term "course" means an organized unit of subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

"(5) The term "dependent" means—

"(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

"(C) the wife or an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

"(6) The term "educational institution" means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

"(7) The term "training establishment" means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprenticeship committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

"(8) The term "State" includes the Canal Zone.

"(9) The term "Commissioner" means the United States Commissioner of Education.

"(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty during a period of hostilities and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

"Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided under this chapter.

"§ 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

"(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to education or training under this chapter for a period equal to one and a half times the duration of his service on active duty during his basic service period (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except that—

"(1) in computing the duration of such service, there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

"(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapter 35 of this title; and

“(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with vocational rehabilitation training received under chapter 31 of this title, and education or training received by virtue of his service during theorean conflict or under part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

“(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

“(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

“§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations

“(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty or after three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1908(a)(1) (B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

“(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

“(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year period under this section and the eight-year period under section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran's discharge or release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his last period of active duty which began before his service in an area of hostilities.

“§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training

“No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his discharge or release from active duty or eight years after

the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1912(a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter after June 30, 1972.

“Subchapter III—Enrollment

“§ 1920. Selection of program

“Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

“§ 1921. Applications; approval

“Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational objective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

“§ 1922. Change of program

“(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

“(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

“(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

“(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

“(c) As used in this section the term “change of program of education or training” shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

“§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

“(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

“(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

“(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

“(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

“(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

“(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

“§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

“The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

“§ 1925. Period of operation for approval

“(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

“(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

“(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

“(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

“(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

“(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to Veterans

"§ 1931. Education and training allowance

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

"(b) The education and training allowance for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of this title, only for the period of the veterans' enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period, when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprentice or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution. Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

"§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances

"(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an edu-

cational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

"(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training allowance as four months bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an education and training allowance under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training program, for productive labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

"(d) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent, four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veterans' institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and train-

ing allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

"(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training, he shall not be paid an education and training allowance under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the allowance payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day of each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an education and training allowance for such course.

"(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and training allowance under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

"§ 1933. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter or

semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

"§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions

"The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course. Any educational institution or training establishment disapproved under this section shall also be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under chapter 35.

"Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies

"§ 1941. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the "State approving agency" for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1942. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administration with a current list of educational institutions and training establishments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall

notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1943. Cooperation

"(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

"§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

"(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

"§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

"The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of Courses of Education and Training

"§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

"(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

"(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

"(2) The length of the training period;

"(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

"(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

"(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

"(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

"(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

"(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

"(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

"(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily requested by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

"(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

“(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened, accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

“(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

“(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

“(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

“§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training

“(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

“(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

“(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

“(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

“(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

“(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

“(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

“(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establish-

ment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

“(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

“(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

“§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses

“(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

“(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

“(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

“(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11–28 of title 20; or

“(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree.

For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

“(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

“§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

“(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

“(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

“(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

“(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials, and faculty;

“(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

“(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

“(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, make-up work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

“(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

“(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

“(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

“(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

“(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

“(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

“(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

“(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its non-accredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

“(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent with quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

“(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

“(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

“(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

“(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

“(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

“(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

“(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

"(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

"(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

"(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

"(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

"(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the complete portion of the course bears to its total length.

"(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

"§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses

"The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

"(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

"(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

"(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

"(4) name of each course approved;

"(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

"(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

"(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

"§ 1956. Disapproval of course and discontinuance of allowances

"(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

"(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establish-

ment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

"(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions

"§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

"Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

"§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chapter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"§ 1964. Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1945 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans affairs or State department of education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Admin-

istration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1965. Reports by institutions

"(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

"§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1967. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1968. False or misleading statements

"In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

"The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of

any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.

"§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances

"The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted subsequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations for making retroactive payments of education and training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible veterans for education or training pursued by them on or after September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment of this chapter."

"(b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans..... 1901"

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967..... 1908".

"(c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans..... 1901"

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Served Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967..... 1908".

"(d) Such title is further amended—

"(1) by inserting in section 102(a) (2) immediately after 'chapter 33' the following: 'or 40', and by striking out 'chapters 19 and 33' in section 102(b), and inserting in lieu thereof 'chapters 19, 33, and 40';

"(2) by striking out in section 111(a) '33 or 35', and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '33, 35, or 40';

"(3) by inserting in section 211 (a) after '1961,' the following: '1961,';

"(4) by striking out in section 1662(b) 'chapters 31 and 35' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapters 31, 35, and 40';

"(5) by striking out in section 1711(b) 'chapter 31 or 33', and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapter 31, 33, or 40';

"(6) by striking out in section 1734(a) 'chapter 31 or 33' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapter 31, 33, or 40';

"(7) by striking out in section 3013 'and 35' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '35, and 40';

"(8) by inserting after 'chapter 35' in section 1611(a) (2) the following: 'or education or training under chapter 40'; and

"(9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before the comma following 'therein' the following: 'under this chapter or chapter 40'.

"Sec. 7. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

"§ 1818. Veterans of a period of hostilities

"(a) Each veteran who served on active duty during a period of hostilities shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section, if his total service was for a period of ninety days or more, or if he was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which was served during a period of hostilities, for a service-connected disability.

"(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any unused benefits derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits under this chapter by reason of service during World War II

or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded under this section to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) Loans may be made or guaranteed under this section in the case of any eligible veteran if made not more than ten years from the date of such veteran's discharge or release from his last period of active duty, any part of which occurred during the period of hostilities on which his eligibility is based, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran in such area of hostilities, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after January 31, 1985, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to January 31, 1975.

"(d) If a loan report or an application for loan guaranty relating to a loan authorized by this section is received by the Administrator before the date of the expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed or insured pursuant to the provisions of this section after such date; and if a commitment for a direct loan is issued by the Administrator on or before the date of expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be made after such date."

"(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting below

"1817. Release from liability under guaranty."

the following:

"1818. Veterans of a period of hostilities."

"Sec. 8. (a) Section 1901(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(b) Section 1905 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'In the case of any veteran whose eligibility under this chapter is based upon service performed during a period of hostilities and whose date of discharge or release from active military, naval, or air service preceded the date of enactment of this sentence, the five-year period referred to in the first sentence of this section shall not begin to run until such date of enactment.'"

"Sec. 9. (a) Section 2101(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after 'Korean conflict' the following: 'or a period of hostilities.'"

"(b) Section 2101(b) (1) of such title is amended by striking out 'if he is a commissioned officer,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'if he is a commissioned officer whose eligibility under this chapter is based upon service during the Korean conflict.'"

"(c) Section 2102(a) of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out 'Mustering-out payment for persons eligible under section 2101 of this title shall be in sums as follows:' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '(1) Mustering-out payment for persons whose eligibility under section 2101 of this title is based on service during the Korean conflict shall be in sums as follows:';

"(2) redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively; and

"(3) adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) Mustering-out payments for persons whose eligibility under section 2101 of this title is based on service during a period of hostilities shall be in the sum of \$300."

(d) Section 2102(b) of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out in the first sentence '(a) (1)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1) (A) or (a) (2)';

"(2) striking out in the second sentence '(a) (2)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1) (B)'; and

"(3) striking out in the third sentence '(a) (3)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1) (C)'.

"(e) Section 2104 of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out in the first sentence 'entitled to mustering-out payment' and inserting in lieu thereof 'entitled to mustering-out payment by virtue of service performed during the Korean conflict and'; and

"(2) inserting after the first sentence a new sentence as follows 'Any member of the Armed Forces entitled to mustering-out payment by virtue of service performed during a period of hostilities and who was discharged or relieved from active duty under honorable conditions prior to the date of enactment of this sentence shall, if application therefor is made within two years after the date of enactment of this sentence, be paid such payment by the Secretary concerned beginning within one month after application has been received and approved.'"

"Sec. 10. (a) Chapter 53 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 111. Authority of President To Designate Areas of Hostilities

"In order that certain provisions of this title, applicable only to veterans who perform service during wartime, may be applicable to veterans who have been called upon, during periods when the United States is not engaged in a formally declared war, to serve in areas of the world in which armed conflict or other warlike conditions exist, the President is authorized to designate by Executive order any area of the world outside the United States as an area of hostilities, if he finds (1) that members of the Armed Forces will be called upon to serve in such area, and (2) that while serving in such area members of the Armed Forces are likely to be subjected to armed conflict or similar hazardous, warlike conditions. In designating any area of the world as an area of hostilities the President shall identify such area in geographic terms and shall, for purposes of benefits under this title, specify the date on which such area becomes an area of hostilities, and, at such time as he finds that members of the Armed Forces are no longer serving in such area or that warlike conditions no longer exist in such area, specify the date on which such area ceases to be an area of hostilities. No period prior to February 1, 1955, may be designated, under authority of this section, as a period of hostilities."

"(b) The table of chapters at the beginning of chapter 53 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"311. Authority of President To Designate Areas of Hostilities."

"Amend the title to read as follows: 'A bill to authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents.'"

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF SALTONSTALL SUBSTITUTE FOR S. 9

Section 1: Subsection (a) amends the definition of the term "period of war" contained in section 101 of title 38, United States Code, so as to include in the meaning of such term any period of hostilities, a term defined by the bill.

Subsection (b) adds two new definitions to section 101 of title 38. One definition defines the term "area of hostilities" and the other defines the term "period of hostilities." It should be noted with respect to the latter definition that whenever the term "period of hostilities" is used throughout the bill, it has application only to veterans who served (1) during a period of hostilities and (2) in an area of hostilities some time during that

period. Thus, even though a veteran may have served within the time limits that an area was designated as an area of hostilities, such veteran would not be affected by the term "period of hostilities" unless he served in an area of hostilities covered by a Presidential designation.

Section 2: Subsection (a) amends section 521(a) of the title so that veterans of a period of hostilities, as well as veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict, can qualify for non-service-connected disability pensions.

Subsection (b) amends section 521(f) of title 38 for the purpose of prescribing the service requirements that veterans of a period of hostilities must meet in order to be eligible for non-service-connected disability pension. The amendment provides that the veteran (1) must have served for a period of 90 consecutive days or more, any part of which was served during a period of hostilities (as indicated before, service during a period of hostilities carries with it the requirement that the service must have been in an area of hostilities also), or (2) must have served for any period of time during a period of hostilities and been discharged or released from service for a service-connected disability. A veteran of a period of hostilities who does not meet the 90-consecutive-day service requirement would qualify (as other wartime veterans do) if his aggregate service for two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war equaled 90 days or more.

Subsection (c) is a technical amendment.

Subsection (d) amends section 541(a) of the title, making the widows of veterans of a period of hostilities eligible to receive pensions, if such veterans met the service requirements of section 521 of the title, or if they were receiving payment for service-connected disability.

Subsection (e) is a technical amendment.

Subsection (f) adds the children of veterans of a period of hostilities to those children eligible to receive a pension under section 542(a) of the title.

Subsections (g), (h), and (i) are technical amendments.

Section 3: This section amends section 602 of title 38 in order to give to veterans of a period of hostilities the same presumption with regard to the development of a psychosis as it granted to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

Section 4: Subsection (a) amends section 723(b) of the title to provide that veterans of a period of hostilities will be eligible to take out a permanent plan life insurance policy or a limited convertible 5-year-level-premium term insurance policy under section 723(b). The veteran must apply for such insurance within 120 days after his discharge or release from the Armed Forces following service in an area of hostilities. The policy will be issued without medical examination.

Subsection (b) adds a sentence at the end of section 723(b); the new sentence states that those veterans of a period of hostilities who will have been discharged before the enactment of this sentence will have 120 days after this sentence is enacted in which to apply for the insurance plans added to section 723(b) of the title by section 4(a) of this bill.

Section 5: Section 5 adds veterans of a period of hostilities who have incurred service-connected disabilities to the list of veterans who may qualify for vocational rehabilitation under section 1502(a)(1) of the title.

Section 6: This section adds a new chapter to title 38 of the United States Code to provide educational benefits for veterans of a period of hostilities. The educational benefits made available under the new chapter 40 would be the same as those made available for veterans of the Korean conflict

under chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code.

The veteran's basic service period for purposes of determining the amount of time to which he is entitled to education or training would begin with the veteran's most recent entry, enlistment, or call to active duty prior to his service in an area of hostilities and would end on the date of his first discharge or release from active duty after his service in such area.

Educational benefits would be available to any veteran of a period of hostilities declared by the President to have existed prior to the date of enactment of the bill, but the veteran would not be eligible for any educational and training allowance for any period of education or training completed prior to the date of enactment of the bill.

The final termination date prescribed for education and training under the new chapter 40 is January 31, 1972. Since it is uncertain how long present world conditions will continue, it may become necessary for the Congress to extend the termination date from time to time.

Section 7: This section adds veterans of a period of hostilities to those who may qualify for home, farm, and business loans under chapter 37 of the title and makes a necessary conforming amendment.

Subsection (a) inserts a new section after section 1817 of the title. This new section 1818 is entitled "Veterans of a period of hostilities" and includes the following provisions:

(a) A veteran of a period of hostilities will be eligible for benefits under this chapter (1) if he served 90 days or more on active duty during a period of hostilities or (2) if he was discharged from active duty part of which was served during a period of hostilities, as a result of a service-connected disability.

(b) A veteran will not be eligible for benefits under this section if he is still eligible under this chapter for unused benefits stemming from World War II or Korean conflict service. If a veteran is eligible for benefits under this section and has already derived benefits under this chapter from World War II or Korean conflict service, his benefits under this section will be reduced by the amount of benefits already derived from this chapter. Service as an officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service does not entitle an individual to the benefits of this section.

(c) The period for making or guaranteeing loans under this section is as follows: (1) The 10 years period after the eligible veteran's discharge from his last period of active duty, and part of which was served during a period of hostilities, plus (2) 1 additional year for each 3-month period of active duty in an area of hostilities.

In no case will the entitlement continue after January 31, 1985, and it will in no case expire before January 31, 1975.

(d) If a veteran applies to the Administrator for a loan guarantee before the expiration of his entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed or insured after the date of expiration. If the Administrator issues a commitment for a direct loan before the date of expiration of a veterans' entitlement, he may make the loan after that date.

Subsection (b) inserts "1818. Veterans of a period of hostilities" in the proper position in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of the title.

Section 8: This section amends chapter 39 of the title (Automobiles for Disabled Veterans).

Subsection (a) adds disabled veterans of a period of hostilities to those veterans under section 1901(a) for whom the administrator will provide or assist in providing an automobile.

Subsection (b) amends section 1905 of the title to state that if a veteran of a period

of hostilities who is eligible under this chapter has been discharged before this amendment is enacted, he will have 5 years after the enactment of this amendment in which to make application for benefits under this chapter.

Section 9: This section amends chapter 43 of the title (Mustering-Out Payments).

Subsection (a) adds to section 2101(a) language making veterans of a period of hostilities discharged or released from active duty under honorable conditions eligible to receive mustering-out pay, subject to the provisions of section 2101(b) of the title.

Subsection (b) amends section 2101(b) to provide that no mustering-out payment will be paid to commissioned officers whose eligibility under this chapter is based on Korean conflict service.

Subsection (c) amends section 2102(a), prescribing the amount of mustering-out pay, to limit its application to veterans of the Korean conflict. Section 2102(a) is redesignated as 2102(a)(1), and paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) are redesignated as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively.

A new paragraph, (2), is added after the subparagraph redesignated as (c). This new paragraph (2) establishes \$300 as the amount of mustering-out payment for eligible veterans of a period of hostilities.

Subsection (d) makes three amendments in section 2102(b) of the title so that the references in that section to section 2102(a) will conform to the new designations of the paragraphs and subparagraphs of section 2102(a) as given in section 9(c) of this bill.

Subsection (e) amends section 2104 of the title by inserting language into the first sentence of that section which causes the time limitation on the payment of mustering-out pay contained in that sentence to apply only to veterans eligible from Korean conflict service.

A new sentence is inserted in section 2104 immediately after the first sentence. This new sentence provides that veterans who would be entitled to mustering-out pay by virtue of service in a period of hostilities, but who have been discharged before the enactment of this amendment, will have a period of 2 years after the enactment of this amendment in which to apply for benefits under this chapter.

Section 10: This section amends chapter 53 of the title ("Special Provisions Relating to Benefits") by adding a new section at the end. The new section is entitled "3111. Authority of President To Designate Areas of Hostilities." It authorizes the President to designate by executive order any area of the world outside the United States as an area of hostilities. This order must be based on findings that (1) members of the Armed Forces will serve in that area and that (2) in so serving, they are likely to be subjected to armed conflict or similar hazardous, warlike conditions. The President must identify such an area in geographic terms. He must also specify the date on which such an area becomes an area of hostilities, and, when the situation warrants it, the date on which such an area ceases to be an area of hostilities. The last sentence of the new section 3111 would prohibit the President from declaring any period prior to February 1, 1955, as a period of hostilities.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I should like to say to the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] that I am glad that this is a rather quiet day giving the Senator an opportunity to set forth his views at length. Whatever may be my own views on the question—and I have joined in the minority views and have supported the concept of the Saltonstall amendment—I wish to say to the Senator from Texas that, sitting with him in the committee

and being, as it were, on the other side of the question, I have rarely seen such dedication to a cause and such indefatigable pursuit of it. I hardly recall a bill which the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare dealt with in which the chairman of the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs has so greatly succeeded in tying in, at least by way of illustration, what is so very deeply his conviction on this question. As I have said—and perhaps coming even more suitably from me, because I have been somewhat on the other side of the question, and have desired to modify the measure which the Senator from Texas has proposed—nonetheless, I wish to pay tribute to a Senator who has shown such mettle in the pursuit of a cause to which he is obviously very deeply devoted.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the senior Senator from the State of New York for his very generous remarks. He himself is a veteran of World War II. He served in the Active Reserves for a considerable period after he returned. He has been decorated for his service. He knows the needs of these young men. I wish to ask him, out of his great knowledge not only of the needs of these men in the great State which he represents, but also of the boys who come out of the service everywhere, if he would not join in sponsorship of the bill and help us to pass it. I know that he is not presently a co-author of the bill, but some of the co-authors are members of his party. The bill is not a partisan measure. At least it has not been to date. I hope that his party will not make it a partisan bill but will show that they, too, are interested in the proper education of the veterans of this Nation. We invite Senator JAVITS to join us. We would welcome his voice, for it would be a powerful and effective one. I think of the words of Sir Walter Scott:

Where, where was Roderick then?
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men!

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to have the privilege of having the name of the distinguished senior Senator from New York as a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I realize that by saying what I did, I had this coming. But I am glad I said it, anyway, because I believe the Senator rates it even though I cannot join him as a cosponsor of the measure.

I thank the Senator for his courtesy.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the distinguished Senator for his kind remarks.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief section-by-section analysis of the bill, and a communication from the State Veterans Affairs Board of the State of Mississippi, showing approval of the bill by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of that State, the Disabled American Veterans, and the American Legion. All three veterans organizations in that State unanimously approve the measure.

There being no objection, the analy-

sis and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HIGHLIGHTS OF S. 9: COLD WAR GI BILL

History: This is a sequel to World War II GI bill (1944), Korean GI bill (1952). Hearings on this or similar bills: 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th Congress. (S. 1138, 86th, passed Senate 57 to 31.)

Need: GI bill aid is now available only to those with service prior to January 31, 1955. Yet they have been drafted, lives disrupted, in cold war since. Upon discharge, they are handicapped by their years out. This is a bill in equity, to provide equal treatment with previous situations.

National benefits: "The GI bill continues to pay for itself at close to \$1 billion a year. The return comes from additional income tax paid by better educated, higher earning GI bill veterans"—VA Administrator John S. Gleason, Jr., summer 1964.

Through November 30, 1957, World War II and Korean veterans had entered training under previous bills to the total number of 1,106,787. (See committee report, p. 4) 51 percent of Korean vets took college training, 36 percent below college level schooling; on-job and on-farm training was 9 percent and 4 percent, half of World War II, only 29 percent of whom took college training. The college choice is expected to be predominant now.

Required for eligibility: Active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967. Other than dishonorable discharge. More than 180 days service (or discharge for service-incurred disability). (Earlier GI bills required only 90 days.)

BENEFITS

I. Educational benefits

Full time in college or below: \$110 (no dependents) to \$160 (two or more dependents) monthly. (Scaled down for three-fourths, one-half, and less than one-half time; report, p. 49.)

Also available: Cooperative courses (alternating school and on-the-job training); on-the-job training; institutional on-farm training. All must be full time. Also correspondence courses and flight training.

Duration: Not to exceed 36 months; entitlement is to 1½ days educational benefits for each day of active military service.

Expiration: Must commence training within 3 years of separation (or 3 years of date of passage for those already discharged); must complete within 8 years.

Approval: Same standards as Korean GI program; by State approving agency.

II. Home and farm loan assistance

Source of funds: Banks or other lending institutions.

Purposes: Purchase of (1) homes or (2) land, livestock, machinery, etc. for farming operations.

Government guarantee: Covers 60 percent of loan for residential property; 50 percent of other real estate loans.

Limit: Guarantee limited to \$7,500 and \$4,000 respectively.

Interest rate: Same as World War II and Korean (presently not over 5½ percent).

Maturities: Not above 30 years, or 40 years for farm real estate.

Direct loans: No new direct loan funds; but available under present direct loan laws.

Guarantee fee: New provision, not in previous: Not to exceed one-half percent of loan amount goes to reserve fund to cover losses—thus making loan program entirely self-sustaining.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
STATE VETERANS AFFAIRS BOARD,
Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1965.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: We are enclosing herewith a copy of resolution 12 as

passed by the Department of Mississippi, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at their 31st annual convention held in Jackson, Miss., June 25-27, 1965. The Disabled American Veterans passed the same resolution at their annual convention held at Gulfport July 2-4, 1965. The American Legion passed the same resolution at their 47th annual convention held at Biloxi July 9-11, 1965.

Thus, you see that the veterans of Mississippi, speaking through their veterans' organizations, are unanimous in their wholehearted support of Senate bill 9 as reported to the Senate with the approval of the full committee.

We are sending you the approved resolution to let you know that the veterans' organizations in Mississippi are certainly with you in the support of Senate bill 9.

Cordially yours,

HOOVER M. COEN,
Commissioner.

Enclosure: Resolution 12.

RESOLUTION 12

Resolution to support cold war GI bill for certain veterans

Whereas, it is evident that members of our Armed Forces are actively participating in armed hostilities throughout the world; and Whereas many servicemen are serving in areas where hostilities are capable of breaking out at any time; and

Whereas these servicemen are not eligible for many veterans benefits which were made available to wartime veterans; and

Whereas, our Government has recognized that service rendered in some areas is more hazardous than the usual peacetime service; and

Whereas our Government has recognized this extrahazardous service by the issuing of a campaign medal for service in these hostile areas; and

Whereas it has been traditional for the United States to recognize the sacrifices of those of our Armed Forces who have served in time of war; and

Whereas the VFW recognizes that the earning of a campaign medal for military service is comparable to wartime service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Department of Mississippi, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That we support legislation which will elevate to wartime service all benefits, including compensation, pension, education, hospitalization, rehabilitation, loans, and any other veteran benefits to those veterans of the cold war who are recipients of a campaign badge or an expeditionary medal.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield to the distinguished junior Senator from New York.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I join my senior colleague [Mr. JAVITS] in paying tribute to the Senator from Texas. I agree wholeheartedly with what my colleague said about the Senator from Texas. The effort and dedication that the Senator has displayed in his leadership of the proposed legislation have been an inspiration to all of us who have served with him.

Mr. President, the duties of a democracy are of many kinds. Today we in the Senate have a chance to meet our duty to those who have fulfilled another kind of responsibility—the duty of military service.

The men who would be benefited by this bill are of a very special kind.

They are special, first, because they have served in the Armed Forces for an extended period of time.

The law of the land imposes on all male citizens an obligation to perform military service.

But barely half our young men serve as much as a day; only 40 percent of those now reaching the age of 26 have served for more than 6 months; and, as our younger age groups grow in size, a smaller proportion serve.

Those who do serve are special also because they are more mentally and physically fit, more alert and capable than many of those who do not serve.

The Director of Selective Service stated on February 10, 1965, that under current Armed Forces standards, half of those examined for induction are found not qualified.

So those who do serve in the Armed Forces are in the upper half of the Nation physically and mentally.

But they are special for yet another reason:

They serve because they have less money than others, equally well qualified, who do not serve.

By regulation, simply being in a college or university—for however many years, no matter the quality of the school or the importance of the course of study—guarantees a deferment.

And as we all know, it is far more likely that as between two students of equal merit, the wealthier is far more likely to attend college.

I invite the attention of Senators to page 415 of the hearings on this bill, where are reprinted some findings of Project Talent, a study of the cooperative research program of the U.S. Office of Education.

Taking only those boys in the upper half of the ability group graduating from high school, 37.9 percent of those from families with incomes of under \$3,000 did not go on to college—but only 10.5 percent of those with the same ability, but from families with incomes of \$12,000 or more, did not go right on to college.

And, of course, it is far more likely that a poor boy will never graduate from high school than a more fortunate one with equivalent ability.

So our draft laws discriminate among our young men on the ground of wealth.

And since most enlistments are undertaken by those who expect to be drafted, the net result is that our armed services are disproportionately made up of our less fortunate young men.

The burden of service they bear willingly.

And the record of their service has been brilliant—in Berlin, in Cuba, in Vietnam, everywhere they have been called upon to fight or to wait, to guard freedom's gate around the world.

But the reward for this service has been only further disadvantage.

They have lost 2 years of their lives—time which their more fortunate contemporaries have spent in school or on the job.

The result is that veterans aged 20 to 24 have an unemployment rate of 9 percent, as opposed to only 7.4 percent for nonveterans.

Considering that those who qualify for military service are in the upper half of

our young men in mental and physical fitness, it is absurd that their unemployment rate should be higher than the rate for those who are less qualified.

The Veterans' Administration, which is opposed to this bill, admits that the jobs held by employed veterans of the cold war pay less well and are less skilled than the jobs held by employed nonveterans.

I would note also that this is the first group of veterans in 20 years which has done less well in civilian life than their contemporaries who did not serve; the median income of veterans of World War II and Korea is significantly higher than that of nonveterans of equivalent age.

We ask these young men to give up 2 or 3 or 4 years away from their homes and their families—often to serve in ports of danger and hardship—we do so on a discriminatory basis—and then we allow them to suffer greater unemployment, and work at lower-paying jobs, than those who do not serve.

I do not think that this country can so ill-reward those who serve it.

For this intolerable situation, S. 9 is an excellent remedy.

This bill would make available to veterans educational benefits roughly comparable to those we gratefully gave the veterans of World War II and Korea.

Each day of service would entitle them to 1½ days of education or training, for a period of up to 36 months of study.

For each month of full-time study, the veteran would receive \$110 if single, \$135 with one dependent, \$160 with 2 or more; lesser benefits would be provided for part-time study or training.

This program is simple.

It meets the needs of the veterans.

And it is proved by experience.

For the similar GI bills of World War II and Korea were perhaps the most successful legislation ever enacted by this Congress.

Eight million veterans of World War II were trained under the GI bill.

Two million two hundred thousand went to college; 3.5 million went to other schools; 1.4 million underwent on-the-job training; three-quarters of a million were trained on farms.

To quote the Veterans' Administration:

Today we are a far stronger Nation because of the infusion of skilled and professional manpower gained through the GI bill: 450,000 engineers, 180,000 doctors, dentists, nurses; 360,000 schoolteachers; 150,000 scientists; 107,000 lawyers; 243,000 accountants; 36,000 clergymen of all faiths; 17,000 writers and journalists; 711,000 mechanics; 383,000 construction workers; 288,000 metalworkers; 138,000 electricians; 83,000 policemen and firemen; 61,000 printers and typesetters; and 700,000 who trained for business and executive careers.

The experience after Korea was still better: 3 million took advantage of the educational benefits, of whom over half attended college.

They too will enrich our national life for decades to come.

The educational components of the first GI bill cost the Nation \$14.5 billion.

Today, just 20 years later, the Government has already recouped that investment, and made a profit on it, in the form

of increased tax collections—and is gaining nearly a billion dollars more every year.

The gains in gross national product—the whole Nation's gains—have been incalculable.

Expert economists estimate that 80 percent of our vast gains in productivity is the result of technological and scientific progress. The first GI bill produced 450,000 engineers and 150,000 scientists.

The greatest need our country has is education. The first GI bill gave us 360,000 schoolteachers. These and the others who were trained under the GI bill have contributed leadership in their communities, in their States, and in the Nation.

Seven Governors, two Cabinet members, and six U.S. Senators were educated under the provisions of the bill.

It is this spirit, the spirit of educated leadership, which those people gave that is required in the Nation at the present time.

Further, the testimony of every educator who has spoken has been that the veterans, many of whom would never have attended college without the bill, made a great improvement in the quality of the student body of every school they attended.

The benefits still continue: one witness before the committee, the president of a small community college in Iowa, testified that three-quarters of his school's entire present administrative staff went to school under the GI bill.

So clear are the benefits of this bill—to the veteran, to the schools, to the Nation—that it is hard to see how anyone could fail to support it.

But the Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget do oppose it.

How can they do so?

Their witnesses came before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs with opinions, not facts; with surmises instead of knowledge; with assertions unsupported by experience or logic.

They asserted that inservice training meets the educational needs of servicemen—and none could say how many get such training, or what kind are offered.

I should like to repeat that. When the witnesses of the Veterans' Administration came before the committee, the major argument they made was that the inservice training met the educational needs of servicemen. When the chairman and other members of the committee asked them how many received such training of what kinds of training were offered, not one member of the rather large group which came to testify before the committee could answer.

Among five representatives of the Veteran's Administration, not one could tell the committee even the age at which young men are being drafted.

I ask the Senator from Texas, chairman of the subcommittee, if that is not correct.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, not only is the Senator's statement correct, but the distinguished Senator from New York, who stated at that time that he was not a cosponsor of the bill, was

shocked by the paucity of information supplied by the representatives of the Veterans' Administration, who did not even know at what age young Americans are being drafted. Their case, inadequate to begin with, was made more pitiful by the incisive questions asked by the distinguished Senator from New York, who made a great contribution to education in America in fairness to the GI veterans by his fine work in committee. I hope before Monday that every Senator who can do so will read the hearings and obtain the facts. The Senator from New York did not seek to embarrass the witnesses; he asked them for facts, but they had no facts with which to refute his assertions.

As chairman of the subcommittee, I express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from New York for what he did to demonstrate the necessity for the bill. His cross-examination of the witnesses from the Veterans' Administration begins at page 240 of the hearings. If Senators will read page 240 and the subsequent pages of the cross examination of witnesses from the Veterans' Administration, conducted by the distinguished Senator from New York, they will see how necessary this measure is at the present time.

I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Am I not correct in stating that they did not know at what age the young men are called into the Army and how long they are required to serve, and at what age they will be discharged from the Army? Such knowledge is extremely important in determining whether the proposed legislation is necessary. Yet that basic information was evidently unknown to the witnesses from the Veterans' Administration who testified before us.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The Senator from New York is exactly correct. The Veterans' Administration witnesses attempted to pass upon veterans rights, yet did not know at what age the draft starts today. They produced figures showing rates of unemployment, and they included young men not yet 21 years of age, so youthful in age that they are not subject to the draft or to entering the service.

The distinguished Senator from New York inquired and found that the Veterans' Administration officials did not know at what age the draft began and, therefore, did not know what was necessary for those young people. The entire record they made against the bill was weak. Their case fell apart under the incisive searching for facts in which the Senator from New York engaged. He stated that he was not a cosponsor of the bill because he had not had the time to ascertain the facts. But he said that the case for the bill seemed to be irrefutable.

I thank the Senator from New York for what he did because we now have the strongest record for the bill, made so partly by his excellent contribution.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I did not cosponsor the bill, because when it was originally introduced I had serious reservations about it, its need, and whether it would really accomplish what its sponsors hoped it would accomplish.

It was after attending the hearings, and particularly after hearing the witnesses who were opposed to the bill, that I became convinced that the bill was important. That is why I am speaking in favor of it today. I became convinced, not so much by those who favored the bill, but by those who were opposed to it. If anybody will read the testimony of the representatives of the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense in opposition to the bill, he will be as strongly in favor of the passage of the bill as I am.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I hope every Senator, by the time he votes on Monday, will have read the statement being made now by the Senator from New York. The data he is giving are the facts of American life and are irrefutable. The case for the young men who are serving in the Armed Forces is so overwhelming that there can be no logical objection to the bill after the statement that is being made now by the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. The witnesses made flat errors of important fact—for example, the VA said that present veterans serve for a relatively short time, when in fact the average term of service is now 6 months longer than it was during the Korean conflict.

And they took positions that simply made no sense at all.

Their arguments against the bill can be briefly stated and answered.

They object to its cost; but this bill will pay for itself two or three times over.

The VA also says that service is now more limited and less disruptive than under wartime conditions.

But in fact it is of longer average duration, 28.2 months as against 22.6 months in Korea; the uncertainties of fighting in Vietnam or tension in Berlin or crisis over Cuba are as great as those of previous emergencies; and the veteran of today, with the reserve obligation which often follows active duty, is all too likely to be recalled to service—as many were in 1961.

Next the VA says that "the impact of selective service is minimized by draft procedures which are designed to promote a reasonable integration of schooling or training plans with military service."

This is true only for those who are financially able to attend college, who then often escape the draft entirely.

The VA's most substantial argument is that other Government education programs—National Defense Education Act loans, and the provisions of the higher education bill now before the Labor and Public Welfare Committee—are sufficient to meet the veteran's needs.

First. However, over 35 percent of all veterans have not yet completed high school, and hence are not eligible for this aid.

This was another point which evidently escaped the attention of the representatives of the Veterans' Administration when the testimony was given before our committee. Testimony was unavailable concerning this fact.

Second. The various programs of loans, grants, and work-study proposed

in S. 600 do not pretend to meet the full need for assistance to higher education in the United States, and the bill was not drawn with veterans in mind; its funds are not sufficient to encompass veterans.

Moreover, the Veterans' Administration did not realize that S. 600 would not assist any student over the age of 21. Yet, the average age of the veteran leaving service is 22.3 years.

And because the level of student support contemplated by S. 9 is only partial support—\$110 a month, about \$1,000 for a school year—the higher education bill will be necessary as a supplement to S. 9 in any case.

Third. Veterans who have given to us their time and courage and effort deserve something more than the same assistance available to everyone else.

But the most unbelievable argument advanced against this bill is that of the Department of Defense—which says that to offer this opportunity would discourage reenlistments and encourage men to leave the Armed Forces.

I say again that the Department of Defense is against the bill because it believed it would discourage reenlistment and encourage men to leave the Armed Forces.

In other words, it wants to keep men in service at the cost of their education.

We might well ask the Department what its men are to do, even if they make the Armed Forces a career, when they are discharged after 20 years' service at the age of 40 or 45.

We might ask whether this logic would not lead to making veterans ineligible for National Defense Education Act loans, for example, which also offer them an incentive to leave the service and get an education.

We might also ask—as the committee did ask—whether the prospect of educational assistance might not encourage more voluntary enlistments.

To this question, the Department had no answer.

The Department also claims that servicemen today receive valuable in-service training.

I read from the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, headed by the great Gen. Omar Bradley:

In the Armed Forces as a whole, then, the proportion of specialized training for military-type occupations with no civilian counterpart was 45.8 percent.

The Department of Defense did not compile data on the value of on-duty specialized training in civilian life.

It is clear that much of the training is potentially of value in a variety of civilian occupations.

As in the case of the occupational specialties previously discussed, however, many will be trained in skills for which there is no civilian demand or which they do not wish to pursue in civilian life.

It also appears that first-term enlistees and inductees are less likely to receive training in skilled and semiskilled occupations which would be immediately useful in civilian life.

And as to the value of off-duty education in the Armed Forces, the Commission said:

It is difficult to evaluate the extent to which off-duty educational programs enable

the serviceman to prepare for civilian life if he so chooses.

Presumably, military service, including on-duty training, is essentially a full-time occupation, and even under the best of circumstances only a limited amount of formal education can be completed while in service.

Such conditions of service as lack of adequate library facilities, field exercises and sea duty, overseas duty, barracks living—all may make educational progress difficult.

While the formal educational progress which can be made in these programs should not be discounted, it appears that their chief value, from a readjustment point of view, will be to keep the serviceman who plans to return to civilian life in touch with the educational process.

It has been proposed here that the benefits of this bill be applied only to those serving in areas of hostilities.

I think such a restriction harmful.

First. It might cause designation of such areas at an unpropitious time or place from the standpoint of foreign affairs.

Second. It would add to the vagaries of the draft the further happenstance of military assignment.

Even in World War II, only a minority served in overseas fighting zones—but all who served made sacrifices, and all were eligible for the GI bill.

That should be the case today.

We who stand here now can do so because of the brave men who stand ready, here in this country and all over the world.

They are the sons and brothers and husbands of the taxpayers who will meet the bill.

I think Americans are willing to meet our obligations to our servicemen—are willing to offer them this necessary chance at the education they will need to make decent lives for themselves and their families.

There is a poem on a sentry box at Gibraltar:

God and the soldier all men adore,
In time of trouble and no more,
For when war is over and all things righted,
God is neglected and the old soldier slighted.

I think we can do better than that in this country.

I think we will.

I yield the floor.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New York for one of the most excellent and thorough speeches that I have ever heard delivered on this subject. I have been interested in this subject since I was chosen to serve on the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee. In 1957 the bill was bottled up in the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for all of that session. This bill has come from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in every Congress since that time.

It has come from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare this time with the largest vote which it has ever received in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The majority is far larger. I believe that was due in part to the growing recognition of the need for the legislation, and in part to the very fine contribution which the distinguished Senator from New York made in the subcommittee hearing. The case which the Senator made in the subcommittee

was so overwhelming that, for the first time in the four Congresses in which this bill has been considered, the bill was reported unanimously.

When the fine speech which the Senator from New York has just delivered is read by other Senators, I think it will result in an overwhelming vote on the bill on this coming Monday.

The statement of the Senator demonstrates why the bill should be passed in its present form and not emasculated as it would be by the so-called Saltonstall bill.

We have heard from our colleagues across the aisle that the Saltonstall bill would be offered as a substitute for this GI bill and would be limited to only the veterans who have served in Vietnam.

This so-called hot-spot approach has never been used on any such legislation before in the history of our country for the men who have served in battle throughout the history of our country—in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, down to the present day.

Never has there been a distinction drawn between men who have served in this country and men who have served overseas.

The bill offered by my friends across the aisle would disrupt and change the treatment that has been rendered American veterans throughout our history.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement in connection with S. 520 entitled "The Hot-Spot Approach of S. 520 Creates Grave Foreign Policy Problems and Has No Relevance to the Need Which S. 9 Is Designed To Meet," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE "HOT SPOT" APPROACH OF S. 520 CREATES GRAVE FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS AND HAS NO RELEVANCE TO THE NEED WHICH S. 9 IS DESIGNED TO MEET

1. The "hot spot" approach would present grave difficulties as far as our foreign policy is concerned. The Saltonstall bill requires that the President designate "areas of hostility." Thus, at a time when we are trying to reach an accord with the Communist world the President would be required to give emphasis to our conflicts with the Communists by designating certain zones as "areas of hostilities." This could only serve to aggravate our difficulties in international relations, and make the United States appear hostile in the eyes of others.

2. The purpose of S. 9 is to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who are coming back into civilian life. The need for readjustment assistance has no relation to whether a serviceman has been in an area of hostilities. He is just as much in need of readjustment assistance whether he has been in Vietnam or not. It is unclear why a serviceman must be shot at before he is deemed to be in need of readjustment assistance. Why must we say to our servicemen that you must place your body on the firing line before you are deemed worthy of being educated?

The World War II and Korean GI bills were both intended as readjustment assistance. They applied to every person who served, regardless of whether he saw combat or not. For instance, the congressional intent in the Korean GI bill is stated as being for the purpose of "providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities

to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded * * *." The purpose of the cold war GI bill is the same.

Figures provided by the Department of Defense indicate that during World War II (Dec. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1946) or the 8,113,000 male personnel in the U.S. Army, 25 percent never served overseas; of the 4,183,000 personnel who served in the Navy, 13 percent never served overseas; of the 599,693 personnel in the Marine Corps, 29 percent never served overseas. These same figures show that during the period of the Korean conflict (June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953), of the 2,834,000 personnel in the Army, 34 percent never served overseas; of the 1,177,000 personnel who served in the Navy, 79 percent served elsewhere than in the Far Eastern theater; of the 424,000 personnel who served in the Marine Corps, 61 percent never served overseas; and the 1,284,977 personnel who served in the Air Force, 61 percent never served overseas. These personnel who never saw the glimmer of the far-off shore and never heard the sound of hostile cannons rumbling in the distance, received the needed educational benefits of the GI bill, and rightly so. Their contribution to the culture and economic growth of this Nation has been immeasurable.

The Veterans' Administration estimates that of the 8,700,000 persons who have served in the Armed Forces since January 1955 (the post-Korean period), 42 percent either served overseas for less than 90 days or never served overseas at all. The educational progress and opportunity of this sizable group of persons has been impaired in just as serious and damaging a fashion as if they had served on distant shores. Their educational needs are no less than those of their comrades who serve abroad.

3. Each serviceman is a part of the entire Defense Establishment. Each is necessary to the defense of the free world. One man serves in this country, or in the Middle East—so that another can serve in Vietnam, and so that the majority of us can remain at home and get a lead in life over those who are protecting us.

4. Servicemen stationed in areas of hostility should receive extra benefits, and indeed they do so. They receive extra pay of \$50 a month. They pay no income tax. We should be doing still more. Senate bill 2157, which would provide special indemnity insurance to soldiers serving in combat areas, should be enacted immediately. But the way to provide benefits to soldiers serving in combat zones is not to provide benefits only to them which should go to all servicemen currently being discharged.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, S. 520 is an effort to limit the benefits only to veterans of the Vietnamese conflict.

I appeal to Senators to read the statement made by the Senator from New York on this question before voting on this bill on Monday. After reading his statement, I believe they will understand the logic and the reason behind my bill.

I thank the Senator for making a great contribution to this bill.

I feel that, with that kind of contribution, the bill is nearer passage than at any time since the Korean conflict.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 9, the Cold War Readjustment Assistance Act of 1965, better known as the cold war GI bill. It is a measure which I am proud to cosponsor, along with Senator YARBOROUGH, who introduced the bill, and 39 other Senators.

At the outset it should be said that much credit is due the senior Senator

from Texas for his untiring support of measures designed to better the lot of the veteran and, more particularly, for his singleminded efforts, over the course of several Congresses, to secure the enactment of a cold war GI bill. He has held firm to his conviction, and it is a conviction which I share, that our 5 million cold war veterans are due sufficient assistance to allow them to make up in some measure for the time and opportunities they lost while in uniform.

The first of the bill's two major sections would make post-Korean war veterans eligible for Veterans' Administration home and farm loan assistance. A program of loan guarantees, supplemented by direct loans where sufficient private capital is not available, would be made available to cold war veterans for the purchase of homes, farms, or farm equipment.

The bill also would assist the veteran in pursuing a program of education or vocational training. Monthly allowances, calculated according to the veteran's length of service, his number of dependents, and whether he is spending full or part time in training, would enable the veteran to continue his education at the point where it was interrupted by military service and at a point appropriate to his needs: College, precollege, correspondence courses, flight training, on-the-job training, or institutional on-farm training.

Alaska veterans have benefited greatly from existing veterans programs. Some 8,000 of our World War II and Korea veterans have received educational assistance under Public Laws 346 and 550. The Veterans' Administration has insured 290 home loans—totaling \$2,610,000—and granted 965 direct home and farm loans—totaling \$9,650,000—in the State. Such assistance has helped Alaska's 16,000 World War II and Korea veterans make a new start in civilian life; it has substantially raised the educational level and economic well-being of the State.

Our 4,000 post-Korea veterans, and the 4,000 more expected by 1977, would likewise find S. 9 helpful. As Senator YARBOROUGH noted on the Senate floor March 29, the Alaska Department of the American Legion has strongly endorsed this legislation.

I do not justify this bill as a give-away or as a special reward, for it is neither. I justify it rather as a measure which would give a fair deal to those who have served their country well. This bill would serve the same broad objectives as would the housing and education legislation which are now under congressional consideration.

The cold war GI bill recognizes that veterans of our current military involvement are due the same sorts of opportunities as those made available to veterans of our previous armed conflicts. Surely there are few today who would assert that the experiences and services of our Dominican or Vietnam troops are not comparable to those of other troops in earlier conflicts.

The cold war GI bill grants no unwarranted benefits; it merely attempts to equalize the burdens of a draft that often

operates inequitably. I am not specifically dissenting from our system of deferments and exemptions. I am merely noting that only 40 percent of our eligible men ever enter active service. These men must bear a disproportionate share of the burdens of citizenship. They are often already lacking in financial resources and educational opportunities before they enter the service. During their period of active duty they fall even further behind their contemporaries. Must we not do something to equalize their opportunities? Must we not do something to assist those whose education has been cut short? Must we not facilitate home and farm purchases on the part of those who have been deprived of normal opportunities to accumulate savings and establish credit and employment records?

The cold war GI bill is consistent with our educational and welfare objectives. It is certainly in the interest of my State to have the 1,000-plus additional college graduates this bill would make possible. It is in the interest of my State to have additional capital freed for home purchases. It is in the interest of us all to facilitate the return of our soldiers to constructive and useful places in our society.

We have demanded of 40 percent of our young men extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of their country, sacrifices comparable to those made in World War II and the Korean war. We owe to them, and to ourselves, a program to equalize their educational and economic opportunity, to enable them to make their own way in a competitive and prospering society.

Mr. President, it is my hope that the Senate will give to S. 9 an overwhelming endorsement.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to go on record as being in complete support of the measure now pending in the Senate, S. 9, the cold war GI bill. The record will show, Mr. President, that I have consistently advocated this measure and others very much similar to it, ever since I served in the House. It is legislation most deserving of our support and the support of the entire Nation.

Although the Korean hostilities ended for all practical purposes a decade ago, thousands of our youth are still subject to military service under our compulsory draft legislation. Unlike those who served during World War II and the Korean conflict, these thousands are not entitled to any educational or other readjustment benefits which would make their transition to productive civilian life less difficult.

These are individuals who have been called up both as draftees and military reservists during the Berlin crisis, the Cuban crisis, the Vietnam conflict, the Dominican intervention, and all through the tension-filled years from 1955 to 1965 with no foreseeable break in the immediate future.

Although it may be true that there are thousands among the ranks of those who have been called who have not actually seen or experienced the rigors and dangers of war, who have served and are

serving without any particular physical risks to themselves in terms of direct combat, this is not to say that very great sacrifices have not been made. Almost all of them have had to lay aside a significant and important period of their personal lives in the service of our country. They could have continued their education or they could have sought to increase their material resources. But the needs and demands of our national security have been such that they have been asked to forego these personal choices.

I think it is appropriate to remind ourselves that when the so-called GI bill of World War II was conceived and approved, Congress very wisely did not choose to differentiate between direct combat and noncombat service functions of those who were its beneficiaries. It was clearly understood and accepted that every man and woman who served in our armed services played a contributive role toward final victory.

Mr. President, I believe that we should view the current measure before us in the same light. The security of our Nation requires the contribution of all, be it in the Pentagon, Danang, the Antarctica, or in camps and bases scattered from California to Okinawa, from South Carolina to Frankfurt.

I have been advised that there are those who would be willing to vote for this measure provided its benefits would be made applicable only to those who serve in the armed services in the crisis currently confronting us in South Vietnam. As much as I can appreciate the circumstances under which those tapped for service in that strife-torn country in southeast Asia live and die, such a narrow restriction does disservice to the concept and tradition recognizing service by all which we so willingly gave during both World War II and the Korean conflict.

The nature of the situation which confronts us all today is such that we can no longer rely on outmoded stereotypes of military service. A police action, a brush war, patrol duty in the Antarctica, garrison duty on Okinawa, or any kind of logistics or advisory support duty anywhere on the face of this earth, can easily and quickly develop into immediate and direct confrontation with the enemy should the latter choose to do so, and he may choose to do so every other week, every other month, or every other year.

Surely the situation in South Vietnam itself should prove my point. Our soldiers there were originally assigned to that country in what amounted primarily to an advisory capacity. However, due to the exigencies of the situation, we soon found that the service required was often a great deal more than first conceived.

American soldiers and marines, Air Force personnel and the Navy, have engaged with, and been engaged by the enemy in overt combat action time and again where heretofore the nature of their mission was to advise, to patrol, and often, simply to be available for whatever necessary duty the situation called for. As a result, there have been at least 503 killed between the period January 1961 and July 1965 in that area. There

have been an additional 247 killed as a result of service-related accidents. Non-fatal casualties have amounted to 2,720 for all the combined services. Forty-one have been listed as missing in action. And with 75,000 or more men slated for duty in that country, there is no telling what the ultimate cost might be. My State of Hawaii has lost a number of her sons in battle there, as have other States.

But the essential point is that this situation derived from one which is not uncommon in other parts of the world where American servicemen are now stationed. It could happen anywhere in the world, given the nature of the cold war conflict.

It is for these reasons, Mr. President, that I believe any attempt to limit the coverage of S. 9 to specific combat areas as they exist today is not only inconsistent with our policy in the past, but extremely narrow and shortsighted in its view of both the kind of conflict which we are involved in today, and the kind of service which that conflict may demand at any time, any place, and any garrison where American troops and interests are concerned.

For these reasons Mr. President, I strongly urge that S. 9 be passed as soon as possible and without the restrictions to which I have referred.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Tom Killefer, of Virginia, to be Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John W. Black, of Washington, to be Director of the U.S. Travel Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David R. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James V. Day, of Maine, to be Federal Maritime Commissioner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Harlee, of the District of Columbia, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Alain C. Enthoven, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert N. Anthony, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

U.S. ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Army.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the U.S. Army are considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

U.S. NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Navy.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I made the same request with respect to these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the U.S. Navy are considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I make the same request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the U.S. Marine Corps will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK—IN THE AIR FORCE AND IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read routine nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force and in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that only the nominations in the Air Force be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Air Force are considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That concludes the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

I ask that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon for yielding, and make the request that when he completes his speeches today he ask that when the Senate completes its business it adjourn until next Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 358

During the delivery of Mr. MORSE's speech,

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], I send to the desk a revised version of a bill creating the National Teachers Corps. Senator KENNEDY and I have been working on it since last February. I ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendments (No. 358) were referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, our National Teacher Corps proposal seeks to bring able and spirited teaching aid to the children in our most disadvantaged rural and urban schools, to attract and train for the teaching careers in such schools the kind of able, idealistic, young Americans that made the Peace Corps such a success and to provide a means for able, experienced teachers to serve on this frontier in the war on poverty.

Senator KENNEDY and I introduced separate Teacher Corps proposals last February as amendments to the elementary and secondary education bill. At that time the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] asked us not to call up our amendments to the primary and secondary education bill, because he

thought it would facilitate the passage of the primary and secondary education bill.

We were happy to defer to the request of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Senator MORSE.

Since that time, we have refined and reintroduced our separate proposals as amendments to the higher education bill.

The two proposals were complementary. Over a period of some months now, Senator KENNEDY and I have been working with the Office of Education, representatives of the schools and of the teaching profession to fashion a combined proposal.

The combined proposal has for some weeks now existed in the form of a Senate Education Subcommittee print, on which we have had the assistance and help and counsel and guidance of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

We were, of course, pleased when the President in a recent speech to the National Education Association strongly endorsed the National Teacher Corps concept.

The proposal has gained the endorsement of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and of numerous professional educators.

It has also gained the support of a number of Senators and was introduced Wednesday in the other body by Representative CARL PERKINS, of Kentucky, chairman of the House General Education Subcommittee.

Because of the continued interest in the Teacher Corps concept, Senator KENNEDY and I feel that it is appropriate that our proposal be printed in the RECORD. Therefore, I ask that the text of the joint amendment be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I wish to echo and underline the sentiments expressed so ably by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON].

On February 11 Senator NELSON and I appeared before the Senate Education Subcommittee which was considering at that time the elementary and secondary education bill.

At a later time we had an opportunity to meet with members of the National Education Association at a luncheon. We submitted the concept of the National Teacher Corps to the National Education Association as requested by their counsel. The association was extremely helpful and responsive in perfecting our position on this matter and, after further perfecting the concept, we testified again on June 11 before the Senate Education Subcommittee. The National Teacher Corps was offered as an amendment to S. 600, the Higher Education Act at that time.

Both Senator NELSON and I are extremely happy to have had the counsel and the leadership of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. We are happy that the Senator from Oregon is present on the floor today. He probably knows more

about the subject of education, and has more concerned himself with education, than any other Member of the Senate.

It was a great encouragement for Senator NELSON and I to have the cosponsorship, participation, counsel, and guidance of the Senator from Oregon.

I must say that this is something which has been extremely meaningful, as has been his sponsorship and the sponsorship of a number of the other members of the subcommittee.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] and I are also greatly encouraged by the fact that the President of the United States made the Teacher Corps the subject of his address to the recent NEA Convention and has given the full weight of his support to the concept by his strong and articulate statement, and through his sensitivity to the whole problem of education of poor children, who are attending poor schools and are in need of special consideration and special teaching.

I am delighted to join the Senator from Wisconsin in this measure for I believe we have a great opportunity to assist many children in need. I believe it makes sense. We realize that many programs which come before Congress are first presented as pilot projects. With the Teacher Corps however we have had a pilot project in Prince Edward County, Va.

I believe that the testimony we have received in the Education Subcommittee has demonstrated the fact that this concept has a history of working well in Prince Edward County, and I commend that testimony to other Members of the Senate for their consideration.

So I am delighted to join the Senator from Wisconsin. I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Oregon, while he was making a speech on a subject of great national urgency and concern was kind enough to yield to us on this subject.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I thank both Senator NELSON and Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts for the kind references they have made to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Education.

There was very little advice that I needed to give the Senators. Their proposal speaks for itself. It is an exceedingly sound proposal. I am delighted to be one of its cosponsors. I shall give it my wholehearted support in committee. As the two Senators know, in committee we really have combined that proposal with the Morse fellowship proposal, because we think the programs should be linked together.

We shall be marking up the bill again next week. We have already been marking it up, and are about one-third of the way through with the markup. We shall get back to the bill again next week. Both Senators, being members of the committee, I am sure will be very much interested in knowing what is being done in the subcommittee markup.

I believe that the teacher corps and the fellowship program, which seeks to provide assistance to teachers in elementary and secondary schools by way of fellowships, to upgrade their own education with graduate degrees, so that they will

be better qualified teachers, have a common objective. I will be delighted to support it.

EXHIBIT 1

On page 71, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following new title:

"TITLE V—NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS

"Statement of purpose and authorization of appropriations

"SEC. 501. (a) The purpose of this title is to strengthen the educational opportunities available to children in areas having concentrations of low-income families and to encourage colleges and universities to broaden their programs of teacher preparation by—

"(1) attracting and training qualified teachers who will be made available to local educational agencies in such areas; and

"(2) attracting and training inexperienced teacher-interns who will be made available for teaching and inservice training to local educational agencies in such areas in teams led by an experienced teacher.

"(b) For the purpose of carrying out this title, there are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and such sums as may be authorized for each of the four succeeding years.

"Establishment of National Teacher Corps

"SEC. 502. In order to carry out the purposes of this title, there is hereby established in the Office of Education a National Teacher Corps (hereinafter referred to as the 'Teacher Corps'). The Teacher Corps shall be headed by a Director who shall be compensated at the rate prescribed for grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, and a Deputy Director who shall be compensated at the rate prescribed for grade 16 of such General Schedule. The Director and the Deputy Director shall perform such duties as are delegated to them by the Commissioner.

"Teacher Corps program

"SEC. 503. (a) For the purpose of carrying out this title, the Commissioner is authorized to—

"(1) recruit, select, and enroll experienced teachers, and inexperienced teacher-interns who have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, in the Teacher Corps for periods of up to two years;

"(2) enter into arrangements, through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education or State or local educational agencies to provide members of the Teacher Corps with such training as the Commissioner may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title, including not more than three months of training for members before they undertake their teaching duties under this title;

"(3) enter into arrangements, including the payment of the costs of such arrangements, with local educational agencies and, where appropriate, with State educational agencies, and institutions of higher education, to furnish to local educational agencies, for service during regular or summer sessions, or both, in the schools of such agencies in areas having concentrations of children from low-income families, (A) experienced teachers, and (B) teaching teams, each of which shall consist of an experienced teacher and a number of teacher-interns who, in addition to teaching duties, shall be afforded time by the local educational agency for a teacher-intern training program developed according to criteria established by the Commissioner and carried out under the guidance of the experienced teacher in cooperation with an institution of higher education;

"(4) pay to local educational agencies the amount of the compensation which such

The battle began with the familiar night assault by the Vietcong pouring out of the encircling jungle to overrun Dac To. When a relief column from regimental headquarters pushed out down the road, it bumped into the also familiar Vietcong ambush, carefully prepared behind a shoulder of land; the battalion-sized Government force was routed, the regimental commander killed.

Dac To's fall, however, would have made it four district towns in a row that have fallen to the Communists in recent weeks in the military region under the command of the South Vietnamese 2d Corps, and so it was decided the psychological impact might well be more than the area could bear. With only five battalions in reserve, corps commanders boldly yanked two of them out of the provincial capital of Kontum, airlifted them here to Tan Canh through a convenient break in the rain clouds, and launched a skillful thrust to retake Dac To.

A HOLLOW VICTORY

Confronted with overwhelming force, the Vietcong clashed briefly, with only two casualties, and melted back into the jungle. Since most of Dac To's citizens had scattered earlier, some of them to join the refugee stream to the bigger, better-protected towns, Dac To was largely deserted and its recapture a somewhat hollow victory. And as a visitor to Tan Canh watches a drenching downpour that blots out even the nearest hilltop and grounds his helicopter, it becomes all too apparent that even the limited victory achieved by the Government in the battle of Dac To was solely due to the fortuitous break in the weather. Much of the time at this period of the year rain would prevent the flying in of reinforcements, and Tan Canh and Dac To would be cut off from outside help. All road access has long since been cut by the Vietcong.

Food stocks at Tan Canh consist almost wholly of rice and salt and have dwindled to not much more than 10 days' supply. More critical is a shortage of gasoline, vitally needed for generators to keep radio communication open, and a skimpy reserve of helicopter fuel.

Encamped nearby in the thick, all-concealing jungle are a sizable Vietcong force and, by some intelligence estimates, as much as a regiment of the 325th Division of the People's Army of North Vietnam (PAVN), which the United States is sure was infiltrated into South Vietnam as an intact fighting unit earlier this year.

VIETCONG STRENGTH GROWS

The problem here, in short, is a microcosm of the problem everywhere in South Vietnam. According to tentative estimates by United States and South Vietnamese authorities, another PAVN division, the 304th, may also be either all the way into South Vietnam or at least en route along Laotian infiltration trails. Meantime, Vietcong strength is said by top U.S. officials to be roughly double that of only 4 or 5 months ago, a buildup roughly matching that of the United States.

The Vietcong, to be sure, have their problems, too. Their casualties are getting higher; in a typical week, they may well be double those of government forces. Recruitment in the countryside is growing more difficult; combat units report finding a far greater number of teenagers among Vietcong casualties and prisoners. In the Vietcong's haste to make the most of the monsoons, their tactics have also become tougher, most observers agree. Efforts to ingratiate have given way to rough stuff—terrorism, assassinations and pillage—in order to collar recruits and gather supplies from the local populace.

As a result, some authorities argue the insurrection might lose its steam if its big bid for victory falls short this year. "They can't keep up this pace for many more months," says one expert. "And these things are al-

ways hard to keep going once you have to crank them down."

The Saigon information ministry is already cooking up a special appeal designed to win over demoralized Vietcong after the monsoons. But the problem, of course, is to keep the war effort rolling and the Vietcong contained until then.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

The refugee influx, while not of crisis proportions now, could quickly become so. There are currently few signs of extreme hardship among the refugees. Under a government relief program, they actually receive almost twice as much in relief payments as the average Vietnamese earns, plus cash grants to resettle or simply spend as they see fit.

Food shortages and soaring prices could make the refugees' plight serious, however. Railroad lines as well as roads have been cut, and ships alone can't carry enough rice to refugees in the northern and central areas from the southern delta rice bowl. The United States has pitched in with an emergency call for extra cargo planes, but in some spots, such as Pleiku, the price of rice has doubled, eggs cost three times more than normal and kerosene is often unavailable for cooking.

If this trend continues, says veteran U.S. refugee expert Richard Evans, who is with the American aid mission in South Vietnam, "everybody becomes a refugee." And in that case the real calamity to fear—and the real payoff for the Vietcong's economic disruption campaign—would be a mass trek to the national capital for help. "You could have 5 or 10 million marching to Saigon," Mr. Evans warns.

Illegal monetary dealings as well as scarcity are fueling inflation, according to officials at the economic ministry. The heavy stream of U.S. dollars from free-spending American troops, the officials explain, is creating a market for greenbacks, thus bringing into the monetary supply funds which speculators previously have been sitting on because of the war's uncertainties.

HOARDING RICE

Rice merchants in Saigon and elsewhere are compounding the inflationary strain by hoarding in order to push prices up. The upshot is that the United States has been forced to rush 50,000 tons of rice to this traditionally rice-exporting nation. Because exports aren't earning as much as usual, the United States is also being asked for a boost in economic aid; Saigon's hard currency reserves, now down to \$100 million, are roughly half of normal.

Added to this economic stress is the usual quota of chronic political instability. It is a bit early to expect a move against the new government of Prime Minister Ky, but the Buddhists have scant enthusiasm for the war effort, and from their political citadel in the northern town of Hue they are already sniping at the Ky government, though their target for now is Catholic Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu.

Buddhist leaders insist they are fervently anti-Communist and wholeheartedly against the Vietcong. But talks with them make it clear that their professed admiration for the U.S. buildup is based on the condition that it produce a quick and relatively easy victory.

Other question marks are the army's morale and manpower. "The thing to really watch for is if a whole battalion lays down its arms," says one high-ranking American.

Short of such a psychological blow, the South Vietnamese Army's dangerously thin reserves may lead to trouble. Those two battalions at Dac To, for example, are urgently needed for spot-relief chores elsewhere. "It's a gamble every time you shift them about," says one American adviser who sees an urgent need for U.S. forces to take over more of the reserve role. Hailing the apparent trend in

just that direction, he claims that only the ability to mass overwhelming force quickly against Vietcong concentrations can insure against the sort of military setback that might shatter popular and government morale.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I am grateful that the senior Senator from Oregon has given me the privilege to speak in the Senate at this time between the first address and the second address which he is to deliver this afternoon.

I speak again in support of the cold war Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. We know it as the cold war GI bill. My commendation is given to the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], because he has persevered, has been most conscientious, and has manifested real leadership in advancing this vital measure in the Senate.

As we well know, the young men and women who have served in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955, are not afforded the readjustment benefits which we as a grateful people in the United States provided for the veterans of World War II and the Korean war or conflict. However it may be designated, it was a battle in which Americans lost their lives. This discrimination cannot be justified on the basis of equality of service or on the importance of their endeavors to the national security of the United States.

On February 8, 1965, it was my responsibility to appear as a witness before the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to speak in favor of the pending bill, S. 9. It is interesting to note that less than 2 days before those hearings began, the United States intensified its efforts in Vietnam in retaliation for Vietcong assaults on two military compounds north of Saigon. Seven American lives were lost in that attack by the Communist forces. I wish to quote what I said during my appearance before the subcommittee in February:

We recall the events of the past few days to gain an understanding of their personal sacrifices. Seven American lives were lost in the Vietcong assault on two military compounds north of Saigon; and our young men, piloting 49 aircraft, were dispatched to retaliate and demonstrate that we intend to stand firm in the defense of the free world. One did not return. Our forces are presently at defense readiness condition there, which requires stricter security measures, additional manning requirements, and more individual units on alert in order to effect immediate response to any enlargement of the enemy activity.

What I said then, I would say today with this addition. It is my belief that we make a mistake when we seem to gloss over the seriousness—yes, even the tragedy—of the conflict in which we are now engaged in Vietnam.

"It is wrong for us to think in terms of the Vietnam conflict as a police action, one in which the United States is associated in counseling or advising. It is realistic that the people of the United States understand that American boys are losing their lives in the jungles of Vietnam. It is important that the people of the Nation understand this.

Eloquent testimony on this fact is found in a New York Journal-American article entitled, "A Gift for the Baby—Marine's Last Letter." This news story contains a letter from an 18-year-old marine to his expectant mother.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

A GIFT FOR THE BABY—MARINE'S LAST LETTER

(By James Connolly)

This is a story that tells itself. It's almost all here, in a letter received June 19 by Mrs. Gregory Risoldi of Claudia Street, Iselin, N.J., from her 18-year-old son, U.S. Marine Vincent Risoldi:

"Dear Mom: I guess you've had your baby already. Is it a boy or girl? I wonder if I'll ever know. But I've scraped together \$20, and here it is. Buy my little brother or sister something for me.

"I don't make too much money with this job I have now, and \$20 is all I can spare.

"You know, Mom, we were talking about me coming home for Christmas? Well, I want to tell you a little secret. I'm in Vietnam and I'm wondering if I'll ever get home. I really don't think so.

"It's hot here, very hot, day and night. You're got to look over your shoulder every time you talk to a friend. You've got to always be on the alert.

"These Vietcong, they pop up everywhere, take a few shots and run. But I'm here to help wipe out communism.

"By the way, if you see any of my friends down at the ice cream parlor or the drugstore, tell them I'm in Vietnam, and to get off their backsides and join the Marines.

"It is scary at night when you wait for them to come, but once the fight starts the only thing you think about is killing them before they kill you.

"Say hello to * * * everybody. Vinnie."

Mrs. Risoldi, who may have given birth to her sixth child by the time this story is being read, received a postscript—a telegram at 1:45 a.m. Tuesday.

Vincent has been killed in Vietnam.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I hope there will be no effort by anyone within the Government, at any level, in any agency, or in any position, to have the American people believe that we are engaged in other than actual fighting in Vietnam.

Mr. President, since those hearings in February our efforts, manpower, and weapons have been continually increasing in Vietnam. Ironically, as we begin this floor debate today, there are indications and talk that another intensified buildup is imminent. The President recently stated that "new and serious decisions will be necessary in the near future."

The Senator from Oregon has very cogently, and I think correctly, called to the attention of the Senate this afternoon the importance of these decisions which are being made.

The President has recently said:

Any substantial increase in the present level of our efforts to turn back the aggressors in South Vietnam will require steps to insure that reserves of men and equipment of the United States remain entirely adequate for any and all emergencies.

News reports inform us that the Vietnam Government has asked Secretary McNamara and Ambassador Lodge for a larger force. Reliable sources indicate that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended the total of U.S. troops in Vietnam be increased from the scheduled 75,000 to 179,000. I say to the Members of the Senate this is a serious crisis—and we are looking to the American man-at-arms for his services. He has not forsaken the people of the United States in the past. As long as we are engaged in a struggle in Vietnam, he, of course, will not forsake the American people now. It is a question, sometimes, of whether we forsake the veteran.

Indeed, we owe a debt to the men who are risking their lives in the jungles of Vietnam, or on airborne alert in the Strategic Air Command, or maintaining the combat readiness of our ICBM and Nike missile sites, or patrolling the high seas to protect the world from Communist aggression. We do an injustice in calling them peacetime veterans. That is a misnomer, Mr. President. They are, in all good conscience and hard fact, entitled to comparable adjustment benefits accorded their predecessors.

I cannot use language too strong to point this out. I am certain that in the Senate we can bring this measure to an affirmative vote.

In terms of a pragmatic justification of the bill under discussion, we have available the fruits derived from the World War II and Korean GI bills. As the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] cogently pointed out on many occasions almost 11 million veterans have advanced their educational and vocational qualifications under the prior adjustment assistance acts. We discussed this topic in the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. At this point I express not only my appreciation but also that of all Senators and the American people for the leadership which has been given to the cause of education, in this, and in prior Congresses, by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Education.

Though the benefits of such education and the resultant increase in human skills cannot be measured with mathematical precision, we know that the additional earning power achieved by veterans from these programs returns more than a billion dollars a year in taxes to the Federal Treasury, an annual return which has insured full payment of the initial investment. A cold war GI bill aimed at developing the talents of the post Korean veterans who will number over 5 million by 1970, would realize similar, if not greater, profits than those which have accrued to the veterans and to our entire economy under previous veterans' legislation.

In our State of West Virginia over 220,000 veterans have availed themselves of the opportunities of previous legisla-

tion and of these some 22,000 are engaged in the fields of medicine, teaching, engineering, and science. Certainly the beneficial effects of past legislation to which I have called attention demonstrate that American life has been improved by the programs which have been enacted.

In the interest of equity for the individuals affected and in furthering the economic and social well-being of this Nation as a whole, I earnestly support the pending proposal. It is my sincere hope that the Senate will act favorably on S. 9, so that it will become law in this session of the Congress. Let us not be guilty of those lines inscribed on an ancient sentry box in Gibraltar:

God and the soldier—all men adore

In time of trouble and no more:

For when war is over, and all things righted,

God is neglected—the old soldier slighted.

U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my speech on foreign policy, an article published in this morning's Wall Street Journal dealing with the war in Vietnam, entitled "Gloom in Vietnam: Doubts Rise That United States Can Move Fast Enough To Blunt Reds' Drive—American Strength Increases, but Communists Continue To Gobble Up Territory—A Hollow Victory at Da Nang."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit No. 2.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this is a story which bears out the view that was received from so many intelligence forces to the effect that we are engaging ourselves in a long-bogged-down endeavor in Asia that will be terrifically costly in blood and money.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Hawaii for an insertion in the RECORD without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Hawaii is recognized.

LEONARD MARKS TO BE NAMED DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on Tuesday President Johnson announced he intended to nominate Leonard Marks, of Washington, D.C., to be Director of the U.S. Information Agency, succeeding the Honorable Carl Rowan.

Mr. Marks is an attorney with a long interest in international communications, and is well known to me and to many other Members of the Senate. His qualifications for this position are outstanding, and the President is to be congratulated for nominating him.

The world stands today on the threshold of a communications revolution. And it is essential that the U.S. Information Agency have at its head a man competent to guide it carefully and wisely through that revolution.

Leonard Marks is such a man.

The Early Bird satellite, and the other communications satellites which soon will be aloft in our heavens, have opened up communications from this country to the most remote corners of the earth. Voices, pictures—now even color pictures—can be transmitted in moments across oceans and continents. Americans are closer to the rest of the world than ever before—and the rest of the world is closer to America.

President Kennedy chose Leonard Marks in 1962 as one of the original incorporators of the Communications Satellite Corp., which mobilized the public and private resources to make the Early Bird satellite possible. Last year he was elected to the board of directors of that corporation.

It is a natural and sensible transition for Leonard Marks, after playing such an outstanding role in the development of new communications resources for our country, to move now to a position where he can pioneer in the application of those resources to our national needs.

In one way or another Leonard Marks has been active in various aspects of communications nearly all his life. One news story, following the President's announcement, quoted him as saying: "Since the age of 16 I've done nothing else but work in communications."

At college, at the University of Pittsburgh, he won many honors—among them election to the honorary journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi. Today he serves as a director of the Sigma Delta Chi Foundation in Washington.

Instead of making journalism his career, however, Leonard Marks chose to enter law.

After graduating from college—when he was only 19 years old, incidentally—he went on to the University of Pittsburgh Law School. After finishing law school he taught law at the university for 4 years. And then, in 1942, he came to Washington to work as an attorney—first in the Office of Price Administration, and then in the Federal Communications Commission.

In 1946 he and Marcus Cohn, who had been general counsel at the FCC, began a law firm that is today the largest in Washington specializing in communications law.

Even though he has been engaged in private law practice, however, Leonard Marks has never really been away from public service.

Repeatedly, under Republican as well as Democratic administrations, he was named as a member or adviser of various U.S. delegations to international broadcasting conferences—to Mexico City in 1948 and 1952; to Montreal in 1949; to Geneva in 1959 and 1963.

In addition he was named by the Department of State to lecture on constitutional law in India in 1958, and in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkey in 1961.

Repeatedly his colleagues in the law have recognized Leonard Marks' interest—and qualifications—in international communications.

In 1959–60 he was president of the Federal Communications Bar Association. Prior to that he was vice president,

and for several years he was a member of the association's executive committee.

Since 1963 he has been chairman of the International Communications Committee of the American Bar Association.

And earlier this year he served as chairman of the International Communications Committee of the World Peace Through Law Conference.

Fully important as his background in international communications, however, is the deep interest Leonard Marks has taken in the content of communications.

In this country he has played a leading role in the development of educational radio and television.

Since 1946—the same year he went into private law practice—he has been counsel to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Today he is also a member of that association's board of directors.

He is a trustee of the Greater Washington Educational Television Association.

And at various times he has served as special counsel for educational radio and television matters for the New York State department of education, the State of Iowa, State of Ohio, State of Washington, State of South Dakota, States of Hawaii and Oklahoma television authorities.

As Director of the U.S. Information Agency, Leonard Marks will be able to apply all that this country has learned in the development of its educational radio and television resources to assist similar development in the emerging nations of the world.

Sometimes it is hard for us in this country to conceive the enormous educational impact radio and television have had—and are yet to have—on other parts of the world. We forget that before radio and television, the lack of schools, and resulting illiteracy, held most of the peoples of the world in ignorance, isolation, and bondage.

Today, in an incredibly few years, radio and television have enabled people whose lives had been unchanged for centuries to find access to the accumulated knowledge of the world around them, and to begin to play a role in international affairs. And this has been barely the beginning of changes vaster than most of us can grasp.

I think it is essential that our country have as head of the U.S. Information Agency a man with an appreciation and understanding of what those changes can mean—and how best to guide the policies of our Nation in the midst of them.

Leonard Marks is such a man.

Leonard Marks understands the techniques of communications, without being a technician.

Leonard Marks understands the business of communications, yet is not a seeker of gain.

Leonard Marks understands the social implications and responsibilities of communications, yet is no idle theorist.

I believe he is eminently qualified to guide the Agency which is our Nation's chief means of communicating with the world. And I hope my colleagues in the Senate will act promptly to confirm his nomination when it is submitted by the President.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, I would like to associate myself with every word that the Senator from West Virginia said in support of the GI cold war bill. I also wish to associate myself with every word presented in the argument earlier this afternoon by the author of the bill, the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH].

The Senator from West Virginia and I happen to be privileged to be among the cosponsors of the bill, but what the Senator from West Virginia said this afternoon in regard to the need for the bill must be reiterated again and again in the debate that will take place prior to the vote on Monday. I am delighted to join him again, as I have so many times in the committee hearings and here in the Senate, in support of the bill.

Mr. President, I do not know what I would do on the Subcommittee on Education if I did not have the never-failing support of the Senator from West Virginia.

I have said before, and repeat now, that I do not believe there is a Member of Congress as well informed on educational problems of the small colleges of America, both public and private, as is the Senator from West Virginia. He has saved us many times from making what would have been a mistake, in that, without our knowledge, the course of action we were pursuing would have been unfair to the small colleges had it not been for the Senator from West Virginia bringing his great knowledge of small college problems to bear upon the deliberations in the subcommittee.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FOR COLD WAR VETERANS

Mr. President, I support S. 9, the GI cold war bill. Before commenting on this urgently needed legislation, however, I would like to repeat my commendation of the senior Senator from Texas for his leadership in connection with this bill. For the past 5 years, as chairman of the full Education Subcommittee, I have watched the Senator carry on the battle for this legislation. The persistence, vigor, and ability with which he has done so have been exemplary. The people of Texas can take pride in the fact that they have such an effective spokesman, not only for the interests of their State but for the interests of all the United States, especially the veterans who would benefit under the provisions of this bill.

The senior Senator from Oregon is also a longtime supporter of the cold war GI bill. Since the education and training benefits of the GI bill were terminated by Presidential proclamation in 1955, I have testified several times before committees and on the floor of the Senate in support of legislation to renew the program. I have been a cosponsor of the GI cold war bills as far

back as the 84th Congress, and in each subsequent Congress. It is my privilege again to be among the 41 cosponsors of S. 9, the GI cold war bill of the 89th Congress.

Mr. President, the key provisions of this bill would provide readjustment assistance for our cold war veterans in the form of education and training benefits, as well as home and farm loan benefits. These veterans presently number 3 million men and by 1973 will number 5 million, none of whom are now covered by the education and loan benefits afforded by the World War II and Korean war GI bills.

The Bureau of the Budget, the Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Defense have over and over again voiced the same objections to these bills. I would like to remind the Members of the Senate, however, that the positions of the members of the executive branch do not affect the obligation of the Senate to make an independent determination of the merits of this legislation in the national interest.

COST OF S. 9 WOULD BE REPAID WITH INTEREST

The Veterans' Administration in its report on S. 9 states that the estimated cost of the education provisions of the GI cold war bill would be slightly less than \$2 million for the first 5 years. The report does not assert that this is an objectionable cost, but since an inference to this effect might arise, it would be prudent to make crystal clear that this bill would not be a drain on the U.S. Treasury. Exactly the opposite would be true. Any money that will be expended on this program, and the estimates of expenditures range from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per year, would not only come back to the Treasury, but would be more than repaid by taxation of the increased earning power which these veterans would attain.

As proof of this, I would like to read into the RECORD two short paragraphs of a statement issued by the Veterans' Administration. On June 22, 1954, the 10th anniversary of the passage of the World War II GI bill, the VA wrote as follows:

Through the GI bill the World War II veterans have become the best educated group of people in the history of the United States. Because of their training, they have raised their income level to the point where they are now paying an extra \$1 billion a year in income taxes to Uncle Sam.

At this rate, the GI bill for veterans alone will pay off the entire \$15 billion cost to the GI educational training program for the next 15 years.

On the basis of the Veterans' Administration's own figures, the veterans who were educated under the program will have fully repaid the cost of the bill through additional taxes by 1970. Thereafter, the World War II GI bill can be regarded as a profitmaking venture for the U.S. Government.

Mr. President, these considerations should convince the last doubting Thomas in the Senate that S. 9 is a sound economic measure. As its predecessors have done, this legislation will return very substantial dividends to the U.S. Treasury, and any view of the bill which counts its cost without looking ahead to

its returns can pretend to neither good accounting nor good statesmanship.

BILL WOULD REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS

An additional dollar-and-cents benefit of S. 9 is that it would cut down our heavy expenditures for unemployment. The Senator from Texas stated in a recent article:

In 1963 alone, more than 210,000 veterans received unemployment compensation in excess of \$96 million—that is, \$2 million over the figure for 1962. We can expect to reverse the trend only by investing in their education.

The Senator is 100 percent correct. Experience indicates that 50 to 55 percent of the cold war veterans would take advantage of an educational and training program. It is apparent that the number of unemployed cold war veterans would be drastically reduced by increasing their educational level, and that there would be a corresponding decrease of Federal unemployment compensation for this group of Americans.

COLD WAR VERSUS HOT WAR

This brings us to the next objection to S. 9, which has been raised again this year in the Veterans' Administration report; namely, that it is now peacetime and that men serving in the Armed Forces during this period should not be granted rights and benefits originating in legislation associated with wartime.

I think it is apparent to this sophisticated body that the old semantic dichotomy used in this connection is as obsolete as the cavalry horse. I need not labor the point, Mr. President. The military budget for the current fiscal year is once again over \$50 billion. The nature of our involvement in Vietnam, not to mention the Dominican Republic, makes a mockery of the phrase "cold war." But whether hot or cold, the "war" we are in, and have been in since the end of the Korean war, has required universal military service pursuant to which 45 percent of our young men have, since 1955, served for varying periods in the Armed Forces of their country.

BILL IS FOR PURPOSE OF ASSISTING READJUSTMENT

This brings us to the heart of the matter, the rationale of the GI bill, which is to help the serviceman to readjust to civilian society. Those who are required to serve in the Armed Forces face not only danger and discomfort but in about 50 percent of the cases, disqualification from later civil employment. In 1955, the Commission on Veteran Pensions, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, made a study resulting in a final report to the President on April 23, 1956. On page 277 of this report, the Commission concluded as follows:

About half of the enlisted men in 1954 were in occupations closely comparable to civilian jobs where there was a moderate to high civilian labor demand. The other half were in occupational specialties with no civilian counterpart or where there was no significant labor demand.

This handicap applies to the man who has been drafted for 6 months, and the man who has been drafted for 2 years. It applies with equal force to the individual who volunteers for extended ac-

tive duty of 3 or 4 years in order to choose or avoid a particular kind of duty.

It is no answer to say that the introduction of flexibility as to the types of programs available, and their timing in relation to an individual's education, makes the military obligation any less of a sacrifice.

The fact of the matter is that 45 percent of our youth has been taken away from their civilian pursuits, their professions, their contacts, and the sources of the experience that will benefit them in later life. In many cases their tours of duty have been involuntarily extended for periods up to 12 months. This has further disrupted their careers. While they have been serving their country, and in some cases patrolling the perimeters of freedom, their contemporaries have remained behind and have forged ahead in their chosen fields.

The Senator from Texas has repeatedly pointed out that the readjustment of returning servicemen is no bed of roses. The figures show that 80 percent of those who go to college under the GI bill work at the same time—or else their wives work—or they borrow funds that the colleges make available. Many of these GI's have family obligations. Only 20 percent of the GI's who went to college under these programs subsisted on their GI payments alone.

EDUCATION SHOULD NOT BE GEARED TO MILITARY NEEDS

Probably the main objective to this bill by the Department of Defense is contained in the letter of the General Counsel of the Defense Department to the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of February 26, 1965:

The Department of Defense recognizes that S. 9 involves a question of broad national policy beyond the scope of the Department. However, it must be pointed out that proposals of this nature have a very definite effect on the ability of the Armed Forces to retain qualified personnel. Programs of education and vocational assistance encourage personnel to leave military service immediately after accruing the maximum benefits which can be gained. This results in a serious handicap to the Armed Forces in their efforts to attract and retain qualified personnel on a career basis. The Department of Defense has emphasized before that the maintenance of a force in being of sufficient strength to assure the peace and security of the Nation without unreasonable expenditures of funds, requires that a large percentage of personnel who volunteer for services in the Armed Forces remain there on a long-term basis.

The General Counsel's report does credit to the Department of Defense in setting forth its point of view, not only persuasively but with admirable balance. Undoubtedly, if many first-term airmen choose to leave the service to pursue courses of formal education, that represents a negative value for the Department of Defense. If so, it is up to the Department to propose and the Congress to adopt incentives for career service that will maintain a high rate of reenlistment. Denial of GI bill provisions to those who do choose to leave the service, especially draftees who never planned a military career, should not be one of the incentives used.

Under our system of government, it is the Congress that determines the level of incentives and the quality of military career compensation. Since 1947, under extraordinarily able leadership in both Houses, the Congress has done very well in this area. It can continue to do well and can do better in the future.

It is the Congress which must decide the balance of national interests, when such decisions are involved in the legislative responsibilities assigned to the Congress by the Constitution. It is the Congress which must decide between the interests of the Military Establishment and the interests of the civil body politic. The Congress should not hesitate to make such decisions, lest it lose the power to make them by the forfeiture of its constitutional rights and responsibilities to the executive bureaucracies.

In this case the Congress should unhesitatingly adopt S. 9. If this bill should have adverse personnel consequences for the Department of Defense—a claim, by the way, which has never been factually substantiated by the Department—then Congress should redress the balance in other areas so that our national security will not be impaired.

But the price of this balance must not be paid by sacrificing the education of our cold war veterans. The long-range benefits which accrue to the Nation as the result of these educational opportunities are as profound as they are indisputable. The facts cannot be denied. For Mr. President, of the 7,800,000 World War II veterans and the 2,334,000 that took advantage of the Korean GI bill, the Veterans' Administration has tabulated that 441,214 have studied engineering; 156,425 entered the field of physics, chemistry, or other natural sciences; 334,534 are engaged in teaching, and 174,614 are in medical work and related jobs.

Therefore, we do not have to speculate that passage of S. 9 will strengthen the educational resources of this country. We have proof of that fact; we have the tangible results of the two GI bills which were predecessors to S. 9. To ignore these facts, to waste the human resources that would be developed as a result of such a bill, to ignore the potential strength that such a program will give to our country at a time of need would not be a positive act of responsibility.

I wish to make perfectly clear, Mr. President, that I am not minimizing the importance of the National Defense Education Act nor of the scholarship loan provisions of the Higher Education Act. I wish to emphasize that S. 9 is not a substitute for our education legislation. S. 9 reaches a different segment of the population. It is the most democratic of any such legislation. It is complementary to this other legislation and adds to the total national effort in education which our Nation so vitally requires at this time.

Mr. President, this bill has 41 cosponsors. In the 86th Congress a similar bill was approved by the Senate by a vote of 57 to 31. The cold war GI bills of the 87th and 88th Congresses were reported

from committee only to die on the Senate Calendar. The arguments in favor of this legislation are stronger this year than they have been since the end of the Korean war. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to exercise their responsibility on behalf of the millions of cold war veterans of this Nation, and to approve this highly commendable bill.

Mr. President, let me stress this point above every thing else: The justification for this needed legislation is that it will not cost the American taxpayers 1 cent, if we consider what will accrue to the American taxpayers by way of the economic benefits which will flow from enactment of the bill.

What the bill will really accomplish is what the other GI bill did. It asks the American taxpayers to invest in the productive power of the Republic by giving to the young men and women of America the opportunity to obtain a college education which they otherwise would not be able to obtain.

No one has been able to rebut it, because we cannot change the fact that 2 plus 2 equals 4. I care not how hard we may attempt to rebut it, but we cannot rebut the fact that the GI bill of World War II—and I was proud to be one of the supporters of that bill—has already repaid its cost into the Treasury of the United States, and will continue to repay it over and over again.

What is the evidence to prove it?

The evidence is to be found in the increased lifetime earnings of the college graduate, so far as the average lifetime earnings of a college graduate are concerned compared with the lifetime earnings on the average of the high school graduate, the lifetime earnings of the high school dropout, the lifetime earnings of the grade school graduate, and the average lifetime earnings of the grade school dropout.

I will not place the statistics in the RECORD at this point, but will merely state the conclusion that the statistics show that the average lifetime earnings of the college graduate are approximately double those of the high school graduate, somewhere in the neighborhood, as I recall, of \$490,000, compared with the lifetime earnings of the high school graduate of approximately \$270,000, compared with the lifetime earnings of the high school dropout of approximately \$120,000, compared with the average lifetime earnings of the grade school graduate of some \$90,000, and of the grade school dropout, if he has any earnings at all, or if we do not support him in prison or in a mental hospital or on general relief, of somewhat less than \$90,000.

That is the answer. Do not talk to me about the problem except with a lead pencil. The lead pencil will rebut the opponents of the bill because the earnings which the bill will make possible for the recipients to earn throughout their lives will enable them to pay taxes into the Treasury of the United States so far above the amount of taxes they would otherwise pay, that there will be no question that this is a wise in-

vestment of the taxpayers' money, and will contribute to the economic strength of this country.

For this and the many other reasons which I have stated in my prepared remarks, I urge the passage of the Yarrow GI bill next Monday.

MEASURES RELATING TO CRIME AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I turn to the subject matter which I was seeking to discuss last night, when the Chair adjourned the Senate.

Yesterday, there appeared before the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate the Deputy Attorney General of the United States, Ramsey Clark, and the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, David C. Acheson.

They joined in a statement on the subject of measures relating to crime and criminal procedures in the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the statement, including the Acheson letter which was introduced in the committee, printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF RAMSEY CLARK, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON MEASURES RELATING TO CRIME AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JULY 15, 1965

The Department of Justice has been asked for its recommendation for a legislative resolution of the problems in the investigation of crime which have resulted from certain interpretations of *United States v. Mallory*, 354 U.S. 449 (1957).

Before addressing that subject, and without minimizing its importance, it should be noted that there is no single formula that can appreciably lessen the incidence of crime in the District of Columbia and there is no evidence that the Mallory interpretations are a direct causative factor in crime or its increase. At the same time, it is clear that Mallory as applied has impaired effective police investigation.

Mallory addresses itself to police questioning and the admissibility of confessions in trial. Involved is a most delicate balance between the security of society on the one hand and the liberty of the individual on the other. Care and understanding are essential to perfection on this balance.

In other theaters of the war on crime, there is clear and present opportunity for legislation to reduce the incidence of crime and protect the citizen in the streets.

One example would be passage of Senator TYDING's bill, S. 1632, to tighten the law in the District relating to the possession of firearms. Another is approval for additional judges in the court of general sessions for which Senators BIBLE and MORSE have asked. A third is provision of the data processing equipment and the Planning and Development Bureau for which the Police Department seeks. A fourth would be immediate expansion of the Department of Recreation's roving leader program. Others include increases in police manpower, training compensation, and career incentive. More adequate laws dealing with alcoholism, nar-

cetics addiction, and rehabilitation are essential to success.

The approaches afford immediate protection from crime and the opportunity to attack its underlying causes: poverty, ignorance, unequal opportunities, and moral erosion.

As for the problems raised by the Mallory rule in the District, our further study since your hearing of April 27 has led us to a plan which affords an immediate opportunity for a fairer and more effective police investigation and adequate protection of the rights of suspects, while permitting the police to develop facts and avoid a premature test of the constitutionality of proposed procedures. The plan has been implemented by a letter of July 14, 1965, from U.S. Attorney Acheson to Chief Layton. Copies of this letter have been provided the committee.

Under this plan, after an arrest based upon probable cause and prior to the filing of a charge, a suspect may be questioned concerning his knowledge of a crime. As a prerequisite to questioning he must be clearly advised that he need not answer any question, that any statement given may be used against him, that he may consult counsel, a relative, or a friend, and that if he is charged and cannot afford a lawyer the court will appoint one for him. Police officers are instructed to keep records of the time, duration and circumstances of all questioning. Questioning will be sound recorded or otherwise preserved where possible, and steps will be taken to improve technology in this area. Any questioning will be of limited duration and should not exceed three hours in total. It will not, of course, be coercive or oppressive in manner, and will be avoided where it does not advance the investigation of crime.

The arraignment of suspects who are charged after arrest will not be delayed except in unusual circumstances. Committing magistrates have arraigned at 10 a.m. on weekdays in the District for decades. This is typical of most jurisdictions. Any questioning of a suspect will be done, and the decision whether and what to charge will be made, between the time of arrest and the time next available for arraignment except when the time and circumstances make this unfair or inadequate.

In no event will questioning cause an "unreasonable delay" in presentment to a committing magistrate.

While we cannot be certain that statements made in compliance with this procedure will be admitted in evidence by every judge in every case, the courts will be given the opportunity to pass upon statements made under such conditions and may well find that Mallory does not require their exclusion. Careful police implementation and sound prosecutorial discretion will assure the development of a solid basis for legislation.

The plan starts with the proposition that "questioning is often indispensable to crime detection." *Culombe v. Connecticut*, 367 U.S. 568, 571 (1960). It simultaneously demands full and effective recognition of the rights of the suspect: to remain silent; to be warned that his statements may be used against him; to consult relative, friend, or lawyer; to be released or charged and arraigned without unreasonable delay.

It seeks to preserve a record of questioning so that it can be determined whether it is free from coercion.

Questioning will be avoided where it does not advance the investigation of crime.

Persons who are charged will be presented to a committing magistrate at the next available session. This is at least as prompt as has ever been the case in our jurisdiction.

Chief Layton and his staff have participated in the formulation of this procedure and fully concur in it. The U.S. attorney believes that it will best serve his needs for the

present. It will be improved by detailed police regulations based on experience, and can take into account the work of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association as it becomes available.

It is more useful at this time than legislation incorporating the same features. It does not run the risk of constitutional invalidation of the standards involved, as would a statute. Most important, while affording the police the opportunity for questioning which we deem essential, it is flexible and permits the development of facts, technology, and comprehensible language to guide police and courts through the complex, varied, and critical processes of criminal investigation in a large city such as Washington.

Accordingly, the Department urges this committee to act upon the specific measures outlined at the beginning of this statement which strike at the occurrence of crime, and to refrain from action in the Mallory area pending a review of experience under the police procedures initiated yesterday.

JULY 14, 1965.

HON. JOHN B. LAYTON,
Chief of Police,
Metropolitan Police Department,
Municipal Center, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHIEF LAYTON: This letter is intended to summarize the understandings we reached in our recent discussion and to outline the practices which we believe should be followed in questioning persons arrested on probable cause and brought to a station house. Of course, the starting point is rule 5(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure requiring judicial appearance "without unnecessary delay"; the purpose of this letter is to specify practices with respect to questioning pending the time when such appearance takes place.

In our judgment, some station house questioning of such persons is urgently required by the demands of fair and effective law enforcement and is not inconsistent with the present state of the law, provided that the safeguards discussed herein are observed and there is no unnecessary delay in arraignment. Before setting forth the proposed specific guidelines which we recommend to you, it may be worthwhile to refer to developments in recent months which make the formulation of such guidelines at this time particularly appropriate.

First, the Office of Criminal Justice, in collaboration with your Department and my office, has made a careful analysis of police questioning, its purposes, circumstances, limitations and methods. It is clear from this study that some questioning to determine whether to proceed with a criminal charge and precisely what crime to charge is essential to law enforcement and consistent with the legitimate interests of the person under arrest. Concurrently, the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association project on minimum standards for criminal justice have commenced intensive studies of police questioning, its legal framework and relation to a fair administration of the criminal law.

Second, there are several legislative proposals before the Congress at present which are designed to give the police affirmative statutory authority to question persons under arrest. In analyzing these proposals, it has become clear to the Department of Justice that safeguards of the sort proposed in this letter should be part of any procedure, whether or not governed by statute.

Third, recent court decisions in our own circuit and other circuits have further emphasized the division of view among judges as to what time limitations and other circumstances make questioning permissible under the Mallory decision. It is particularly difficult to find any consensus on these matters in a reading of the opinions in the *Springgs*, *Ricks*, *Perry*, *Copeland* and *Alston*

cases. On the other hand, there appears to be a wider judicial agreement on the necessity of a careful and complete warning of the rights to silence and to counsel before a person under arrest at a station house is questioned. We think, therefore, that questioning procedures may be formulated which make use of judicial guidance where it exists and which leave procedures flexible in the phases where such guidance from the courts or the Congress is not now available.

In short, we think that the public responsibilities of our respective departments require an affirmative formulation of police questioning procedures, and that this may be done consistently with constitutional requirements of voluntariness of statements and notice to arrested persons of their legal rights. These views are not only my own. They are supported by the Department of Justice, which has carefully considered the problem and authorized this letter. Accordingly, we recommend to you the following guidelines:

1. Consistent with what we understand to be your Department's general practice, persons arrested and brought to a station house should there be clearly warned before any questioning that they may remain silent and that they may consult with a lawyer, relative or friend. A recommended form of warning is attached.

2. One under arrest should be permitted to communicate with a lawyer, relative or friend and such persons should be given access to him. Such communication or access should not, however, be allowed where there is reason to believe it is sought for the purpose of concealing or destroying evidence or otherwise defeating the ends of justice.

3. Police officers should regularly keep records relating to frequency and duration of questioning. These records would not only be helpful as evidence of disputed facts in a criminal case, but should be of great help as a factual experience background for legislation. In addition, I understand that you will explore the possibilities of making sound recordings of questioning, and that these possibilities will be pursued with persistence and every effort made to devise a practical method of preserving questioning.

4. Questioning should be of limited duration and should, of course, be reasonable and unoppressive in manner. While it is impossible in the present state of the case law in the District of Columbia to ascertain a specific permissible time limit for questioning, I believe it would be advisable to avoid having the aggregate period of questioning, exclusive of interruptions, exceed 3 hours. Interruptions will inevitably occur, for the purpose of verifying facts stated by the arrested person, questioning the complainant or other witnesses, checking out evidence and records which may indicate the truth or falsity of statements, and confronting persons making statements with inconsistent facts. And in the case where a suspect requests a polygraph examination it may occasionally be impracticable to operate within the suggested limitation on questioning time. The time taken for the whole investigation should, of course, not be such as to conflict with the requirement of rule 5(a) calling for appearance before a magistrate without unnecessary delay. The shorter it is, the better. Questioning should be avoided where it is without investigative purpose or is likely to weaken a case by exposing it to legal challenges.

It is difficult at best to devise a procedure which will insure the admissibility at trial of every incriminating statement made by persons under arrest. But, pending legislative or judicial clarification of the governing law, I believe that our public responsibilities will best be served if the course outlined herein is followed. As we have discussed, representatives of my office and your Department will continue to work closely to-

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 20, 1965
For actions of July 19, 1965
89th-1st; No. 130

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Harris criticized fees established under Land and Water Conservation Fund. Sen. Kuchel urged increased production of "quality" cotton to compete with synthetics. Rep. Ashbrook criticized alleged "partisan policies" to promote passage of farm bill. Rep. Purcell urged passage of farm bill.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah (S. Rept. 467). p. 16743
2. VETERANS' BENEFITS. By a vote of 69 to 17, passed as reported S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home-loan benefits similar to those of World War II and Korean conflict veterans, including institutional on-farm training and home and farm loan assistance by the Veterans Administration. pp. 16672-4, 16676-7, 16679-82, 16684-724

3. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 625, with amendment, to authorize the sale of certain or disconnected tracts of land, and S. 1190, to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to Alaska for the use of the University of Alaska. p. D665
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 34, with amendment, to make certain provisions in connection with construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D665
5. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 949, to authorize a 5-year program of matching grants to the States by the Commerce Department in a cooperative effort to promote the wider diffusion and more effective application of the findings of science and technology throughout commerce and industry. pp. 16728-32
6. HEALTH. Conferees were appointed on S. 510, to extend and amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services (p. 16672). House conferees have already been appointed.
7. USER CHARGES; CONSERVATION. Sen. Harris criticized user charges established under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, urged enactment of legislation to give Congress veto power over any fees established by Federal agencies, and inserted an Okla. Legislature resolution in support of his position. p. 16645
8. COTTON. Sen. Kuchel urged increased production of "quality" cotton to compete more effectively with synthetics, expressed opposition to payment of price supports "on cotton that is not of sufficiently high quality to be used in our high-speed and efficient modern textile mills," and inserted a letter from the president of the Western Cotton Growers Assoc. in support of his position. p. 16657
9. HOUSING LOANS. Conferees were appointed by both Houses on H. R. 7984, the housing and urban development bill. pp. 16555, 16700
Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted an article by Vice President Humphrey reviewing and commending the housing and urban development bill. pp. 16660-1
10. PUBLIC WORKS; FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported an original bill, S. 2300, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and other purposes (S. Rept. 464). p. 16646
11. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Inouye, S. 1861, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. p. 16644

HOUSE

12. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 8775, which includes items for the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress (pp. 16553-5). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
13. SALINE-WATER; RESEARCH. Conferees were appointed on S. 24, to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by Interior (p. 16555). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

Johnson would name to fill the post. For the moment, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Stevenson's second in command, would step up. But the President would have to move soon to name a permanent replacement for the man who had brought so much prestige to the post.

Whoever the choice might fall upon, one thing was certain: The most able advocate of American policies—even those with which he was not in full accord—was lost to his Nation last Wednesday.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star,
July 18, 1965]

HE LEFT BEHIND A MARKED PAGE ON HIS BEDSIDE TABLE

(By Betty Beale)

For those of us who admired and loved Adlai Stevenson it is not easy to say goodbye. He was such a unique, towering figure on the scenes chronicled on these pages. His great vitality of intellect, heart, soul and wit had an electric effect on every gathering he attended.

The picture of him as a lonely, frequently gloomy man, as portrayed in the Ben Shahn sketch on the cover of Time in December 1962, was for his intimate friends a totally false one.

He was a blithe spirit that delighted in so many things—an active useful life, the beauty of art, music and poetic words, humor wherever it might be found, and the kindnesses of people, big and little, scores of whom were so deeply devoted to him he had no time for loneliness.

Indeed, the social demands on his time were so much greater than the possibility of fulfillment he not infrequently became involved in two engagements the same evening in different cities.

His housekeeper, Violet Ready, who served his family during his mother's lifetime and was with him all the time he was U.N. Ambassador, could find no basis for the gloomy portrayal. He loved people, he had them around him all the time, and he kept up a personal correspondence with dozens more. If the tragedies of his personal life or the turn of world events depressed him at times, he quickly rose about them.

Indeed his sense of humor gave him a much gayer outlook on life than the average man's. Nor did his wit depend on speechwriters, as is so often the case with public men. There was that unforgettable time at a party for Lady Astor on her last visit to Washington when she said to him:

"You need me. I'm a rich widow."

And he immediately whipped back:

"I'm looking for somebody more mature."

He could even jest about Russia's hostility although the strain of continuously coping with it is what really took his life. The night he took Soviet Ambassador and Mrs. Dobrynin to the Bolshoi Ballet opening in New York the Russian envoy was telling how his wife took pictures of sunsets everywhere she went in the United States.

"The picture of dying America, I suppose," was Adlai's amused comment.

Anyone who watched him at social gatherings soon became aware that he had but one manner toward all. It was the manner of grace and ease and warmth, and it came to him as naturally as breathing.

He was never rude or brusque with people, never impatient with boredom, though he was frequently detained by people he would gladly have escaped. He didn't think he was so important he could offend others.

It was perhaps this humility as much as anything that kept him from becoming President. As someone recently said: "You have to have ego to become President"—to think you are better qualified than all other men to run the country.

That is why it took a draft to get him in the race in 1952.

About a year ago he told this writer that Bobby Kennedy had come to him asking for his support of his brother at the Democratic convention in 1960 and offering him the Vice Presidency if he would nominate Jack Kennedy for President.

"I would be President today," he observed thoughtfully, but he had given his word to Johnson, he said, that he would remain neutral and not come out for either candidate.

On the incident of the much discussed selection by Kennedy of a running mate, Stevenson threw this light some time ago.

"Jack Kennedy called me early the morning after his nomination and said he wanted to come and talk to me. I told him that I would come to him and I got dressed and went over right away. He asked me what I thought about Lyndon Johnson for Vice President."

Stevenson told him that he thought it would heal the breach in the Democratic Party, that Johnson would help win the South and that he would be of enormous assistance in dealing with the Congress.

"But," he added, "of course, he won't take it."

He was surprised when Johnson did.

It is hard to believe that Stevenson said, as has been reported, that our Santo Domingo policy was "a massive blunder from beginning to end." Six weeks ago he said only that this country's mistake was in not waiting 24 hours to present our plan to the OAS. The 24-hour wait would not have been detrimental and would have given our position strength and support.

That Stevenson was feeling the strain of a 17-hour day almost every day in the week was apparent in recent months by his comments, not by any evidence of mental fatigue. Associates said that no matter how tired he might be physically, his mind always functioned at top lucidity.

He told the Roosevelt family last January that he would have to resign from the chairmanship of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation because it was killing him to try to do a good job with that along with everything else he had to do.

It is nice to know that he had a rare weekend with his grandchildren at his farm in Libertyville 10 days before his passing. After "a whirlpool for months," he called it "a quiet eddy" with "only six children under 14 and underfoot."

When he took off for Geneva he left behind on the bedside table in his New York apartment a printed page that he had marked.

Perhaps it was intended for a commencement address. It was not written by him but that he chose it and saved it for his attention upon his return is indicative of his own thought. It was entitled "Desiderata," and it was found in old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, dated 1692.

He once said, "You cannot pluck out the mystery of the human heart." But perhaps this gives more insight into the mystery of his:

"Go placidly amid the noise and the haste and learn what peace there may be in silence * * *. Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant; they, too, have their story. * * * If you compare yourself with others you may become vain and bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself.

"Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism.

"Be yourself. Especially do not feign af-

fection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should.

"Therefore, be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be. And whatever your labors and aspirations in the noisy confusion of life keep peace with your soul. With all its sham, drudgery, and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world."

[From the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Argus-Leader, July 15, 1965]

STEVENSON'S RICH LEGACY

As twice a candidate for the Presidency, Adlai Stevenson never won the majority of the American people. But he did win a warm place in the hearts of the citizens. Even those who disagreed sharply with his policies respected his sincerity, his good purpose and his eager desire to be of service.

He was a man of charm—a gentleman in the real sense of the word. He also was a citizen of integrity and character, able and willing to speak vigorously in defense of that in which he believed.

His life was dedicated in the main to public service both in his home State of Illinois and in the Nation. He became a broad student of world affairs and many in Washington respected deeply his profound understanding of the international problems and his intense and earnest effort to promote peace.

Many of his critics felt he was too much of an idealist, too much of a dreamer. But surely the Nation requires in high places some persons of prominence whose thoughts are unfettered by tradition and who can turn their eyes toward objectives difficult to achieve.

Perhaps Stevenson was too ready to expect extreme accomplishments. Yet all of us were enriched by the program he laid out and the goals he had in mind.

By any and all standards, he is to be remembered as one of America's good citizens—one of the best.

Mr. MONTTOYA. Mr. President, I was out of the country at the Parliamentary Conference in Lima, Peru, when the shocking news of Ambassador Stevenson's death reached me.

I am deeply sorry that I was unable to return in time to attend the memorial services, but on the other hand I feel confident, that he, of all the men I know, would have understood.

American foreign policy was the subject nearest and dearest to his heart. Adlai Stevenson understood the importance of face-to-face meetings such as the one in Lima to the achievement of our goal of improved relations among nations.

He carried his heavy responsibilities with unflagging wit and verve and dedication. Under other circumstances, he would have led this Nation as well as serving as one of the chief exponents of her foreign policy.

But even if he had achieved the supreme gift of office which this country's citizens can bestow upon a man, I doubt that he could have been any more effec-

tive an advocate of our Nation's constant goal of a decent peaceful life for all the people of this world.

That he made this case with remarkable skill and clarity is shown by the admiration, and even reverence, in which he is held in other countries.

Like few other statesmen, Adlai Stevenson exemplified to the world the best that is in this country.

He will be sorely missed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2984) to amend the Public Health Service Act provisions for construction of health research facilities by extending the expiration date thereof and providing increased support for the program, to authorize additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment and agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. PELL, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. MURPHY conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERSONNEL FOR COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2985) to authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. PELL, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. MURPHY conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 510) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965".

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 317 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "and" before "June 30, 1965" and by inserting "and each of the next three fiscal years," immediately after "June 30, 1965." The second sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out "the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964" and inserting in lieu thereof "any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1968". The third sentence of such subsection is amended by striking "and tetanus" and inserting in lieu thereof "tetanus, and measles", and by striking out "under the age of five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of preschool age".

(b) Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Such grants may also be used to pay similar costs in connection with immunization programs against any other disease of an infectious nature which the Surgeon finds represents a major public health problem in terms of high mortality, morbidity, disability, or epidemic potential and to be susceptible of practical elimination as a public health problem through immunization with vaccines or other preventive agents which may become available in the future."

(c) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking out "of limited duration", by striking out "against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus" and inserting in lieu thereof "against the diseases referred to in subsection (a)", and by striking out "who are under the age of five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of preschool age".

(d) (1) Such section is further amended by striking out "intensive community vaccination" wherever it appears in subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "immunization".

(2) The heading of such section is amended by striking out "INTENSIVE VACCINATION" and inserting in lieu thereof "IMMUNIZATION".

MIGRATORY WORKERS HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 3. Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "each fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1968".

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 4. The first sentence of subsection (c) of section 314 of such Act is amended by striking out "first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961" and inserting in lieu thereof "first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961".

SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 5. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 316 of such Act is amended by striking out "first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961" and inserting in lieu thereof "first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961".

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment and request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. PELL, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. MURPHY conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6 it is proposed to strike out line 7, as follows: "§ 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I have received a letter in support of S. 9 from the State of California, signed by H. E. Summers, chief, bureau of readjustment education, department of education, dated July 14, 1965. It reads as follows:

JULY 14, 1965.

Hon. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: The following data is submitted for your information to emphasize the urgency and need for the enactment of cold war veterans educational benefits as provided in your Senate bill 9.

Between February 1, 1955, and June 30, 1965, there have been 82,792 inducted into the military service, and 415,497 enlistments or Reserves ordered to active duty for a total of 498,289 cold war service personnel from the State of California. For the same period, February 1, 1955, through June 30, 1965, there have been 530,478 military personnel released from active duty in California.

The California State Department of Employment has indicated that 5 percent of the overall employable population is presently unemployed. The best available figures for the personnel who have been released from military service since February 1, 1955, indicates an unemployment percentage of more than 10 percent. This disproportionate percentage of unemployment for the cold war service personnel is the result of a lack of specific contacts with job possibilities because of their being in the service and away from their home environment for the period of time spent on military duty. Another factor is that persons entering the military service, either voluntarily or by induction, have done so prior to their completing educational or vocational training, and upon their returning to civilian life they are untrained for specific employment and are also financially unable to pursue vocational or educational training in public or private schools. It should be pointed out that many young people are unable to secure employment if they have not completed their military service when eligible for the draft as many employers find it to their disadvantage to hire an individual subject to military duty. The employer feels that it is not economically sound to spend time in training an employee until there is some assurance of his continued employment. This then results in unemployment prior to entering the service as well as a more difficult period of adjustment to civilian life and pursuit of employment after release from military duty.

Service personnel returning to civilian life are seriously handicapped in that they are unable to save enough in the way of finances to continue their education and training and in turn have to compete with those who have remained in civilian life to secure further education or seniority in the labor market.

We trust that the President and the administration are aware this injustice exists and will fully support this legislation. You are to be commended on the interest and persistence that you have shown on behalf of the cold war service personnel. Existing Federal legislation does not provide the necessary assistance to our cold war service personnel and it is urged that educational benefits be enacted.

Very truly yours,

H. E. SUMMERS,

Chief, Bureau of Readjustment Education.

Mr. President, I thank Mr. Summers, Chief of the Bureau of Readjustment Education of the California State Department of Education, for his concise statement on the bill. I also pay tribute to the great State of California, a State of 18 million people, which will have furnished 530,478 military personnel, who have been released from active duty between January 1, 1955, and June 30, 1965. In that 10-year period more than a half

million young men have come back from service. Among those persons the rate of unemployment is nearly twice the rate among young men who did not serve.

Mr. President, many of those called up to serve in this cold war do not go overseas. While Regulars are being sent overseas, many of our Reserves and the National Guard are called to replace them at home. They are taken out of their places of business and their lives are disrupted.

An article appeared on page A-15 of the Washington Post on Friday, July 16, 1965, captioned "Joint Chiefs Want Vietnam Force of 179,000 This Year."

The article names some specific reserves, and states:

The armed services, it was disclosed, are starting to gear up for such possible muster of guardsmen and reservists.

They have submitted to Defense officials tentative estimates totaling more than 200,000 citizen servicemen.

Those men will be called out of their normal employment for Reserve and National Guard duties to fill in for the 179,000 men of the Regular services going overseas.

This breakdown, as shown by the article, is:

About 120,000 guardsmen and reservists, including six infantry brigades. Three of these brigades, sources said, probably would be the 187th of Massachusetts, the 157th of Pennsylvania, and the 205th of Minnesota.

Mr. President, if those men are called up to replace the men going overseas, their lives will be disrupted as much as were the lives of those called for action in Korea, Okinawa, or Vietnam, and who did not get there.

This is not a bonus bill for combat. This is a readjustment for servicemen. It enables them to readjust and learn how to earn a living when they get back into civilian life rather than to go on expensive relief rolls of the unemployed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article to which I have referred in the Washington Post of July 16, 1965, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT CHIEFS WANT VIETNAM FORCE OF 179,000 THIS YEAR

(By Fred S. Hoffman)

The Nation's military chiefs have recommended unanimously that the strength of U.S. forces in South Vietnam be boosted to 179,000 men by the end of the year, it was learned yesterday.

This would be more than 100,000 above the 75,000-man U.S. force now scheduled to be in South Vietnam.

This recommendation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be considered by top U.S. officials in the light of what Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara determines during his weeklong inspection visit to Vietnam. McNamara left Washington Wednesday night.

(In Saigon early Friday, McNamara denied that the Joint Chiefs had unanimously recommended an increase of combat troops—he did not mention other forces—but then added that use of American combat troops was one of the prime reasons of his trip.)

The Associated Press was told the Joint Chiefs would include the remainder of the

1st Infantry division in the new projections for a buildup to meet growing Communist strength. One brigade of that division landed in Vietnam this week after travelling from its home base at Ft. Riley, Kans.

A buildup as big as 179,000 men could well bring at least a limited mobilization or Reservists and National Guardsmen to replace regular troops drawn into the growing conflict in Vietnam.

ARE GEARING UP

The armed services, it was disclosed, are starting to gear up for such possible muster of guardsmen and reservists.

They have submitted to Defense officials tentative estimates totaling more than 200,000 citizen servicemen.

The breakdown:

About 120,000 guardsmen and reservists, including 6 infantry brigades. Three of these brigades, sources said, probably would be the 187th of Massachusetts, the 157th of Pennsylvania and the 205th of Minnesota.

Marines: The 4th Marine Division and its air wing, a total of more than 44,000 reservists.

Navy: About 40,000 reservists who would be summoned as individuals rather than with units.

Air Force: Mostly air transport squadrons manned by some 20,000 reservists and guardsmen.

COULD BE SCALED DOWN

The sources emphasize that the planning for a possible callup is still in the early stages and that the services estimates could be scaled down.

The Chicago Daily News Service reported the total manpower available for a possible callup:

The United States, at present, has a total of 2,600,000 men in its Regular Armed Forces.

If it should prove necessary to call up 250,000 Reserves, there would still be a large reservoir of manpower left. The Ready Reserve Force, which is the first to go, totals 1,700,000 men.

This is composed of 383,000 Army National Guardsmen, 714,000 Army reservists, 329,000 naval reservists, 102,000 Marine Corps reservists, 72,000 Air National Guardsmen, and 182,000 Air Force reservists.

This pool is subject to callup in time of war, in time of a national emergency proclaimed by the President, or in the event of a national emergency proclaimed by Congress.

In addition to the Ready Reserve, there are 463,000 men in the Standby Reserve. They can only be ordered to active duty by action of Congress.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I submit an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill.

My substitute is printed as S. 520, and it is an amended form, but in substantially the same form as appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the Senate for Friday, June 16, on page 16505, in the last column, and on the succeeding pages.

I submit my amendment in the nature of a substitute, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed, so that it will be available in the printed form tomorrow, or as soon as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask that it be a live quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll; and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 188 Leg.]

Aiken	Hart	Murphy
Allott	Hartke	Muskie
Anderson	Hayden	Nelson
Bartlett	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bass	Hill	Pearson
Bayh	Holland	Pell
Bennett	Inouye	Prouty
Bible	Jackson	Proxmire
Boggs	Jordan, Idaho	Randolph
Brewster	Kennedy, Mass.	Robertson
Burdick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Russell, Ga.
Byrd, W. Va.	Kuchel	Russell, S.C.
Cannon	Lausche	Saltonstall
Carlson	Long, Mo.	Scott
Case	Long, La.	Simpson
Church	Magnuson	Smathers
Clark	Mansfield	Smith
Cooper	McCarthy	Stennis
Cotton	McClellan	Symington
Curtis	McGee	Talmadge
Dirksen	McGovern	Thurmond
Dodd	McIntyre	Tower
Dominick	McNamara	Tydings
Ellender	Mondale	Williams, N.J.
Fannin	Monroney	Williams, Del.
Fong	Montoya	Yarborough
Fulbright	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Morton	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Moss	
Harris	Mundt	

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER] are absent on official business.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

THE CONSTITUTION MUST NOT BE AMENDED IN HASTE

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, last week the distinguished minority leader had printed in the RECORD the revised text of his constitutional amendment to permit one house of a State legislature to be malapportioned.

This, Mr. President, is the third "official draft" of the so-called Dirksen amendment. In order that the RECORD may conveniently reflect the changes that have been made, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of Senate Joint Resolution 2 as it was introduced.

There being no objection, the text of Senate Joint Resolution 2 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The right and power to determine the composition of the legislature of a State and the apportionment of the membership thereof shall remain in the people of that State. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit the people from apportioning one

house of a bicameral legislature upon the basis of factors other than population, or from giving reasonable weight to factors other than population in apportioning a unicameral legislature, if, in either case, such apportionment has been submitted to a vote of the people in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution and has been approved by a majority of those voting on that issue.

SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, at the conclusion of hearings, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, which has held hearings for some weeks and months, reported a revised amendment which reflects substantial changes from the original text of Senate Joint Resolution 2. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the revised amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years of the date of its submission to the Congress:

SECTION 1. The people of a State may apportion one house of a bicameral legislature upon the basis of factors other than population, or give reasonable weight to factors other than population in apportioning a unicameral legislature, if, in either case, such apportionment has been submitted to a vote of the people in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution and has been approved by a majority of those voting on that issue.

SEC. 2. Any State which has approved an apportionment plan under this Article shall resubmit it to a vote of its people at the general election next following the year in which there is commenced any enumeration provided for in section 2 of article I, and upon approval by a majority of those voting on that issue, such plan shall continue in effect until changed in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution. If not so approved, it shall remain in effect for a period of not exceeding two years from that general election or until the earlier adoption of another plan pursuant to section 1.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the distinguished minority leader, the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], has now circulated among the members of the full Judiciary Committee yet another revised draft. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the revised draft was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION 1. The people of a State may apportion one house of a bicameral legislature using population, geography, or political subdivisions as factors, giving each factor such weight as they deem appropriate, or giving similar weight to the same factors in apportioning a unicameral legislature, if, in either case, such plan of apportionment has been submitted to a vote of the people in

accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution and has been approved by a majority of those voting on that issue. When the first plan of apportionment is submitted to a vote of the people under this section there shall also be submitted, at the same election, an alternative plan of apportionment based upon substantial equality of population.

SEC. 2. Any plan of apportionment which has been approved under this article shall be resubmitted to a vote of the people, or another plan may be submitted under the provisions of section 1, at the November general election held two years following each year in which there is commenced any enumeration provided for in section 2 of article I, and upon approval by a majority of those voting thereon, such plan of apportionment shall continue in effect until changed in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, these three official drafts are only a small portion of the total number of drafts, redrafts, and reredrafts which have been shown to and discussed with interested members of the Judiciary Committee.

I recognize, Mr. President, that the purpose of holding hearings on any bill is to obtain expert and responsible opinion. The purpose of committee executive sessions is to refine and revise bills to meet criticism and objections. Many of the changes that Senator DIRKSEN has made reflect the points that were made in the hearings and by other Senators. Certainly some changes reflect a healthy response to criticism.

The newspapers report, and I have no reason to disagree, that the Judiciary Committee is almost evenly divided on this issue. The reports are that eight members favor an amendment, seven are opposed, and one is undecided. Since nine votes are required to report a bill, assuming the entire membership to be present, the question arises whether recent changes reflect the weight of reasonable criticism at the hearings or the present thinking of the membership of the committee.

I do not criticize compromise. Certainly the proponents of Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 have every right to make such changes as they deem necessary to report an amendment. In a normal bill this is a wholly routine procedure and is to be respected and even applauded.

But this is not a routine bill. This is a constitutional amendment. It is not even a routine constitutional amendment upon which most elements of the society agree. This amendment is hotly disputed. It will undoubtedly work the most far-reaching changes in our Federal system since the 14th amendment was adopted in 1868. This amendment would be the first amendment since the founding of the Republic which would limit the franchise of citizens of the United States.

I do not believe we should effect such far-reaching changes in our system of Government, without full and fair consideration. I do not think we should make fundamental changes in the basic law of our land without adequate hearings. I do not believe that we should be placed in a position to be criticized about the manner in which we draft amendments to the Constitution.

Let there be no mistake. The latest draft of the Dirksen amendment bears little relation to the amendment reported by the subcommittee and even less resemblance to Senate Joint Resolution 2, upon which hearings were held.

The subcommittee made two significant changes in the original text of Senate Joint Resolution 2.

First, it eliminated the opening sentence, which was widely interpreted as denying judicial review.

Second, it included a complex provision for periodic resubmission of any plan previously adopted by referendum.

Senator DIRKSEN has now proposed, without further hearings or subcommittee consideration, additional and substantial changes. These include:

First. The factors other than population that can be considered are now limited to geography and political subdivisions.

Second. These two factors can be accorded such weight as (the people) deem appropriate in both a bicameral and unicameral legislature. The earlier texts both limited the use of nonpopulation factors in apportioning a unicameral legislature to reasonable weight.

Third. The provision for periodic resubmission has been wholly rewritten.

Fourth. The new draft requires that the first malapportionment plan shall be submitted to the people, along with an alternative plan based upon substantial equality of population.

My point is that this is virtually a new amendment. It bears only faint resemblance to Senate Joint Resolution 2, on which hearings were held in the Senate. I submit that, before this new language is considered on the floor of the Senate, further hearings should be held. We need to know what the lawyers, the scholars, the political scientists of this country think about this new language. We need to hear from mayors, Governors, and local political leaders as to what effects the new language can be expected to have.

There are many serious questions to be considered and answered. A few come very quickly to mind.

First. What is "geography" as a factor in apportioning a State legislature? Can a State give greater weight to mountaineers than fishermen? Can it give more seats to deserts than to areas of greater population? Can it give one mountainous area more representation than another mountainous area? Or must it be consistent in applying a geographic factor?

Second. What are "political subdivisions"?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I read recently that the State of Hawaii is interested in acquiring Samoa and Guam as a part of that State. What would be the point of geography in that case?

Mr. TYDINGS. The point made by the Senator from Tennessee is well taken. Can a State legislature make a new town, draw new lines for its sewerage or sanitary districts and then claim to have

changed "geography" or to have created a "political subdivision"?

What, I repeat, is a "political subdivision"? Is an unincorporated town or a school district or a sewerage district a "political subdivision"? Is there anything to prevent a State from changing its subdivision boundaries to effect unequal representation?

If, as the Senator from Tennessee suggests, Hawaii annexed Guam, would Guam be a "political subdivision"?

Does this amendment, as now written, overrule the Supreme Court's decision in *Gomillion* against Lightfoot? Can a State of county gerrymander to exclude from a "political subdivision" Negroes, Jews, migratory workers, or any other group?

Third. Why did the proponents of Senate Joint Resolution 2 remove the "reasonable weight" limit as applied to unicameral State legislatures? Under the new, proposed Dirksen amendment, the third draft we have seen, can a State with a single house, a unicameral system, completely ignore population? Is this not an open invitation in some States to change from a bicameral to a unicameral system, in order to be able to malapportion the State legislature?

Fourth. If it makes sense to submit, along with a malapportionment plan, an alternative plan based upon substantial equality of population, why is this requirement limited to the first time a plan is presented? If that is fair one time, it should be fair every time.

Such questions were never discussed in our hearings, but now the distinguished Senator's greatly changed amendment is being circulated to members of the Judiciary Committee. Committee members are expected to vote on the first amendment to limit the franchise since the signing of the Declaration of Independence without benefit of mature deliberation on its current provisions.

My point is that we should not amend the Constitution of the United States in panic or in haste. If the distinguished minority leader has new and better language to propose, it should be taken back to the subcommittee, and hearings should be held on the language. These hearings could be limited in scope to the changes which the Senator has proposed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. This Congress has already submitted to the States one ambiguously drafted constitutional amendment. I hope it will not hastily submit another questionable provision.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BAYH. I would dislike for the RECORD to go unchallenged by not inserting the opinion that, though the Senator from Indiana has the greatest respect for his colleague, the Senator from Tennessee, he is still resolute in his disagreement with the Senator from Tennessee regarding the interpretation to be placed on the constitutional amendment which I hope soon will be the 25th

amendment, and which has already been ratified by three States, that of the Senator from Oklahoma, the Senator from Nebraska, and the Senator from Wisconsin. It is only the beginning of what we hope will be a long list of State legislatures that do not share the opinion of the Senator from Tennessee. I know reasonable men can disagree, but I feel sure in this instance I am correct.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. CASE. In line with the difference as between the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Indiana on the amendment which was adopted a few days ago, I am sure there is no disagreement in this particular matter between the two Senators on this point, and that is on the position of the Senator from Maryland when he urges that the language which has never been considered by committee, offered as a substitute, I am sure in the best of faith, should nevertheless be given the same scrutiny as the original resolution, because nobody is good enough to make language, and no combination of people is good enough to present language, which has not been scrutinized in the committee, and this applies most particularly to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator makes the very point I was trying to make. There is no question of the good faith of the distinguished minority leader. Of course not. The point is that in the final draft which he has circulated to members of the Judiciary Committee, he has come up with substitute language for the original Senate Joint Resolution 2, on which hearings were held. He has drafted new language which would permit the legislatures to apportion on factors other than population, but permitting consideration only of geography and political subdivisions. These are extremely broad areas. Their definition requires further study and consideration. It was not before the subcommittee. Occasionally, a question may have been asked in the general area, but the subject was not adequately covered. It was not adequately covered because it is contained in a draft which is entirely different from the resolution on which the subcommittee worked for months, a draft which incorporates basic changes never considered by the subcommittee. I submit that we should not adopt a constitutional amendment, nor ask the people to ratify it, when it is presented in a changed form which has never been adequately considered.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. With further reference to the proposed constitutional amendment previously referred to, let the RECORD show that a goodly number of questions have now been asked about it, and some persons are having second thoughts about it. But it is too late. It has been submitted to the States. From the volumes of editorials written across the country, one would gather that seri-

ous questions are being entertained about the meaning of the proposed amendment and the advisability of its being ratified.

Let the RECORD show that while three States have ratified, one has declined to ratify. Apart from that fact, it is a mistake we have already made. There was a time when we could have corrected it. The purpose of the Senator from Tennessee was to have the proposal returned to the committee for some study and drafting because the Senate had adopted language to be submitted to the States as a constitutional amendment which had not been considered carefully—indeed, language on which members of the conferees differed in their interpretations as to meaning.

I plead with the Senate Judiciary Committee not to repeat this kind of mistake. This is a precious document with which we are dealing. If we make a mistake and enact a statute, it can be repealed, but stripping something from the Constitution of the United States is quite a different thing. It is a more serious matter with which we deal. I hope that before the Senate Judiciary Committee reports another amendment to the Constitution, it will hold hearings on the exact text upon which the Senate is expected to act.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I dislike to shoot dead soldiers and debate an issue which has already been decided on the floor of the Senate. We are doing a disservice to the decision which has already been made by both Houses of Congress—by the votes which have already been cast by an overwhelming majority of the Senate—to cast reflections now upon the decision which was made.

The Senator from Tennessee is rendering a creditable service to the overall discussion of this matter by clarifying—if, indeed, clarification was necessary—what the legislative intent would be.

I do not like to see an issue discussed again which has already been decided by the Senate.

I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator from Tennessee that the Judiciary Committee and all other committees of Congress should give the closest consideration to a matter as important as a constitutional amendment.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I intend to follow this pattern to the last degree.

I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Maryland in yielding to me.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Barlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7984) to assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, to promote orderly urban development, to improve living environment in urban areas, and to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PATMAN, Mr. MULTER, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr.

FINO, and Mrs. DWYER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 24) to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. SAYLOR, and Mr. REINECKE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 through 36, inclusive, and in amendments numbered 42 and 43 to the bill (H.R. 8775) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; that the House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 37 through 41, inclusive, and 44 through 49, inclusive, to the bill; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Mr. STEED, Mr. KIRWIN, Mr. SLACK, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. MAHON, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. REIFEL, and Mr. JONES were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONTROYA in the chair). The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to rise today to address the Senate in support of Senate bill 9, the cold war GI bill. I was privileged to have sponsored this very necessary and worthwhile legislation on the day it was first introduced in the 89th Congress, January 6, 1965. Not only did I enthusiastically support Senator YARBOROUGH, the distinguished author of this bill, but I also appeared in support of it before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs on February 19, 1965.

I feel especially qualified to sponsor the proposed legislation and vote for its passage today, for I was a beneficiary of one of the previous GI bills. It gave me an opportunity to continue my education following my term of service during the Korean conflict, and enabled me to avoid the unhappy choice between foregoing further education or delaying it still longer in an effort to acquire the resources to gain it.

The same problems of readjustment and economic dislocation that we knew 10 years ago are faced today by thousands of young men returning from service in the Armed Forces. These young Americans have been forced to disrupt their lives and careers to serve in the

Armed Forces throughout the world. Then, after completion of their term of service, these men face not only the serious problems of adapting back to civilian life, but also find themselves far, far behind those in their age group who were allowed to continue their schooling and their careers.

Thus, the cold war GI bill has been proposed to balance this situation and to give the veteran who has sacrificed 2, 3, or 4 years of his life an opportunity to catch up with his nonveteran companions whose lives were not disrupted by military service.

One of the main arguments against the bill has been that since the United States is officially at peace, it would be unprecedented and unwarranted to give peacetime servicemen benefits previously extended only to those who faced the hazards of war. However, the distinction as to whether the United States is officially at peace is a meaningless technicality when American servicemen are being killed and wounded in Vietnam and elsewhere. In addition, neither the World War II nor the Korean GI bills made any distinction between those who served in the front lines and those who served in a safe stateside job. The two previous GI bills were not intended as reward for combat duty, and applied to all veterans. Their main purpose was to help veterans readjust to civilian life and catch up to those whose lives were not disrupted by military service. This is also the purpose of the cold war GI bill.

In addition to the matter of fairness to cold war servicemen, the cold war GI bill would also serve the national interest as did the World War II and Korean GI bills.

It has been well established that the Nation reaped tremendous social and economic values from the two previous GI bills, mainly as a result of the educational assistance they provided.

More than 7,800,000 World War II veterans—nearly half of the 16,500,000 U.S. participants—took some form of training under the GI bill.

Of the total enrolled 2,200,000 attended colleges and universities; 3,500,000 went to schools below college level; 1,400,000 underwent on-the-job training; and 700,000 underwent on-the-farm training.

Today we are a far stronger Nation because of the infusion of skilled and professional manpower gained through the GI bill; 450,000 engineers, 180,000 doctors, dentists, nurses, 360,000 schoolteachers, 150,000 scientists, 107,000 lawyers, 243,000 accountants, 36,000 clergymen of all faiths, 17,000 writers and journalists, 711,000 mechanics, 383,000 construction workers, 288,000 metalworkers, 138,000 electricians, 83,000 policemen and firemen, 61,000 printers and typesetters, and 70,000 who trained for business and executive careers.

The total cost of the program was \$14.5 billion. Eighty percent of this went directly to the veterans in the form of subsistence allowances. Nearly all the rest was spent on tuition and other training costs and only 5 cents

out of every dollar went for administration.

Experts have stated that our present shortages in these and other essential occupations would have been even more critical—perhaps catastrophic—had it not been for the GI bills.

In Minnesota, nearly 200,000 veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict were able to upgrade their education and training as a result of the GI bills. The cold war GI bill would provide the same educational opportunities to about 34,000 more Minnesota veterans during the first 5 years of its operation.

Finally, it has been shown that GI bills are really an investment which eventually pay for themselves. U.S. Census Bureau figures show that World War II veterans alone now pay the Federal Government \$1 billion a year in additional taxes because of the increased earning power they attained from their GI schooling.

Altogether, it was the largest program of mass adult education ever undertaken at bargain rates. The \$14.5 billion cost has been more than recouped.

The GI bill continues to pay for itself at close to \$1 billion a year. The return comes from additional income tax paid by better educated, higher earning GI bill veterans. I am pleased to add my support to the proposed legislation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I am grateful for the kind remarks of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. More than that, I am grateful for his support to the 5 million cold war GI veterans. What is important is the right of those young men to go to school, and not be cast among the unemployed. As the letter from the Department of Education of California indicates, 5 percent of the young men in this age bracket are unemployed. Unemployment among veterans in this age bracket, however, is 10 percent. Since the veterans are also included in the 5 percent, it can be readily seen that the percentage of the unemployed among the veterans is well over two times that of nonveterans. The nonveterans have been able to remain at home and go to school, while the veterans, after serving an average of 28 months, come back unprepared for civilian life and walk the streets and remain unemployed. It is a great injustice, and it is a situation which has been created by our Government.

I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for recognizing the situation and speaking out in an effort to correct it.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION BY U.S. OF PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORY

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I rise to speak in behalf of the cold war GI bill. Before doing so, I should like to refer briefly to the topic which was touched upon by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, when he asked the Senator from Maryland what would happen if Hawaii were to annex Saipan and Guam, for example.

I say to the Senator from Tennessee that at the present time a discussion is underway in the Pacific on the possi-

bility or feasibility of Hawaii annexing the trust territory islands.

At the present time the first congress of Micronesia is being held at Saipan. Thirty-three delegates from the trust territory are taking part in the first meeting, and they are exploring the feasibility of setting up self-government for those islands in the Pacific.

There are a number of islands in this area which extend a distance almost equal to the distance across continental United States. The area has a population of approximately 87,000. It covers a vast territory in the Pacific.

These islands are under a United Nations trusteeship, and the United States is administering the islands.

Great concern has been expressed as to what will happen in the future to those islands. It has been suggested that they be annexed by the State of Hawaii. If that should happen, with apologies to the junior Senator from Alaska, it would make Hawaii the largest State in the Union, even larger than Alaska.

About 3 years ago the distinguished junior Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] talked with me about the possibility of Hawaii annexing those islands, so that they could become a part of the United States. The islands are now under United Nations trusteeship. Before they could be annexed by the United States and added to the State of Hawaii, we would naturally have to obtain the consent of the United Nations and also the consent of the people who live on the islands.

This topic is being discussed in the Pacific. It is a live topic. There are many pros and cons on the subject. I believe we should give serious thought to the future of those islands.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I am very happy that this extremely important subject has come up in the Senate. It is true, as the senior Senator from Hawaii has pointed out, that this idea came to me some years ago. I proposed and discussed the idea with the late Oren Long, of Hawaii 4 years ago and with Senator Fong and Senator INOUYE and with Governor Burns of Hawaii. It seems to me that one of the problems that we as a democracy face is the desire not to have colonies and to act in accordance with such purpose. Colonies are not appropriate to our system of government. Yet with respect to certain areas under our flag, if we could achieve that ideal objective, it would be to give them all the full equality of statehood, just as has now been achieved by the State so ably represented by the Senator from Hawaii and also by my own State. That was the latest action in the validation of our basic principles, by establishing full equality for the Americans of Alaska and of Hawaii. By that action in the 85th and 86th Congresses, we extended the frontiers of democracy to America's farthest north, farthest south, farthest west, and farthest east. It is not generally known that Alaska is not only the farthest north and the farthest west, but also the farthest east extension of the United States, for Alaska extends into the Eastern Hemisphere.

The question naturally comes up with respect to the smaller entities in the Pacific, whose economy and small population would not justify statehood, such as Samoa, Guam, Wake and the multiple islands of the Trust Territories. Yet we must find a practical way of ending their colonial status. Any changes, however, should of course take into consideration the best interests of all the parties concerned. It would seem not impossible to conceive that in the years to come we would ultimately create a great Pacific State, always assuming that the various components themselves desired it as well as the great State of Hawaii, to which the proposal is to annex them at the appropriate time and after full understanding and consent will have been obtained. I remember when we discussed the admission of the State of Hawaii to the Union in the Senate, those who opposed such action raised the objection that the proposed State was separated from the continent of the United States by vast international waters, that it was way out in the Pacific, and that international waters separated Hawaii's various islands. That was raised as an insuperable objection to the admission of Hawaii to statehood. Yet that was not found to be a valid objection. It is no more valid in connection with the whole Pacific area, and the proposed Pacific State, in these days of radio communication, jet transportation and what will, before long, be transportation at supersonic speeds. It is just as conceivable as it now has become in the case of Hawaii, that this vast area will one day be one State with persons living in it sharing equal citizenship with the citizens of our country. What could be a more desirable or more glorious destiny for them?

Therefore, I believe it is very fortunate indeed that this subject has come up for discussion. This proposal will not happen immediately, if it happens at all. Certainly it is a subject that requires discussion, study, and a good deal of thought.

This objective should, of course, not be attempted or achieved without the consent of the various component parts, first the State of Hawaii and the people of Hawaii, and also the people of these various other Pacific areas.

Some of them may not wish to join; some may. It is an extremely important subject. The future of these areas is a matter of our concern and of our responsibility. I am very much gratified the distinguished Senator from Hawaii has brought this up. It is something that we may look forward to. I know from personal contact that the people in these various areas would not desire to achieve anything other than American citizenship. At the present time they have a second-class affiliation and political status. Their hope, I am confident, would be for achieving first-class American citizenship, but that would have to be officially ascertained.

I know of no better way than by this proposal.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Alaska. This

is a very exciting idea. It first came from the distinguished Senator from Alaska. I compliment him for bringing forth this great idea.

As a Senator from the State of Hawaii I welcome the idea. I have been working toward the idea of having Hawaii annex those territories which would like to join us, with the consent of the United Nations.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, it was my privilege last December to be in the western Pacific. Members of Congress were in the party, including Representative MATSUNAGA, of Hawaii. We were astonished by the number of Hawaiians among those who came out to see the delegation for the Congress.

In Kwajalein, among the American civilian employees there we found many Hawaiians.

I pay tribute to the people of the State of Hawaii, the State so ably represented by Senator Fong, for their western movement.

Our history is characterized by the western movement of our people. In Alaska, for example, we are referred to as the "South 48."

We were amazed when we from the so-called South 48, reached the western Pacific, to find a large number of Hawaiians who had gone to the smaller islands.

A great number of American citizens from Hawaii have gone to the smaller island in the trust territories. They have created a great deal of good will for all the people of the United States, and they have rendered a unique service for the people of this country.

What we are discussing today is a fine idea: and I pay tribute to all the people of Hawaii for having pioneered as teachers, as farmworkers, and as helpers. Hawaiians are making a unique contribution as Americans to the democratic idea and American liberties. They are carrying democratic principles and ideals of liberty and of freedom forward throughout that vast area.

In another territory, which is recognized as being a part of Japan, Okinawa, there are many Americans from Hawaii.

It will be remembered that when Okinawa was a part of Japan it was considered the poorest prefecture of Japan. Now it has an average standard of living comparing favorably with that of the other prefectures in Japan.

American citizens have done much toward bringing this about, and many of such American citizens come from Hawaii.

I congratulate the Senator and his State and the people of his State on their pioneering spirit.

Mr. FONG. I thank the Senator from Texas for his laudatory and commendatory remarks concerning the contribution of the people of Hawaii in the Pacific Basin.

Just prior to the convening of the Congress of Micronesia, Hawaii sent a delegation to advise, counsel, and help the delegates on how to draft a bill, for example, to hold committee meetings, and other procedures related to our demo-

cratic form of government. Many of our people have gone to various parts of the trust territory and to the Orient, especially those who have been connected with the East-West Center.

We have sent quite a number of teams to the various countries in the South Pacific and to Asia. They have done and are doing fine work. The people of Hawaii and the United States should promote this idea and should not be afraid to expand their assistance. They should not be afraid to meet new problems. They should not be afraid to accept new people. That is the way we grow and prosper and that is the way we help others to grow and prosper.

I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a postscript?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. I can think of no more ideal circumstances, apart from the compelling geographical aspects, than to have the State of Hawaii father and guide the exploration of this far-reaching project, because Hawaii has presented to the United States long before its admission to statehood, a shining example of ethnic democracy. Indeed the finest under our flag. In my judgment, one of the strongest reasons why Hawaii should have been admitted to statehood long before it was is not merely because of its right to the full equality of statehood and all the other reasons for ending its territorial status, but because it shows the United States, as I have said, an exemplification of racial democracy of the meeting and mingling of the races of East and West, an entity in which there was less racial prejudice and less discrimination than anywhere else in America, setting the finest example to the rest of the Nation and to the world. For that reason, with the diversity of races in the Pacific, Hawaii offers the ideal location and the most qualified people to father the project, explore it, and see whether or not it may be feasible. The State of Hawaii has already rendered a great contribution to the United States. It has set an example of tolerance for the rest of the States to emulate.

Mr. FONG. I thank the distinguished Senator from Alaska. I am contemplating offering a resolution in the Senate to obtain the consensus of the Congress in order to determine whether the idea is feasible. If the Congress looks favorably on the idea, I should like then to have the people of Hawaii and the people the Trust Territory vote on it and see whether they are favorable to the idea. If they are, we should then present a petition to the United Nations to see whether the United Nations would allow the people of the South Pacific to join the people of Hawaii and this great Nation.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. The project need not be consummated in toto all at once. It might be that some islands out there would like to join, and the State of Hawaii would like to have them join. It would not be necessary to consummate

the entire project at one time. In all likelihood, if the idea is deemed feasible, it is something that may be achieved step by step. Certain areas will not be ready for it as soon as others, assuming we could get the consent of the United Nations. There are five or six ethnic groups in the Trust Territories. They represent different stages of development. I believe that we need not feel that the idea must be accepted in toto immediately, or indeed at any one time. I congratulate the distinguished senior Senator from Hawaii on his proposal to submit a resolution which would enable us to explore the subject much more fully.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I agree heartily with the distinguished Senator from Alaska that the idea may not be consummated quickly, but we should be working at it promptly, because it is a great idea. It will take time, and I know it will require a great deal of effort. I hope that when I submit the resolution, I shall have the cooperation and support of the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. When that takes place, Alaska might be willing to yield its title as the largest State remembering that even with the proposed Pacific State extending over a larger area, Alaska will still have a larger land mass, because a great deal of the area within the Pacific State would be Pacific Ocean and international domain.

Mr. FONG. I thank the Senator for his generosity.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have found the discussion most interesting and enlightening. I introduced the subject in debate today, not to express approval or disapproval of the suggestion, for I have not studied it sufficiently to reach such a conclusion. My first impression is that the State of Hawaii might very well offer administrative and other advantages to the people of Samoa and Guam, islands of considerable population, which those people do not now enjoy. I am not sure that the same would hold true of the smaller islands of Micronesia, but I shall await the Senator's resolution and am prepared to consider that on its merits.

I raised the point neither to criticize nor to commend. I would be inclined to commend all those who advocate consideration of the question, as I now commend the senior Senator from Hawaii. I raised the question because it has a pertinent bearing on a proposed constitutional amendment on which the Judiciary Committee of this body is about to act. The new version of the Dirksen amendment refers to geography as a means of determining representation. Should Hawaii adopt Kwajalein as a part of her State, would a person living on Kwajalein have more proportionate representation than a citizen living in Honolulu? Would it mean that an Aleut on the extremity of the Aleutians could, under the U.S. Constitution or under the proposed amendment to it, have representation disproportionate to citizens living in Nome, Alaska?

I do not know the answers to those questions, but I say to my able friend the senior Senator from Hawaii that I recently made one mistake with regard to a proposed constitutional amendment. I waited too late to give it the study to which it was entitled, and I waited too late effectively to raise fundamental questions.

Since I referred earlier today, within the hour, to the proposed 25th amendment, another Senator approached me on the floor of the Senate, and said that were the vote to be taken again he would change his position. He has had second thoughts. I would not like to have disturbing second thoughts about still another constitutional amendment proposed and submitted to the States by Congress. I raised this point in respect to the proposal to annex Micronesia, Samoa, Guam, and Saipan into the State of Hawaii as a means of questioning the advisability of the Judiciary Committee's reporting to the Senate a proposed amendment to the Constitution, on the text of which there has been no public hearing.

Mr. FONG. I understand that the distinguished Senator from Tennessee did not intend to discuss the merits of this subject. The only reason for his proposing the matter was in connection with the Dirksen amendment. Although I do not see eye to eye with the distinguished Senator from Maryland, nevertheless, his statement that we should look very deeply into the question of reapportionment merits consideration.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of the measure, I gave my wholehearted support to the cold war veterans GI bill.

It was my privilege to cosponsor the predecessor bill, S. 5, of the last Congress, which was reported favorably to the Senate in July 1963. I deeply regret that the 88th Congress, which compiled an excellent record of enactment in the field of education, did not enact S. 5.

I am delighted that S. 9 has been called up for Senate consideration so soon in this session of Congress.

I hope the Senate will approve this legislation, which is so long overdue.

Before proceeding with my statement, I should like to pay tribute to the senior Senator from Texas, who beginning with the 86th Congress has steadfastly and tirelessly led the struggle for enactment of this vital program.

I commend him for his foresight, for his faith, and for his perseverance.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FONG. I am glad to yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Hawaii for his kind remarks and for his staunch support as a coauthor of the measure.

I ask him the following question: Is it not a fact that in World War II service in Hawaii was considered overseas service?

Mr. FONG. It was.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. At the present time service in Hawaii is not considered service overseas, so people who served in the war, even though sent from the mainland in World War II, were considered overseas service veterans and received pay and allowance as overseas veterans. But under suggestions made, that is no longer overseas territory, and, under some amendments that I have heard discussed, Hawaiians and Alaskans would have special disability that they did not suffer in World War II.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Hawaii for his leadership in this matter.

Mr. FONG. I thank the distinguished Senator from Texas.

I should like to add that I, too, am more convinced than ever of the great need for, and the great value of, this program.

COLD WAR SERVICE

Since the Korean armistice was signed July 27, 1953, our country has been technically at peace, a peace so hazardous and uncertain that it is called the cold war.

American GI's serve all over the globe—in the frigid Arctic, in the steaming jungles of Vietnam, elsewhere in Asia, at the wall in Berlin, in the Dominican Republic, on the seven seas, and in the air.

Our cold war GI's are the Minute Men of our times, on the alert to protect our Nation and to fulfill America's worldwide commitment to peace.

Those who conclude their service in this capacity should be aided in readjusting to civilian life, so that they may qualify for jobs, pursue their vocations, and support their families.

As the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] pointed out last January, 44 percent of the draft-eligible young men serve in the Armed Forces, sacrificing 2 to 4 years of their lives at a crucial age.

Meantime, the other 56 percent of their contemporaries are using this period to further their education and careers. Our Nation should recognize the disadvantage suffered by the 44 percent who serve in uniform. We should help them get over the hump as they return to civilian life to begin a career or to resume a career interrupted.

Senate bill 9 will do this by providing educational assistance and home and farm loan assistance for some 5 million veterans of the cold war.

S. 9 OPPONENTS MISTAKEN

There are some who oppose S. 9 under the mistaken impression that the benefits provided for so-called peacetime veterans are what were provided to veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

The bill, however, recognizes that Congress traditionally has made a distinction between wartime service and peacetime service in providing veterans' programs.

This is why S. 9 doubles the number of active-duty days of service to 180 days as a minimum. World War II and Korean war veterans were permitted GI bill benefits after only 90 days of active duty service.

This is why S. 9 does not contain any mustering-out payments to cold war veterans.

This is why S. 9 does not provide a program of business and insured loans as were provided for veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

Under S. 9, loans for cold war veterans could only be made or guaranteed for their homes or their farms. Moreover, under S. 9 cold war veterans would be required to pay a loan guarantee fee of one-half of 1 percent of the amount of the loan.

This fee was not required of World War II and Korean war veterans. Under those programs, the Federal Government pays the losses. But under S. 9, cold war veterans themselves would in effect be paying for any losses under the home and farm loan program.

AREA-OF-HOSTILITY AMENDMENT TOO RESTRICTIVE

There are some who contend that the education and training benefits of S. 9 and the home and loan assistance should be available only to those who serve in "areas of hostility."

I do not believe it should be confined only to such veterans. The World War II GI bill and the Korean war GI bill were not confined only to those who served in areas of hostility. We know there were many people in these wars who did not serve in actual combat. Some never served outside continental United States. Yet we did not deny them the GI benefits.

The fact is that military personnel go where they are commanded to go. They serve where they are ordered to serve.

I do not believe we should exclude those who do not serve in areas of hostility—for this is a matter beyond their control.

Earlier this year, I joined a number of Senators in legislation which confined these benefits to those serving in areas of hostility. I did so because I recognized the administration is opposed to granting GI bill benefits to all veterans of the cold war, even those who have served as long as 180 days.

I did so because I wanted to serve notice to the administration that the senior Senator from Hawaii believes the very least we should do is to grant educational assistance and home and farm loans for cold war veterans in areas of hostilities, such as Vietnam.

Of the two proposals, however, I believe S. 9 is far preferable. Therefore, I am against the amendment to limit benefits only to those who serve in areas of hostilities.

I shall vote for S. 9, which does not make service in an area of hostility a requirement for eligibility for GI assistance.

I concur in the reasoning of the majority of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which stated in their report:

The proposal *** to limit eligibility under this bill to those veterans who have served in "areas of hostilities" as designated by the President was rejected for several reasons.

In the first place, the philosophy and purpose of the GI bills is and has been to give readjustment assistance to the veteran returning to civilian life after substantial military service and not to reward him for the risk that he might have been exposed to.

Secondly, most servicemen are not able to choose the area in which they serve. If this proposal were adopted, one would have in effect the paradoxical situation in which a serviceman could obtain readjustment benefits only when the foreign policy of the United States failed to maintain the peace.

There is even a serious question whether many of the cold war hot spots could be designated as an "area of hostilities," since the U.S. troops are often present in advisory capacities. A Presidential declaration of such a situation as an "area of hostilities" would be an admission of U.S. active military participation in the conflict and would be contrary to the foreign policy of the United States.

Having a choice between S. 9, which would include all cold war veterans with 180 days or more of active duty service, and the amendment, which would limit education and home and farm loan benefits to those who serve in areas of hostilities, I shall vote for S. 9.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS SHOULD NOT BE LOANS

There are some who contend the educational, vocational, and farm training benefits of S. 9 should be put on a loan basis, rather than a grant basis.

I cannot go along with this.

GI benefits for World War II veterans and Korean war veterans were not made on a loan basis. They were outright monthly grants. There is no reason why GI benefits for cold war veterans should be extended on a loan basis.

Indeed, there are additional reasons why these should be grants.

As the committee report on S. 9 points out:

the allowances recommended by this bill, in terms of actual value, are roughly equal to 70 percent of an identical allowance paid in 1952.

The report further states:

The post-Korean veteran will pay a much greater proportion of his education allowance for tuition than was the case with a similarly circumstanced Korean veteran enrolled in school in 1952. The post-Korean veteran, according to a research paper prepared by the Library of Congress, can be expected to pay over 50 percent of his educational allowance for tuition as contrasted to 28 percent of an identical amount paid by the Korean veteran in 1952.

The cost of living has gone up since the World War II and Korean war GI programs, which means the cold war veterans' monthly allowance under S. 9 will not stretch as far as the same allowance did even for the Korean war veteran. And the cost of education has gone up, so that the cold war GI will have to pay a greater portion of his allowance for tuition, leaving less for his subsistence.

As the committee report pointed out:

The majority of veterans attending school under this bill will have to supplement the educational grant with part-time employ-

ment and in many cases the wives of these veterans will also have to work to help pay for their husband's training.

It is estimated that the \$110 monthly allowance to a Korean war veteran would have to be raised to \$153.68 a month to provide equivalent buying power. Put another way, \$110 today will buy only as much as \$72 would buy in 1952.

So it is clear that the grants allowed under S. 9 are not the equivalent of grants allowed World War II and Korean war veterans. This is another argument against making cold war GI's repay their educational assistance.

There are other arguments against GI loans for schooling. It will certainly discourage a great many GI's from furthering their education. Seventy percent of veterans have had only some high school training or have completed high school but have no further training. It is doubtful large numbers of them will want to go into debt to undertake college education, and even more doubtful that they would want to go into debt to train in courses below college level.

To put this program on a loan basis will greatly restrict veteran participation in the educational, vocational, and job training benefits of S. 9.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. MURPHY in the chair). The Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, if the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts does not prevail, I intend to offer an amendment which would adopt the same scale of benefits proposed by S. 9 but would substitute a system of assistance loans in place of grants.

The argument which has been made by those who have spoken on behalf of S. 9 is that the grants furnished under S. 9 would serve the purpose of readjustment, by providing educational benefits.

Mr. FONG. The Senator is correct.

Mr. COOPER. It would not be a bonus.

Mr. FONG. It would not be a bonus.

Mr. COOPER. The bill does not contemplate a bonus.

Mr. FONG. There is no mustering-out pay.

Mr. COOPER. As you have mentioned loans, I shall explain why I intend to propose assistance loans rather than assistance grants.

It is my view that assistance loans would attract those who really desire educational adjustment. It would not attract those who are not interested in education.

That is the basic difference in the philosophical approach of my proposed amendment and S. 9 as reported by the committee.

I served on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in 1959 when the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] sponsored the bill. I pay him tribute for his persistence. However, we split in the committee as between loans and grants. The argument still goes on.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the split in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is not so marked now as it was in 1959. Then the bill passed the Veterans Subcommittee by a majority of 3 to 2. It passed the full committee by a majority of 8 to 7.

In the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs every vote was in favor of this bill, Democratic and Republican. The measure passed the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by a majority of more than 2 to 1. This year, we had a bigger majority for the bill than we have ever had.

The distinguished senior Senator from Hawaii supported this bill and cosponsored the measure. He has voted consistently for veterans on this and other measures.

There will not be any boondoggling under this measure. Under the cold war GI bill of World War II, of 16 million veterans, only 7,800,000 veterans took advantage of the educational provisions of the bill. That would be about 48.5 or 49 percent.

The World War II veterans' bill was far more generous. The Korean veterans were closer to college age than had been the veterans of World War II. When we had 16 million men under arms in World War II, we scraped the manpower barrel. In the Korean conflict, there were 4,750,000 men. However, since benefits were not as generous as they had previously been, only 45 percent of the veterans of the Korean conflict were able to go to school. Eighty percent of those veterans had to borrow money, or they or their wives worked.

Nobody will go to school under this measure for the purpose of getting something free. They must put in their own time or work. One hundred and ten dollars a month will purchase now, as can be seen in the RECORD, as much as \$72 would purchase in 1952. That concerns the articles that a student must buy.

In 1952, the Korean veterans could take \$72 of their allowance and purchase as much in the way of education as \$110 a month would purchase now.

With this restriction, nobody predicts that as many as 45 percent of these veterans will go to school now. The provisions are too hard and restricted.

I wish that there were an allowance for this increase in living cost. However, as a practical matter, we have made it the same as it was in the case of the Korean conflict. We have retained the same dollar limitation. However, this measure would not admit as many veterans to college because the enrollment, tuition, and matriculation costs in American colleges has doubled in private colleges since 1952. It has also doubled in the public and State tax-supported colleges. The private college enrollment and tuition costs are much higher than those of the public tax-supported colleges. Even at their low level, the costs in public tax-supported colleges have doubled since 1952. It is far more difficult for a veteran to go to

school on this limited allowance now than it was back in 1952.

It would be impossible under this limited allowance for somebody to go to school without some other source of funds. Furthermore, if the veteran does not pass his courses, he must leave. He would be cut off. The Veterans' Administration maintains a record. A veteran could not boondoggle under this measure.

If the veteran did not pass his courses, his allowance would stop. Under the bill, records would be kept by the Veterans' Administration. There would be an exchange of records between the colleges and the Veterans' Administration. If the veteran flunked his courses, the Veterans' Administration would be notified, and the veteran would be through. The veteran would have to maintain his grades. Under the previous programs, we have found that the veterans have higher grades than the nonveterans.

The college administrators tell us that the veterans are the most dedicated and devoted of all the students. They must be in order to remain there.

I commend the distinguished Senator from Hawaii for his leadership. I thank him for his recognition of the fact that the men now serve and are disadvantaged for 28 months. In the case of the veterans of the Korean conflict, it was 21½ or 22 months.

This is a readjustment bill, as the Senator from Hawaii has so ably pointed out. There would be no mustering-out pay, no bonus, such as there was in the GI bill in World War II.

In this measure, the title is explanatory. It is a readjustment bill and not a bonus bill.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FONG. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I want at this time to make clear the difference between the two proposals—the one for grants, and my proposal for loans.

I may say to the Senator from Hawaii and the Senator from Texas that I believe we agree that the men who are serving today, an average of 28 months, as the Senator has said, have lost certain educational opportunities in the service. I will not say that their time has been lost because certain great advantages come from serving one's country. But accepting the premise that 28 months have been lost as far as educational and employment opportunities are concerned and that those who have served in the armed service have been placed at a disadvantage in comparison with those who have not served, I believe we are agreed on the second point, that there should be some plan of readjustment. We agree too that education and training benefits are the best means toward readjustment.

On these points we are agreed, but here is the difference. I believe that a generous loan program will offer them great opportunities for education and for training. I believe it would serve the best purposes, because it would be accepted by those who seriously seek education and training.

In my judgment, we will be in the cold war for years to come, and many in our Nation will be serving their country under trying circumstances. So we must seek to establish a program that will be certain to meet these special needs that these veterans will have, with assurance that a growing number will be able to take advantage of it, no matter what other programs might be adopted and funded to meet general needs.

Mr. FONG. Every American owes a duty to serve his country, but we as Members of Congress know that there is a corresponding responsibility on our part to take care of them. Congress has not differentiated between veterans of World War II and veterans of the Korean conflict. We did not make those benefits loans. We made them grants. There is no reason why we should not give to veterans of the cold war grants instead of loans.

The arguments made by the senior Senator from Texas have been quite convincing. He has answered most adequately the arguments presented by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

To continue with my statement, educators who appeared in behalf of S. 9 during the subcommittee hearings on this bill testified that a loan program would not accomplish what needs to be accomplished by a cold war GI bill.

GI BILL PAYS FOR ITSELF

Experience under the World War II and Korean war GI bills is that these bills do pay back their costs.

The Veterans' Administration in a statement on the 20th anniversary of the World War II GI bill said:

The better educated, higher earning veterans are returning higher taxes to the U.S. coffers at a rate expected to pay back the entire amount twice and possibly thrice over in the course of a lifetime.

Veterans' Administrator John S. Gleason, Jr., wrote in an article last year:

The \$14.5 billion cost has been more than recouped. * * * The GI bill continues to pay for itself at close to \$1 billion a year. The return comes from additional income tax paid by better educated, higher earning GI bill veterans.

I believe experience under the cold war GI bill would parallel experience under the World War II bill.

There is no need to require cold war GI's to repay their educational allowances. These costs will be repaid in due time by means of the higher income taxes the GI's will pay as their training qualifies them for higher paying jobs.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING UNDER S. 9

S. 9 provides that cold war veterans honorably discharged after 180 or more days of military service or because of service-connected disability would receive 1½ days of educational assistance for each day of active duty service between January 31, 1955—when Korean war GI aid expired—to July 1, 1967—when the draft law expires.

Up to 36 months of schooling would be allowed, the same period allowed under the Korean GI bill.

Veterans must begin their education or training within 3 years after their

separation from service and complete it within 8 years after separation or the enactment of this bill. No allowance would be paid for any period of educational training before September 1, 1965.

Eligible veterans may use their allowances for—

First. School courses, both at college and below college level full time, three-fourths time, one-half time, or less than one-half time.

Second. Cooperative courses, combining school and on-the-job training in alternating cycles, on a full-time basis only.

Third. Correspondence courses and flight training.

Fourth. On-the-job training on a full-time basis only.

Fifth. Institutional on-farm training on a full-time basis only.

ALLOWANCES UNDER S. 9

A monthly cash allowance would be made to eligible veterans to apply toward tuition and expenses at the school of his choice. A single veteran enrolled full time would receive \$110 monthly; a married veteran with one dependent, \$135 monthly; with more than one dependent, a maximum of \$160 a month.

Part-time students would receive proportionately less.

Veterans pursuing full-time educational courses with some on-job training included would receive \$90 if single, \$110 per month if he has one dependent; and up to \$130 a month if more than one dependent.

For veterans receiving apprentice or other on-job training, S. 9 provides \$70 monthly if single, on up to \$105 if there is more than one dependent. This education and training allowance would be reduced every 4 months under a formula as his work program progresses. Combined GI education allowances and on-job pay could not exceed \$310 a month.

On-farm training allowances would range from \$95 monthly for single veterans to \$130 a month for veterans with more than one dependent. Like on-job allowances, farm training allowances would be progressively reduced as the trainee neared completion of his training.

LOANS UNDER S. 9

S. 9 also provides for direct and Government-guaranteed loans to eligible cold war veterans for buying homes, including farm homes, and for farm lands and livestock to be used by them in farming operations. Again, 180 days of active-duty service are required for eligibility.

This loan program would pay for itself, through repayments on loans and through a small fee—one-half of 1 percent—on the loans to cover any losses. Experience has shown that losses have been less than 1 percent under previous programs.

It is expected some 1 million veterans will be able to purchase homes and farms under this section, of which some 700,000 may be new construction.

The widow of a veteran who died of service-connected disability also is eligible.

Banks or other lenders can make loans with the Government guaranteeing 60 percent, up to \$7,500 on residential real estate, and 50 percent, up to \$4,000, on nonresidential real estate. Direct loans not exceeding \$13,500 may be made to veterans in certain small towns and rural areas when private capital is not available to guarantee loans.

SUMMARY

In summary, this is the situation.

Because of the cold war, our Nation has had to maintain sizable defense forces in Army, Navy, Marines, and the Air Force.

To make sure our armed forces have sufficient personnel, Congress has retained the Compulsory Military Training Act.

Actual hostilities in Korea ceased July 27, 1953. Yet the draft law has been on the books ever since and is still effective through June 30, 1967.

Thousands of young Americans are required by the compulsory draft law to serve on active duty in the Armed Forces for a specific period of time.

Following their active duty, which may take them to far distant areas of the globe, these young people are further compelled to perform additional service in the Active Reserve and then they enter the Standby Reserve.

Once entered upon active duty, their total military obligation generally extends over a period of 6 years.

If it were not for the cold war, the majority of these young people would not enter military service. Most would remain in civilian life, pursuing their education, vocations, and careers.

COLD WAR VETS DENIED READJUSTMENT AIDS

As the committee stressed in the report on S. 9, the Federal Government does not offer these young citizens any assistance other than unemployment compensation in coping with the serious problems created by the cold war and their compulsory military service.

They are denied the readjustment aids so vitally needed to help them catch up with their contemporaries who did not have to serve but instead pursued their civilian lives.

PREVIOUS GI BILLS VERY SUCCESSFUL

After World War II and the Korean war, our Nation recognized the problems of readjustment facing veterans. Under the original GI bill and the Korean GI bill, nearly 11 million veterans received education and training which prepared them for employment.

In Hawaii, 17,000 World War II veterans out of 39,000 took GI bill training. Nearly 8,000 Korean war veterans out of 16,000 in Hawaii received educational benefits under the Korean GI bill.

There is no greater testimonial to the worth and value of this program both to the individual veterans and to the Nation as a whole than the outstanding success of these two GI bills.

Nearly 8 million veterans were educated under the World War II GI bill. They earn on the average \$2,000 to \$3,000 more a year than their nonveteran contemporaries. I do not have the figures for veterans trained under the Korean GI bill, but I am sure they would also average higher pay.

A veteran earning \$2,500 more a year than his nonveteran counterpart over a working lifetime—say 30 years—would earn a total of \$75,000 more than the average nonveteran.

In addition, the unemployment rate is much lower for veterans educated under the GI bill than for nonveterans of the same age group.

The picture is clear: Veterans educated under these GI bills are more likely to have jobs—at higher pay—and less likely to be unemployed than corresponding nonveterans.

Experience demonstrates GI bill veterans are better off.

Experience also demonstrates the Nation is better off. Because of the World War II and Korean GI bills, our professional and technological resources have been vastly improved. We have 625,000 more engineers, 375,000 more teachers, 220,000 more medical and related personnel, and 165,000 more natural and physical scientists.

This is a priceless return on our Nation's investment in educational and other benefits for veterans.

It is by no means the only return. As I have already mentioned, according to the Internal Revenue Service, veterans who received World War II benefits have already paid back the total cost of the bill through taxes on the higher incomes they earn because of their GI bill training.

By 1970, both the World War II and Korean GI bills will have more than paid the costs.

There is every reason to believe the cold war GI bill would pay for itself, too.

I am confident S. 9 will yield more than enough in the future to pay the costs of the program.

S. 9 is designed to increase the employability of millions of cold war veterans, to give them an opportunity to obtain education and training in civilian fields and to give them an opportunity to buy their homes.

Based on previous GI bill experience, out of an estimated 6,260,000 cold war veterans through fiscal year 1977, about 1,500,000 could be expected to take advantage of GI bill training, including an estimated 6,000 in Hawaii.

The basic purpose of this legislation is in accord with our Nation's drive against poverty.

It is in accord with our Nation's drive to expand educational opportunities for Americans.

It is a program following a format that has been tried and proven successful.

It is a program that will yield quick and substantial returns—both to the cold war veterans and to the progress and well-being of America.

I strongly urge enactment of S. 9 as a vital and necessary cold war measure.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Hawaii yield?

Mr. FONG. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I congratulate and commend the Senator from Hawaii on his remarks, and express my warmest appreciation to him for his cogent and forcible stand so much needed in support of the bill, which he has cospon-

sored along with 40 other Senators, both Democratic and Republican.

In my opinion, the Senator from Hawaii has presented a strong case for the bill, and has demonstrated that it should not be crippled by devastating amendments which would tear the heart out of the bill.

I commend the able Senator for his fine leadership on behalf of the veterans of America.

Mr. FONG. I thank the Senator from Texas for his kind remarks.

REMARKABLE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, on June 30 this year, the Republic of China completed an impressive chapter in its economic success story. On that day President Chiang Kai-shek's Government joined the ranks of nations which graduated themselves out of the class of recipients of U.S. economic assistance.

For 16 years the Republic of China had received our country's help through the AID programs, while struggling for survival and stability on Taiwan. For 16 years the Republic of China had steadily changed Taiwan from an underdeveloped island into a thriving agricultural-industrial economy.

Today Taiwan stands as a shining example of a government and a people who won against overwhelming odds. Their economic victory is especially amazing because of the dire straits in which the free Chinese found themselves after evacuating to Taiwan from the Asian mainland. In that early period, some pessimists, watching from abroad, predicted the worst for the Nationalist Government. They concluded that Taiwan, in time, would either be absorbed by Red China or become a permanent and expensive ward of the United States. Neither has happened.

Instead, we find on Taiwan today a free people with a strong government, powerful military forces, and a vigorous, expanding economy. With America's help, the Republic of China has come a long, long way.

U.S. economic assistance to Taiwan amounted to \$1,425 million in the last 16 years. What the Nationalist Government and the people there have achieved with that aid is truly amazing.

The assistance helped to double the real income of the 12 million people now living on Taiwan; increased the country's gross national product by almost 7 percent every year; boosted industrial production to an average rate of 12 percent a year, and agricultural production to almost 5 percent a year; helped to increase foreign investments to \$138.7 million, of which \$52.4 million came from the United States; and increased exports 140 percent in the decade between 1953 and 1963, giving China a favorable trade balance for the first time last year.

The land reform program has been notably successful in making available more lands to the farmers.

It has been my good fortune to have visited Taiwan on several occasions in recent years. On each visit, I was highly impressed with the vigor and industry of the people and their leaders. They

displayed a commendable determination to overcome the difficulties they faced, and to work out their own solutions to the problems.

I had the opportunity on Taiwan to meet with President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and the late Vice President Cheng Chen and to discuss at length with them many of their hopes and plans for the economic development of their people—plans which have materialized so successfully under their able and inspiring leadership.

Their courage was instilled into all segments of the population—within the government, among business and industrial leaders, in the academic circles, and among the general populace. The result has been the building of a viable, prosperous economy and the active participation of the people in their democratic government.

Now that American economic aid has ceased, the Republic of China is expected to seek needed capital through private conventional sources and also from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank, and similar institutions in other developed countries. So Taiwan is now launched on a self-generating course of development, even though it will continue to receive military assistance and limited commitments under the food-for-peace program.

I salute President and Madam Chiang Kai-shek and the people of Taiwan for the remarkable economic development that has been achieved in just 16 years. They demonstrated what private enterprise, and imaginative government, hard work, ingenuity, planning, and judicious use of foreign aid can do for a developing country.

As reported by our Agency for International Development, these efforts have built roads, ports, power stations and strengthened or created a great variety of institutions that will continue to serve the people. With trained leadership and a firm capital base, Taiwan is prepared to make further progress on its own.

President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and the people of the Republic of China have richly earned the general commendation that is being paid to them on the occasion of their economic independence. Theirs is an outstanding example of a modern economic miracle.

I wish to extend to them my sincere tribute and congratulations on having succeeded so well in achieving self-support through self-help and our aid. I am confident that the energy, foresight, diligence, and skills which the free people of the Republic of China and their great enlightened leaders have demonstrated in such an exceptional manner on Taiwan so far will lead them to even greater progress and prosperity in the future.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Hawaii yield?

Mr. FONG. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. DOMINICK. I congratulate the Senator from Hawaii on his speech concerning the Republic of China. This is a subject which has been of great interest to me for a considerable period of time, and I wish to associate myself with his comments.

The other day, for a radio station in my own State, I did a small piece on the subject of the Republic of China, in which I noted that while their imports have doubled, their exports have tripled in the short space of 16 years. They have also developed from 7,000 industries to 25,000 industries, and their agricultural products have more than doubled. They have done a perfectly superb job of bringing their country into a position where it is a real, shining light in the hierarchy of southeast Asia.

The Republic of China has come under constant attack because it is still seated in the United Nations. Much debate has taken place on the floor of the Senate regarding the question of what to do with nations which are behind in their assessments to the United Nations.

The Republic of China is completely up to date in paying its regular assessments to the United Nations, based not only on the figure of the population of Taiwan, but also of the entire mainland of China. They are paying their dues for a total of 5 percent of the total United Nations regular budget.

It seems to me that this is a fantastic achievement for a developing country to be able to carry the burden of this kind of expense, by keeping it up to date and living within the obligations of the United Nations Charter.

I associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. FONG. I thank the distinguished Senator from Colorado for his kind remarks. The development of the Republic of China is, indeed, a fabulous story of a dynamic people. It is a miracle, indeed, to rise from what they were 16 years ago to the status of an economically independent nation today.

We are happy to congratulate the leadership and the people of the Republic of China for their very fine work.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Hawaii yield?

Mr. FONG. I am glad to yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Permit me to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Hawaii on the 16th anniversary of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The figures the Senator has given, and the remarks of the Senator from Colorado, cannot fail to impress us all regarding the fine achievement of the Republic of China during the past 16 years, under the great leadership of Chiang Kai-shek and the initiative of its citizens.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek was at Wellesley College for 4 years; and she is, therefore, almost a constituent of mine. For that reason, I have followed her career with a great deal of interest.

Mr. FONG. I thank the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts for his contribution to this colloquy. The people of Taiwan, President Chiang Kai-shek, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek will be most pleased with his remarks.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Hawaii yield?

Mr. FONG. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I commend the Senator from Hawaii for his very kind remarks.

One cannot help but feel impressed by the great advances that have been made economically in Taiwan. Separate and apart from advances by way of material development, I admire Chiang Kai-shek and his associates and the people of Taiwan primarily because of their great character and courage.

Quemoy and Matsu, the islands lying between the mainland of China and Taiwan, became a matter of great concern. Chiang Kai-shek knew that the islands would be bombed. However, he never flinched. The people of Taiwan remained stalwart, stood their ground, and defied the Communist Chinese on the mainland.

I assume that these attributes with respect to courage also reflect themselves in the development of the economy of these people. I have had faith in Chiang Kai-shek. I have had faith in the Taiwanese people. I believe that each passing year has demonstrated that the faith of the U.S. Government in those people has not been misplaced. They are a bulwark and a bastion in the cause of freedom in southeast Asia. I am glad to associate myself with what the distinguished Senator from Hawaii has said on the subject.

Mr. FONG. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am happy to associate myself with the remarks of the able Senator from Hawaii on the Republic of China. I had the pleasure, several years ago, of visiting Taiwan. I was deeply impressed with the outstanding leadership being provided the Republic of China by Chiang Kai-shek. I had the pleasure of talking with him and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. In my opinion they are two of the great world figures today.

Many are of the opinion that Chiang Kai-shek was forced to leave the mainland of China because of the failure of American policy. If we had stood by China under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, freedom would prevail on the mainland today. I hope that it will not be too many years before Chiang Kai-shek will be back on the mainland. That is where he and all that he stands for belong.

I am proud that he has shown the great courage and foresight that he has in his leadership of the Republic of China, although he has had many handicaps. It is my hope and prayer that the United States will stand solidly with the Republic of China. It is necessary that we do this in order to assure that freedom will prevail in that part of the world. The Republic of China stands shoulder to shoulder with the United States, and it will stand by its pledge to us. It is a pleasure for me to associate myself with the remarks of the able Senator and with the other statements that have been made today.

Mr. FONG. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his remarks. There is no question that we have a great ally in the Republic of China.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I offer, as an amendment and as a substitute for S. 9, a bill printed at page 16505 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed in the RECORD and shown as being sponsored by the Senators who sponsored S. 520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The sponsors of the amendment are, besides myself, Senators ALLOTT, BENNETT, BOGGS, CARLSON, CASE, COOPER, COTTON, CURTIS, DIRKSEN, DOMINICK, FANNIN, FONG, HICKENLOOPER, HRUSKA, JAVITS, JORDAN of Idaho, KUCHEL, MILLER, MORTON, MUNDT, PEARSON, PROUTY, SCOTT, SIMPSON, THURMOND, TOWER, and YOUNG of North Dakota.

Mr. President, the only difference between the bill, S. 520, and the amendment as now offered is the printing at length in the bill, of the educational sections, which have become obsolete because the original educational sections of the GI bill expired on January 1, 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof, in the nature of a substitute, the following: "That (a) paragraph (11) of section 101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(11) The term 'period of war' means (A) the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, (B) the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on a date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, and (C) any period of hostilities."

"(b) Section 101 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(29) The term 'area of hostilities' means any area designated by the President as an area of hostilities pursuant to the authority granted him under section 3111 of this title.

"(30) The term 'period of hostilities' means, with respect to any area of hostilities, the period of time during which such area has been designated an area of hostilities pursuant to section 3111 of this title; but, for the purposes of this title, a veteran shall be considered to have served during a period of hostilities only if such veteran served at some time during such period in an area of hostilities, or if he suffered an injury or contracted a disease in line of duty or aggravated a preexisting injury suffered or disease contracted in line of duty while en route to or return from an area of hostilities."

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 521(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities,'."

"(b) Section 521(g) of such title is amended by—

"(1) redesignating clauses (2), (3), and (4) as clauses (3), (4), and (5), respectively, and adding a new clause (2) after clause (1) as follows:

"(2) for a period of ninety consecutive days or more any part of which was served during a period of hostilities;"; and

"(2) by striking out 'or the Korean conflict,' in clause (3), as redesignated by this subsection, and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities,'."

"(c) The catchline of section 521 is amended to read as follows: 'Veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'."

"(d) Section 541(a) of such title is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'."

"(e) The catchline of section 541 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: ', and widows of veterans of a period of hostilities'."

"(f) Section 542(a) of such title is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'."

"(g) The catchline of section 542 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: ', and children of veterans of a period of hostilities'."

"(h) the heading which precedes section 541 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"'WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, THE KOREAN CONFLICT, AND ANY PERIOD OF HOSTILITIES'."

"(i) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out:

"'521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict.'"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"'521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'"

"(2) striking out the heading which reads:

"'World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict'"

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"'World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and any period of hostilities'";

"(3) striking out:

"'541. Widows of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans."

"'542. Children of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans.'"

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"'541. Widows of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans, and widows of veterans of a period of hostilities."

"'542. Children of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans, and children of veterans of a period of hostilities.'"

"SEC. 3. Section 602 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by—

"(1) striking out 'World War II or of the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'; and

"(2) inserting immediately before 'shall be deemed' the following: 'or within a period of two years following the last day of his service in an area of hostilities in the case of a veteran of a period of hostilities,'."

"SEC. 4. (a) Section 723(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'Any' at the beginning of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Any veteran of a period of hostilities shall, upon application in writing made within one hundred and twenty days after such veteran's discharge or release from the Armed Forces following his service in an area of hostilities and payment of premium as hereinafter provided, and without medical examination, be issued a policy of permanent plan life insurance or a policy of limited con-

vertible five-year level premium term insurance under this subsection; and any'."

"(b) Section 723(b) of such title is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'Any veteran of a period of hostilities who was discharged or released from the Armed Forces prior to the date of enactment of this sentence shall, upon application made in writing within one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this sentence and payment of premiums, and without medical examination, be issued insurance as provided in this subsection.'"

"SEC. 5. Section 1502(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'World War II or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'World War II, the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities'."

"SEC. 6. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new chapter:

"'CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO SERVED BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY 1, 1957"

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"'Sec.

"'1908. Definitions.

"'Subchapter II—Eligibility

"'1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"'1911. Duration of veteran's education or training.

"'1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"'1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"'Subchapter III—Enrollment

"'1920. Selection of program.

"'1921. Applications; approval.

"'1922. Change of program.

"'1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"'1924. Discontinuance of unsatisfactory progress.

"'1925. Period of operation for approval.

"'1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"'Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"'1931. Education and training allowance.

"'1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

"'1933. Measurement of courses.

"'1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"'Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"'1941. Designation.

"'1942. Approval of courses.

"'1943. Cooperation.

"'1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"'1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"'Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"'1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"'1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"'1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"'1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"'1955. Notice of approval of courses.

"'1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

"'Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"'Sec.

"'1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

"'1962. Educational and vocational counseling.

"'1963. Control by agencies of United States.

"'1964. Conflicting interests.

"'1965. Reports by institutions.

"'1966. Overpayments to veterans.

"'1967. Examination of records.

"'1968. False or misleading statements.

"'1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

"'1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances.

*"Subchapter I—Definitions**"§ 1908. Definitions*

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—
 "(1) The term "basic service period" means the period commencing with the veteran's most recent entry, enlistment, or call to active duty prior to his service in an area of hostilities and ending on the date of his first discharge or release from active duty after his service in such area.

"(2) The term "eligible veteran" means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

"(A) served on active duty at any time during a period of hostilities;

"(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; and

"(C) served on active duty for a period of more than ninety days (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during a period of hostilities, for an actual service-connected disability.

"(3) The term "program of education or training" means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(4) The term "course" means an organized unit of subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

"(5) The term "dependent" means—

"(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

"(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

"(6) The term "educational institution" means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

"(7) The term "training establishment" means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprenticeship committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

"(8) The term "State" includes the Canal Zone.

"(9) The term "Commissioner" means the United States Commissioner of Education.

"(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by

reason of active duty during a period of hostilities and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

*"Subchapter II—Eligibility**"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally*

"Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided under this chapter.

"§ 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

"(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to education or training under this chapter for a period equal to one and a half times the duration of his service on active duty during his basic service period (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except that—

"(1) in computing the duration of such service, there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

"(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapter 35 of this title; and

"(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with vocational rehabilitation training received under chapter 31 of this title, and education or training received by virtue of his service during the Korean conflict or under part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

"(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations

"(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty or after three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1908(a)(1) (B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10,

the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

"(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veterans to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend the pursuit of each program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension of each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

"(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year period under this section and the eight-year period under section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran's discharge or release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his last period of active duty which began before his service in an area of hostilities.

"§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training

"No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his discharge or release from active duty or eight years after the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1912(a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter after June 30, 1972.

*"Subchapter III—Enrollment**"§ 1920. Selection of program*

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"§ 1921. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training falls to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by

reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational objective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

“§ 1922. Change of program

“(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

“(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

“(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program, to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

“(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

“(c) As used in this section the term “change of program of education or training” shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

“§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

“(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

“(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

“(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

“(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

“(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

“(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

“§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

“The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training allowance of an eligible veteran of, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

“§ 1925. Period of operation for approval

“(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

“(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

“(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

“(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

“(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

“(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

“§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

“The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

“Subchapter IV—Payments to Veterans

“§ 1931. Education and training allowance

“(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

“(b) The education and training allowance for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of this title, only for the period of the veterans' enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

“(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period, when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

“(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprentice or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

“(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

“(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

“(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training, a certification that he was

actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

“(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution. Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

“§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances

“(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

“(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training allowance as four months bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an education and training allowance under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training program, for productive

labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

"(d) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent, four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veteran's institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

"(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charges which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training, he shall not be paid an education and training allowance under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training; the allowance payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day of each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an education and training allowance for such course.

"(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and training allowance under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

"§ 1933. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

"§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions

"The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course. Any educational institution or training establishment disapproved under this section shall also be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under chapter 35.

"Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies

"§ 1941. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the "State approving agency" for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with

respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1942. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administrator with a current list of educational institutions and training establishments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1943. Cooperation

"(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

"§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

“(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

“§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

“The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

“Subchapter VII—Approval of Courses of Education and Training”

“1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

“(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

“(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

“(2) The length of the training period;

“(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

“(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

“(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

“(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

“(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

“(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

“(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

“(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

“(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

“(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

“(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily requested by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

“(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

“(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

“(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

“(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened, accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

“(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

“(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

“(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

“§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training

“(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

“(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

“(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

“(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

“(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food

conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

“(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

“(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

“(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

“(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

“(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

“§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses

“(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

“(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

“(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

“(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11–28 of title 20; or

“(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree. For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

“(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened

proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

"(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

"(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

"(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials, and faculty;

"(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

"(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

"(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, make-up work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

"(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

"(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

"(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

"(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

"(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

"(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

"(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

"(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its non-accredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent with quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

"(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

"(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

"(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veterans and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

"(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

"(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

"(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

"(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

"(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

"(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

"(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

"(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the complete portion of the course bears to its total length.

"(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

"§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses

"The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

"(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

"(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

"(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

"(4) name of each course approved;

"(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

"(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

"(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

"§ 1956. Disapproval of course and discontinuance of allowances.

"(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

"(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establishment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

"(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions

"§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

"Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

"§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chapter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"§ 1964. Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or

employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1945 of this title to such State approving agency unless such as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans affairs or State department of education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans Administration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1965. Reports by institutions

"(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

"§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran, or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same man-

ner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1967. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1968. False or misleading statements

"In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

"The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.

"§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances

"The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted subsequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations for making retroactive payments of education and training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible veterans for education or training pursued by them on or after September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment of this chapter."

"(b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901'

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908'.

"(c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901'

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who served Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908'.

"(d) Such title is further amended—

"(1) by inserting in section 102(a) (2) immediately after 'chapter 33' the following: 'or 40', and by striking out 'chapters 19 and 33' in section 102(b), and inserting in lieu thereof 'chapters 19, 33, and 40';

"(2) by striking out in section 111(a) '33 or 35' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '33, 35, or 40';

"(3) by inserting in section 211(a) after '1761,' the following: '1961,;'

"(4) by striking out in section 1662(b) 'chapters 31 and 35' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapters 31, 35, and 40';

"(5) by striking out in section 1711(b) 'chapter 31 or 33', and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapter 31, 33, or 40';

"(6) by striking out in section 1734(a) 'chapter 31 or 33' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapter 31, 33, or 40';

"(7) by striking out in section 3013 'and 35' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '35 and 40';

"(8) by inserting after 'chapter 35' in section 1611(a) (2) the following: 'or education or training under chapter 40'; and

"(9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before the comma following 'therein' the following: 'under this chapter or chapter 40'.

"SEC. 7. (a) Chapter 37 of title 33, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

"§ 1818. Veterans of a period of hostilities

"(a) Each veteran who served on active duty during a period of hostilities shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section, if his total service was for a period of ninety days or more, or if he was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which was served during a period of hostilities, for a service-connected disability.

"(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any unused benefits derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits under this chapter by reason of service during World War II or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded under this section to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) Loans may be made or guaranteed under this section in the case of any eligible veteran if made not more than ten years from the date of such veteran's discharge or release from his last period of active duty, any part of which occurred during the period of hostilities on which his eligibility is based, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran in such area of hostilities, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after January 31, 1985, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to January 31, 1975.

"(d) If a loan report or an application for loan guaranty relating to a loan authorized by this section is received by the Administrator before the date of the expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed or insured pursuant to the provisions of this section after such date; and if a commitment for a direct loan is issued by the Administrator on or before the date of expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be made after such date."

"(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting below

"1817. Release from liability under guaranty."

the following:

"1818. Veterans of a period of hostilities."

"SEC. 8. (a) Section 1901(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'or the Korean conflict' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Korean conflict, or a period of hostilities.'

"(b) Section 1905 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'In the case of any veteran whose eligibility under this chapter is based upon service performed during a period of hostilities and whose date of discharge or release from active military, naval, or air service preceded the date of enactment of this sentence, the five-year period referred to in the first sentence of this section shall not begin to run until such date of enactment.'

SEC. 9. (a) Section 2101(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after 'Korean conflict' the following: 'or a period of hostilities.'

"(b) Section 2101(b) (1) of such title is amended by striking out 'if he is a commis-

sloned officer,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'if he is a commissioned officer whose eligibility under this chapter is based upon service during the Korean conflict,'.

"(c) Section 2102(a) of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out 'Mustering-out payment for persons eligible under section 2101 of this title shall be in sums as follows:' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '(1) Mustering-out payment for persons whose eligibility under section 2101 of this title is based on service during the Korean conflict shall be in sums as follows:';

"(2) redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively; and

"(3) adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) Mustering-out payments for persons whose eligibility under section 2101 of this title is based on service during a period of hostilities shall be in the sum of \$300'.

(d) Section 2102(b) of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out in the first sentence '(a) (1)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1) (A) or (a) (2)';

"(2) striking out in the second sentence '(a) (2)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1) (B)'; and

"(3) striking out in the third sentence '(a) (3)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1) (C)'.

"(e) Section 2104 of such title is amended by—

"(1) striking out in the first sentence 'entitled to mustering-out payment' and inserting in lieu thereof 'entitled to mustering-out payment by virtue of service performed during the Korean conflict and'; and

"(2) inserting after the first sentence a new sentence as follows 'Any member of the Armed Forces entitled to mustering-out payment by virtue of service performed during a period of hostilities and who was discharged or relieved from active duty under honorable conditions prior to the date of enactment of this sentence shall, if application therefor is made within two years after the date of enactment of this sentence, be paid such payment by the Secretary concerned beginning within one month after application has been received and approved.'

"Sec. 10. (a) Chapter 53 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 3111. Authority of President To Designate Areas of Hostilities

"In order that certain provisions of this title, applicable only to veterans who perform service during wartime, may be applicable to veterans who have been called upon, during periods when the United States is not engaged in a formally declared war, to serve in areas of the world in which armed conflict or other warlike conditions exist, the President is authorized to designate by Executive order any area of the world outside the United States as an area of hostilities, if he finds (1) that members of the Armed Forces will be called upon to serve in such area, and (2) that while serving in such area members of the Armed Forces are likely to be subjected to armed conflict or similar hazardous, warlike conditions. In designating any area of the world as an area of hostilities the President shall identify such area in geographic terms and shall, for purposes of benefits under this title, specify the date on which such area becomes an area of hostilities, and, at such time as he finds that members of the Armed Forces are no longer serving in such area or that warlike conditions no longer exist in such area, specify the date on which such area ceases to be an area of hostilities. No period prior to February 1, 1955, may be designated, under authority of this section, as a period of hostilities.'

"(b) The table of chapters at the beginning of chapter 53 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"3111. Authority of President To Designate Areas of Hostilities.'

"Amend the title to read as follows: 'A bill to authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents.'"

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask that the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton] be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CIRCUMVENTION OF THE MALLORY RULE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, last Friday I made a speech in the Senate in which I set forth my reasons for objecting to the so-called rules of criminal procedure in the questioning of persons arrested by the Washington, D.C., Police Department.

The RECORD will show that in the course of that speech I said I thought it constituted a scuttling of the Mallory rule.

This morning, in the Washington Post, the lead editorial is entitled "Round Robin Hood's Barn." The first sentence reads:

The Department of Justice and the U.S. attorney have advised the Metropolitan Police Department to circumvent the Mallory rule instead of trying to overturn it by legislation.

Mr. President, the major points in the editorial involve some of the same points that I covered in my speech on Friday night, although I stated additional reasons why I felt the recommendations of Mr. Acheson and Mr. Clark were unsound. I am sure that the Washington Post wrote its editorial without any knowledge of my speech. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, July 19, 1965]

ROUND ROBIN HOOD'S BARN

The Department of Justice and the U.S. attorney have advised the Metropolitan Police Department to circumvent the Mallory rule instead of trying to overturn it by legislation. While the advice is undoubtedly well meant, we think it is likely to lead to frustration. Under its terms, the police could detain a suspect in a police station and interrogate him concerning a crime for as much as 3 hours—"exclusive of interruptions." Two clear constitutional objections appear to be raised by this proposal.

Arrest is a very grave matter among free men. The fourth amendment to the Constitution says that it is permissible only when there is probable cause to believe the arrested person guilty of a particular crime. And the existence of probable cause, it follows, is to be determined not by the police in their unchecked discretion but a judicial officer. This is why the law at present requires the police to take an arrested person before a committing magistrate "without unnecessary delay."

To say that the police may hold a suspect in

a police station for "investigative purpose" is to permit a return to something uncomfortably reminiscent of the arrests for investigation only recently forbidden by the District Commissioners because they were unconstitutional. The express purpose of Mr. Acheson's recommendation is to enable the police to investigate a crime by questioning a suspect—that is, to obtain, by interrogation, the basis for charging him with a crime and establishing probable cause when he is subsequently taken before a magistrate.

The proposed course seems to us constitutionally indefensible on a second count. In his letter to the Chief of Police, Mr. Acheson wrote: "One under arrest should be permitted to communicate with a lawyer, relative, or friend, and such persons should be given access to him. Such communication or access should not, however, be allowed where there is reason to believe it is sought for the purpose of concealing or destroying evidence or otherwise defeating the ends of justice."

What this seems to say is that an accused person may have the assistance of counsel provided he wants to cooperate with the law; but the Constitution guarantees the assistance of counsel indistinguishably to the innocent and the guilty. If the latter desire a lawyer to "defeat the ends of justice," they are entitled to have him. The burden of proving a crime rests on the prosecution.

Mr. Acheson seems to think that the rights of an arrested person can be met by having a policeman tell him of those rights. He proposes, therefore, that a policeman tell the suspect that he need not answer questions, that he may have a lawyer and that "if you cannot afford a lawyer, one may be appointed for you when you first go to court." What a mockery this would make of the principle of equal justice under law. A rich man could have the help of a lawyer during police interrogation; a poor man could have a lawyer only after he had made damaging admissions and been brought to trial on the basis of them.

In a statement before the Senate District Committee on Thursday, Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark, while endorsing the Acheson proposals, made some very sound recommendations for combating crime in the District of Columbia. He urged tightening of the law here relating to the possession of firearms, enlargement of the court of general sessions, better equipment for the Police Department, increased police pay and manpower and similar practical measures for strengthening law enforcement.

At the same time, he urged the committee "to refrain from action in the Mallory area pending a review of experience under the police procedures initiated yesterday." This seems to us extremely good advice. We think, however, that experience with these procedures will lead inevitably to judicial rejection of them as unconstitutional. But this is at least preferable to counseling Congress to enact a law which the courts would be obliged to declare invalid. The right response to the Mallory rule, in our judgment, is to accept it and live with it as implicit in the concept of ordered liberty.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee I support the bill sponsored by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas.

This bill would provide men who have served in the Armed Forces over the last 10 years, and those who follow them, direct assistance with the cost of their higher education and loan assistance for the purchases of homes and farms. This type of program has been in existence since 1944. It is accepted throughout the country. Its procedures are well known and, by this time, easy to administer.

Both the GI bills of World War II and the Korean war created educational opportunities that would not otherwise have existed for many young men. As a result, today there are half a million engineers, over 300,000 teachers, 200,000 men in medical sciences, and close to 160,000 physicists, to mention but a few occupational categories, who are in their careers as a result of the GI bill.

This bill helps finance what every man needs to get started: An education and a home. The men who belong to our armed services for the most part would not be able to afford this start on their own. If their families are well enough off to send them to college, chances are they will not have to serve in the military at all. This is a defect of our system—extremely inequitable, but extremely real.

Nor can they expect to finance what they need to get started with the money they make in the service. The highest ranking private in the Army makes less money in a month than the average factory worker makes in a week. A sergeant with 6 years' service makes only \$60 a week, which is barely above what has been established as poverty level. The average draftee, even if he put all his pay in the bank and spent nothing, could not save enough in a year to cover the average annual tuition costs at a private university.

This is another defect in our system, which we have been trying to remedy in part by the Military Pay Act before us this year. But even the levels of the new act will not do this job.

I have always been deeply committed to the principle that every young American who is qualified for a college education should receive one. I also deeply believe that the Government should do more to bring homeownership within the reach of more people. We have begun a Federal scholarship program—but it is not large. We have a system of college loans—but they do not begin to cover all qualified students who apply. We have a very successful Federal housing insurance program—but interest rates are too high for persons earning under \$6,000 a year to even consider owning their own homes in most of our centers of population.

Until we can broaden these general programs I believe there is a great need for a specific program, like S. 9, which benefits those who have made a contribution through their military service and who also happen to be greatly in need of such assistance. I look on this bill not so much as an expression of gratitude, but as an extension of opportunity, and an investment in young people. I hope that the Senate will listen to the arguments that have been so carefully developed by the senior Senator from Texas and pass this bill.

I express my appreciation to my colleague from Massachusetts for permitting me to make these few remarks in support of the proposed legislation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the senior Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield to the Senator from Texas without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONDALE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I commend the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for his cogent, concise, and effective statement. He is an active and effective member of the Veterans' Subcommittee. He took part actively in the hearings, which were extensive. They were the most complete hearings we have ever had. We covered every facet of the proposed legislation, and I believe that we have shown indisputably the great need for it.

The distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts has been a moving force on the bill in the Veterans' Subcommittee, in the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and now on the floor of the Senate. I commend him for his active, continued, and dynamic interest in the bill.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from Texas and also his leadership on this important and fundamental undertaking which the Senate is considering today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on the pending Saltonstall amendment there be a time limitation of 1 hour, one-half hour to be under the control of the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the other half hour to be under the control of the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I find that several other Senators desire to speak. If the majority leader would be willing to modify the time for debate to three-quarters of an hour on each side rather than a half hour, I think that would be satisfactory.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I so modify my unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana, as modified? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have offered my amendment, which is a substitute to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator yield to himself?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield myself such time as I need.

Mr. President, I have offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which is in substance Senate bill 520, that was filed with a number of sponsors on January 15, 1965. That has been rewritten, and it appears on page 16505 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, July 16, 1965.

First, I pay tribute to the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. He worked diligently and effectively on the measure before us today.

For many years the Senator from Texas led the fight for the measure, despite opposition on the part of President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, President Johnson, the Veterans' Administration, the Defense Department, and the Bureau of the Budget.

He has been an articulate and persistent advocate. I wish that he were on my side of this question.

My amendment in the nature of a substitute differs from S. 9 in one fundamental way. I shall first point out that difference, and then explain some of the other differences.

The amendment of the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], S. 9, would apply to every veteran who has been a member of the Armed Forces from 1955 to 1967.

My bill, the substitute, would apply to those who have served in areas of hostilities as declared by the President.

For that reason, the number of persons who would be entitled to benefits under the substitute would be the persons who have served in the area of hostilities, as opposed to every member who served in the armed services. That is the primary difference.

The secondary difference is in the benefits.

Under my proposal those eligible for benefits and their dependents would be eligible for benefits in excess of those provided in S. 9.

These benefits I would provide would be similar to those provided veterans of the Korean conflict.

For example, they include, first, eligibility for non-service-connected disability pensions; second, pensions for widows of veterans killed in service; third, pensions for children of veterans killed in service; fourth, a permanent plan of limited life insurance policies or limited convertible 5-year level premium term policies; fifth, business loans; and sixth, up to \$1,600 toward supplying automobile for service-connected disability; seventh, mustering out pay of \$300.

In addition, the benefits that are provided by S. 9 and by my bill include home and farm loans, and educational benefits up to \$160 a month based on a formula of 1½ times the number of days in active service for up to 36 months.

Those last two benefits are in Senate bill 9, but the other benefits are provided in my bill for men who have served in an area of hostilities.

An argument is made that the President will hesitate to declare an area to be one of hostilities; but that does not apply today to Vietnam and areas adjacent thereto, which have been designated as combat zones for the purpose of giving servicemen in those areas the same kind of tax relief given servicemen during the Korean war. This special tax relief was made retroactive to January 1, 1964. One month and nine days later, the Department of Defense, through directive No. 1340.6, dated June 2, 1965, provided for servicemen in the same area hostile fire pay benefits similar to those extended in the form of combat pay during the earlier conflicts. This order was made effective June 1, 1965. So it is perfectly clear that the areas around Vietnam and in the waters adjacent thereto are today considered hostile areas. These men are actually bearing the brunt of our battle against communism, and their benefits could well be augmented by Congress through providing for them and their dependents on the same basis, and with the same sort of recognition that was given to those who served in World War II.

S. 9, the bill sponsored by the distinguished Senator from Texas, would apply to more than 3 million men today. Its annual cost is estimated to be between \$400 and \$500 million; or for 5 years, as appears in the report, \$1.933 billion. Of course, it is impossible to estimate the cost of the bill with respect to men who are in areas of hostilities, because it is not known how many men will go into such areas. Neither is it known how long they will be there nor what the ultimate situation will be.

The fundamental difference between the two bills is one of giving benefits to men who have served under fire in an area declared by the President to be an area of hostilities, as opposed to giving benefits to every veteran, every member of the armed services, wherever he may have served from 1955 until 1967.

An argument is made that men give up 2 years of their lives when they are asked to serve in the defense of their country. If they are serving in this country, and serving without physical danger to themselves, they can go forward with their educational benefits; they can receive the other benefits to which a man in the service is entitled, including fringe benefits and all other benefits that are provided them. If they are serving in an area of hostilities, they are entitled to more benefits than if they are not serving in such an area.

Furthermore, men who serve in this country receive useful training in the service itself. So when it is said that they are handicapped during 2 years of their lives, or that they give up 2 years of their lives in the service of their country, that is true; but they will also receive benefits in the days to come, after they leave the service.

It is perfectly clear that the Department of Defense has testified against the bill, because it believes it would handicap the Department in keeping men in the service. The Veterans' Administration is against it. I have read in the minority views that the Veterans of For-

eign Wars is against it. We know that the Bureau of the Budget is against it. Three administrations have been against the bill.

I hope that we shall grant benefits to those to whom they are due—that is, to those serving in areas of hostilities—and not spread benefits to those who do not serve in such areas, and thus put these latter servicemen in the same class with respect to benefits as men who are risking their lives in areas of hostility.

I hope my amendment may be substituted for the bill introduced by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Are not men who serve in the Defense Establishment subject to being sent into battle at any time?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I assume they are.

Mr. AIKEN. They have nothing to say as to whether they shall go or not, have they?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; but when they got into areas of hostilities, they would become subject to these benefits. When they entered an area which had been declared to be an area of hostilities they would receive the benefits which would come from the risks and hazards of service in that area.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Reserves are called up, and the National Guard is called into service, they will all be subject to being sent into areas of hostilities, will they not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes; and when they get there, they will be eligible to receive these benefits.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator consider the Dominican Republic an area of hostilities?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is subject to a difference of opinion. So far as I know, the Dominican Republic has not been declared by the President to be an area of hostilities.

Mr. AIKEN. Will not that difference of opinion create much controversy, indecision, and possibly injustice in determining which men shall be subject to the benefits of the Saltonstall amendment and which ones will not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would not say so. I would not agree with the Senator from Vermont, for this reason: The declaration would be up to the President. If the President declared the Dominican Republic to be an area of hostilities, the men who are serving there would receive these benefits. If he did not declare the Dominican Republic to be an area of hostilities, the men who were killed there and who compiled other war records would be eligible for consideration in a special bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Would a person who served in Da Nang be eligible to receive such benefits, as compared with one who served in Cambridge, Mass.?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I did not understand the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Would there be any differential in pay or benefits as between a person who served in South Vietnam and one who served, let us say, in Cambridge, Mass.?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is a great distinction. It is a distinction, if the distinguished Senator listened to me, that I tried to make earlier in my remarks.

Mr. AIKEN. Do they receive exactly the same pay now?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; they do not receive exactly the same pay now, but those serving in South Vietnam do not get these special benefits either. They receive benefits by reason of serving in a combat zone. They get \$50 a month more.

Mr. AIKEN. Has the President ever stated whether he considers the Dominican Republic an area of hostilities?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have not heard that he has; but, if he should do so at a later time, the bill would cover men who served there. If he did not do so at a later time, the dependents of those brave men who have given their lives there should be entitled to special benefits and assistance under a special bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Assuming that half a million men are sent into southeast Asia—and that does not seem to be an unreasonable assumption—will not these men probably be rotated in their service, and will they not all be taking a risk, too?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Certainly. Under my substitute, they would receive the same benefits as those received by veterans who served in Korea, but not the same benefits as those received by men who served in World War II. The difference between Korean War veterans and World War II veterans, as I understand, is that although both classes of veterans received allowances, the Korean war veterans did not receive educational expenses in addition to their allowances.

My amendment provides that those who are serving today in Vietnam would receive the same benefits as those who served in Korea.

Mr. AIKEN. It would be their good luck, perhaps, for those men who are awaiting their turn to serve, if they were not called upon to go to Vietnam.

I am trying to reconcile the situation in my mind. If in doubt, I should prefer to give the benefit to all of them. Perhaps some of them may be called in the Reserves and have to leave their homes. They would have to leave their jobs. Would anything be done to require employers to retain the jobs for these men?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That would not be covered in my proposed measure. I do not believe that it is covered in the bill of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, there is some provision for job retention. However, the problem is that the prospective draftee cannot get hired. The employers look at the draft potentials and fear that when they start to train a man or utilize him in the plant, he will be called up.

The prospect is that a draftee will have great difficulty in securing employment today. He is handicapped all the way around.

I point out that the radio reported this morning that a unit of the 1st Division in Vietnam that was under heavy Communist mortar fire consisted of 60 per cent draftees. Those men are being

drafted and taken from employment. They are the men who are receiving the rough service, whether they are in Vietnam, in training for replacements, or whether they are endangered by being flown overseas with death facing them.

A plane crashed in southern California. Every one of the 72 marines on board was killed. More than a dozen Air Force men were killed.

Two planes collided en route to Vietnam. Would that be in the area of hostilities?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, when the President declares an area to be an area of hostilities, any man who goes over there, whether he be in an airplane or in a ship, would be in a risk area.

There is a great distinction in my mind between that man and the man who would be receiving educational benefits while serving in a hospital or in a training camp in the United States. The man serving in the United States would receive the benefit of being in the service and in addition, would receive the educational advantages that would accrue to him from the proposed bill. There are many benefits to be realized from serving even though the area of service were not an area of hostilities.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, rather than deny benefits to those who were favored by fate and were not in combat, I should think it would be fair to provide benefits for all and double or triple the benefits for those who go into conflict.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. AIKEN. It would seem to be fair to give the benefits to all of them. They are all subject to the same hazards, depending on the judgment of the President and the generals.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As for those who go into areas of hostility, my amendment would provide seven basic benefits which the bill of the Senator from Texas would not provide.

For instance, any man who goes into these areas, would receive, as do veterans of the Korean conflict:

1. Non-service-connected disability pensions.
2. Pensions for widows of veterans killed in service.
3. Pensions for children of veterans killed in service.
4. Permanent plan life insurance policies or limited convertible 5-year-level premium term policies.
5. Business loans.
6. Up to \$1,600 toward buying automobiles for service-connected disabled, and
7. Mustering-out pay of \$300.

Those benefits would be provided in my amendment for those who served in an area of hostilities, as opposed to the bill of the Senator from Texas, which would provide for the same educational advantages that my amendment would, except that my amendment would provide for the advantages to be given after 90 days of service and the bill of the Senator from Texas would provide for them to be given after 180 days. Both measures would provide for home and farm loans.

I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, we have heard the differential made as be-

tween a man serving his country state-side and a man serving in South Vietnam or in the Dominican Republic.

Would the pending measure include men who are on duty on the early warning line, men who are on duty in Alaska, or men who are tied in with scientific and advanced implementation?

It is my understanding that we are trying to do something to repay the boys who have had their lives disturbed by giving up a period of their lives to the service of their country.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MURPHY. A boy is honored to have the privilege of serving his country. However, his life is disturbed whether he serves in a camp such as Camp Pendleton in California or in South Vietnam. The choice is not the boy's.

I wonder if it would not be unfair to restrict the educational allowance to those who have served in an area of hostility, as provided for in the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

I am in complete agreement with the proposal that veterans receive straight benefits for education. It seems that the deciding factor would be whether the life of the veteran would have been disturbed by this period during which he served in the Armed Forces of his country.

We want to give the man an opportunity to make up for the time that he has lost.

There seem to be two things that concern us. There are many places in which one can serve and experience great danger without going to South Vietnam or the Dominican Republic.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, my amendment would afford the same benefits for education as would the bill of the Senator from Texas, except that my amendment would apply after 90 days of service and the bill of the Senator from Texas would apply after 180 days.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I understood the Senator to say that the benefits contained in his proposal would apply only to those who served in a combat area.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is strictly true. However, there are certain educational benefits and other benefits that are now provided for by law. There is the housing bill which we passed the other day, there is the education bill which we will soon consider, and there is the National Defense Education Act which is already law. The benefits contained in all of those bills would be available to the veterans.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I was merely questioning the differentiation between the giving of education allowances. Whether a man was stationed in South Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Camp Pendleton in California, on the early warning line, or in Alaska, his life would be interrupted.

It seems to me that he should receive some benefit.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the man who served in Camp Pendleton would receive all the benefits that are offered in the service for bettering his

education. Those opportunities are ample, if the Senator will believe me as a member of the Committee on Armed Services. There are ample opportunities afforded to a man in service if he is willing to accept them. They are quite adequate.

Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I support the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

I do not believe it is fair for wartime veterans and peacetime trainees to be given the same advantages and benefits.

There is a great difference between serving in an area in which there is security and serving in an area in which one's life is in constant jeopardy.

The purpose originally, as I understood the World War II and the Korean bill, was to give such benefits to those whose lives were in jeopardy, or who stood to be in jeopardy at a moment's notice in actual combat.

It is an honor for a man to serve his country in peace or in war. I do not look upon one who serves in peacetime as having his life jeopardized to the extent that his country owes him the same consideration given to veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict.

We would not have freedom today if the lives of citizens had not been interrupted and jeopardized in those great and momentous times.

If a young man were to remain in this country, he could attend college in the afternoon and evening or receive training in the service, as so many have done and are doing today. A man serving in an area of hostility could not do that.

I am convinced that the criterion should be whether a man served in an area of hostility. One's life is in jeopardy in an area of hostility. A man can be killed at any moment. However, if a man is back in the States, he can go to school at night. He is not endangered. Why should the man who is serving in the States today receive the same benefits as a man who is fighting in the swamps or in the woods in Vietnam, or the same benefits as soldiers who fought in the Normandy hedgerows in World War II, or in Korea, or in other areas?

It seems to me there is a real distinction that the Congress has recognized up until now in failing to enact the same proposal as is pending now in previous sessions of Congress. I feel that this is wise. I do not say that we ought to follow the same pattern merely because previous administrations have taken similar positions on the proposal, but it is noteworthy that the same plan was advocated during the Eisenhower administration and Congress turned it down. It was advocated during the Kennedy administration and Congress turned it down. It has been turned down so far under the Johnson administration. No action has been taken on it. If the Johnson administration does not favor a bill to spend money, it must be of very dubious merit.

It is my opinion that we ought not pass this bill in its present form. The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts should be adopted. The bill would cost approximately \$1.93 billion the first 5 years—almost \$2 billion. The Saltonstall amendment would require outlay of funds substantially lower than this.

The main point, however, is I believe, a question of equity. The Saltonstall amendment offers an approach which is more fair, in the long run, to all.

When a young man goes in the service he does not altogether disrupt his life. He receives training in one or more fields, good medical examinations, and many other benefits. He receives dental care benefits. He is compensated for any inconvenience in many and varied ways which I am sure all Senators are aware.

In my opinion, he receives many benefits that a man who is not in the service does not receive. It is important that a man receive this training. So when he is not being harmed or jeopardized or handicapped by going into an area of hostilities, it is my judgment that the man is greatly benefited, whether he goes overseas or elsewhere.

Mr. President, we cannot pay a man what he is worth. No man is paid what he is worth. He is either overpaid or underpaid, based on someone's judgment. We cannot judge what it is worth, on the basis of dollars and cents, for a man to perform a patriotic duty in serving his country.

I believe the Saltonstall amendment should be adopted. I feel that if the amendment is not adopted, the bill probably will not pass. It is my judgment that the House will not pass the bill unless we adopt the Saltonstall amendment, or possibly the Cooper amendment, which will be offered later if the Saltonstall amendment is not adopted. But the Saltonstall amendment gives us a criterion. If a man is serving in an area of hostilities, his life is jeopardized. He may be killed at any moment. Therefore, he is entitled to greater benefits than is someone who serves back home, whose life is not jeopardized or in danger.

The average serviceman can go to school at night, he can visit his family and his friends and go to picture shows and enjoy other forms of entertainment. That is a vastly different situation from being in an area of hostilities, and should be recognized and treated differently.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK].

Mr. DOMINICK. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment. Some factors have not been brought out so far in the debate which I think should be brought out. First of all, I say with all deference to the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], a sponsor of the major bill, that I have also sat in on a number of hearings, as ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs. I have read the hearings. I admire the tenacity with which the Senator from Texas has

supported his thesis. I was happy to vote the bill out of subcommittee so it could be acted upon by the whole committee. But, Mr. President, we have been debating for a couple of days this particular proposal, and on each occasion we keep running up against the statement that we have to do something about the poor young people who have been called into the service against their will and forced into the service. It is interesting that out of the total number of persons on active duty, only 10 percent of them have been drafted. Out of the approximately 2,640,000 in active service, only some 210,000 are draftees. So the large proportion of the persons in the Armed Forces are those who have enlisted voluntarily. They are there to serve their country. They are there to try to do what they can do to support their country and to protect the liberties they think are so worthwhile. Only 10 percent have felt the icy finger of Uncle Sam and have been drafted into the service.

The second question is whether or not we have given them an adequate opportunity to obtain the benefits of educational programs. We are now engaged, in the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in the markup of a higher education bill to supplement the National Defense Education Act and to supplement other educational programs. Three years ago Judge SMITH, chairman of the subcommittee in the House, said he had grave doubt as to whether we should consider in that session any more education bills, because of the fact that he was unable to find out how much money was going out of the Treasury Department into the hands of those who were dispensing the money for purposes of education. If my recollection is correct, it was estimated that there were 24 different types of Federal education programs in existence and that money to the tune of \$2 billion a year was going out of the Treasury to pay for these programs.

It is hard for me to see any real logic in the statement that, unless we pass this bill, these men, when they leave the service, are to be deprived of educational opportunities. It is not a fact. Those who serve in areas of hostility are entitled to some recognition and special help.

Let us see what agencies are for and against the bill of the Senator from Texas. It seems to me interesting to look at the record of hearings and see what they contain. What does the Defense Department say?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DOMINICK. May I have 2 additional minutes?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. DOMINICK. Let us see what the Department of Defense said on February 26, 1965.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, what page of the hearings is the Senator reading from?

Mr. DOMINICK. Page 66. I shall not read the whole statement, but only a paragraph:

The Department of Defense recognizes that S. 9 involves a question of broad national policy beyond the scope of the Department. However, it must be pointed out that proposals of this nature have a very definite effect on the ability of the Armed Forces to retain qualified personnel. Programs of education and vocational assistance encourage personnel to leave military service immediately after accruing the maximum benefits which can be gained. This results in a serious handicap to the Armed Forces in their efforts to attract and retain qualified personnel on a career basis.

The letter continues and gives more reasons, but on an earlier page of the hearings, page 64, this is what the Veterans' Administration said in its report:

The Veterans' Administration has opposed bills providing peacetime veterans readjustment benefits (such as education and training) on the ground that this type of benefit should be limited to situations where wartime service sharply disrupted career planning and called for special Government aid to ease the transition from wartime service back to civilian life.

This is the kind of program the Senator from Massachusetts is offering in his substitute. It is not the kind of program provided by S. 9. We could go further through the hearing. The veterans organizations themselves are split as to whether it should or should not be passed, but I do not know any veterans organization or any department which is opposed to giving special benefits to those who serve in an area of hostility. This is what the Senator from Massachusetts is trying to do.

At this time, in the areas of hostility already mentioned, and in southeast Asia in particular, we can see the war escalating in front of our eyes. It seems to me, therefore, that this is an appropriate time to adopt the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts in lieu of the other amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am not one of those who believe that 2 years of service in the Armed Forces is a drawback physically, mentally, or morally to the average young American. On the contrary, I believe they frequently come out of the service stronger physically and better morally and mentally than when they went in, and rise up to their highest capacity in civil life.

This morning, I asked the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a leading veterans organization confined to helping those who have served in the Armed Forces on foreign soil in defense of the American flag during the war, what its policy was in regard to this matter, and I have received a letter from it, dated today, enclosing a resolution adopted at its 64th national convention in Seattle, Wash., in August 1963, making it clear that it supports the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, S. 520 which is now offered as a substitute.

I ask unanimous consent to have that letter printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1965.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Veterans of Foreign Wars supports readjustment benefits for cold war veterans who have served in areas of hostilities for which a campaign badge or medal was authorized.

This position was laid down and approved at our 64th national convention which was held in August 1963 in Seattle, Wash. A copy of the resolution identified as No. 83, entitled "Support S. 1011—Benefits Cold War Veterans" is enclosed.

The bill referred to S. 1011, 88th Congress, is practically identical to S. 520, 89th Congress, which bill is now pending in the Finance Committee.

The VFW, therefore, supports the proposal contained in S. 520 which will authorize educational, training and housing loan benefits for those veterans whose service has been in areas designated as hot spots since the official ending of the Korean conflict on January 31, 1955.

The underlying philosophy of the resolution is that readjustment benefits which were authorized by the GI bills of World War II and the Korean conflict were for war-time veterans. Such benefits, therefore, should be extended and made available to veterans of the cold war whose service is equivalent to war-time service.

It has been always the official position of the VFW that all campaign and expeditionary service for which a badge or medal is authorized should be elevated to wartime service for the purpose of entitlement to veterans rights and benefits.

S. 520 or its equivalent will help carry out our long-standing position in this regard by elevating to wartime status for entitlement to readjustment benefits all service rendered by cold war veterans since the Korean conflict which has been recognized as wartime service by the authorizing of a campaign badge or medal.

Your favorable consideration of these views in your deliberations will be deeply appreciated by the 1,300,000 members of the VFW.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

FRANCIS W. STOVER,
Director, National Legislative Service.

Enclosure.

RESOLUTION No. 83—SUPPORT S. 1011:
BENEFITS COLD WAR VETERANS

Whereas American servicemen are daily risking life and limb on numerous cold war fronts throughout the world; and

Whereas veterans who served in West Berlin, Laos, Vietnam, the Quemoy and Matsu Islands are eligible to become members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and

Whereas veterans who served under the United Nations banner in the Congo, although an act of war was never declared by the United States, are also eligible for the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and

Whereas veterans who served in Korea after July 27, 1954, are presently denied membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, despite the fact they were subjected to peril, danger and constantly in fear of a hot war erupting; and

Whereas in many instances the service performed by these men serving in these cold war areas is more hazardous than that performed by many wartime veterans; and

Whereas S. 1011 introduced in the Senate of the United States recognizes the hazardous nature of this service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 64th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That we support S. 1011, a bill to provide wartime benefits to veterans and their dependents who serve in an area designated by the President as an area of hostilities during the period of hostilities.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I read from the letter in part as follows:

S. 520 or its equivalent will help carry out our longstanding position in this regard by elevating to wartime status for entitlement to readjustment benefits all service rendered by cold war veterans since the Korean conflict which has been recognized as wartime service by the authorizing of a campaign badge or medal.

You favorable consideration of these views in your deliberations will be deeply appreciated by the 1,300,000 members of the VFW.

Mr. President, without laboring the question, I believe that legislation enacted earlier makes it clear that when a man in cold war service is injured, he is entitled to every help that a veteran injured in war is entitled to, either by way of hospitalization or rehabilitation. The same thing applies to his dependents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Florida has expired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 1 additional minute to the Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. HOLLAND. We have come a long way to recognize the fact that veterans of cold war service who are incapacitated or injured in any way are as much entitled to benefits from the Government as those who received a similar injury in time of war.

I cannot agree that all the vast number of veterans who come out of war without injury of any kind are now entitled to help from the U.S. Government in the way of special treatment. I am glad to see that the Veterans of Foreign Wars recognizes that principle and requests the Senate to recognize it in passing upon this issue.

I strongly support the substitute measure offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield me 30 seconds to direct a question to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 30 seconds to the Senator from Ohio for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What is the understanding of the Senator from Florida regarding the attitude of the Defense Department, the Veterans' Administration, and the administration itself, on this subject?

Mr. HOLLAND. The letters from the Defense Department and the Veterans' Administration speak for themselves. They are contained in the report. They show that they do not approve the program in the pending bill. This morn-

ing, in order to be sure of the position of the White House, I called the White House and asked—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Florida has expired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 1 additional minute to the Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. HOLLAND. I called the White House and asked what its position was. I was called back and advised that it strongly supported the position of the departments as expressed by the Defense Department, the Veterans' Administration—

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Bureau of the Budget, as already communicated to the committee in the hearings.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I know of no other speakers, unless the Senator from Texas has some remarks to make at this time.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I have some comments at this time, but there is another speaker on our side who is on his way into the Chamber, and is expected to be recognized next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and am willing to have the time charged to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the time will be charged to the Senator from Texas; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield myself 7 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this is not a bonus bill. Men serving overseas receive overseas pay. Soldiers in the shooting zone receive \$50 a month and more. I do not mean that that is enough money, but this is not the kind of bill which offers a reward for hazardous service in a war zone. There are laws which do that. This bill has a different purpose.

This is a veterans' readjustment bill, not an active military pay bill. Were I to vote for the amendment offered today, I would be saying to those men fighting frostbite in the polar regions, to those men who so valiantly patrol the 38th parallel to Korea, and to the valiant men now in Berlin, that a vote for the pending amendment would be to tell all those veterans that they did not do enough for their country because they were not shot at.

What about the patrols in Korea? I was out there last December. Hand

grenades are being lobbed into their posts, these have killed and wounded several of our men who stood guard around the demilitarized zone. Patrols go out around the demilitarized zone from both sides every day. They do so with tommyguns at the ready, with frail barbed wire fence in the middle of the demilitarized zone, and they walk along that fence with their rifles pointed at the man on the other side of the fence, looking at him eye to eye, and then turning away. That is certainly hazardous. If anyone should be trigger-happy, trouble would erupt at any moment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is there anything in the amendment as proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts to prevent the President from declaring the Korean area an area of hostility, if he felt that it deserved that classification?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. No; that is the fault of the proposed amendment. Has the Dominican Republic been declared an area of hostilities? Does the Senator believe that the President will declare the Dominican Republic an area of hostility, and thereby say we are waging war in Latin America?

This shows one of the fallacies of the amendment. I do not expect the President to declare the Dominican Republic an area of hostility. I am pointing out the difficulty of administering such an amendment.

Has the President declared Berlin a crisis area, or as an area of hostility? What about the Cuban crisis, with its buildup of military forces? Is that an area of hostility?

Ships collide and planes collide. It is inevitable that such things should happen in this military buildup.

Two planes collide by touching wings, one plane goes down and the other does not. What about the persons who survive? Are they to be declared not to have been on hazardous duty?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The two 52's collided over the China Sea in a raid from Guam to Vietnam. Is that in an area of hostility? Some of these planes crash on the ramps and kill the personnel in them.

I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, speaking only for the Senator from Florida, I would expect the President of the United States to declare the Dominican Republic an area of hostility. As to the collision of the two B-52's and the men who were killed, the dependents of those men are completely protected under existing law.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. When ships go down over there and some of the personnel are rescued, that is one thing. Are they declared to be not engaged in hazardous duty?

Are those who were rescued to be declared not to be engaged in hazardous duty, after being in the water for hours?

I cannot feel that we can tell a veteran who has given his time to defend our security that he did not do enough because he was not shot at, or was not facing a rifle at a particular minute.

We did not include such fallacious proposals in past GI bills.

Not once in the history of this country, in connection with these bills, have we told veterans that there is a distinction between those who have been shot at and those who have not been shot at.

Not once in connection with the Korean veterans bill did we say that they did not do enough for us because some of them were not shot at.

A large proportion of our military personnel never goes overseas. In World War II, of the 16 million persons in the armed services, 25 percent in the Army never went overseas; 13 percent of those who served in the Navy never went overseas; 2.9 percent in the Marine Corps during World War II did not go overseas. Untold hundreds of thousands did not go overseas and were never shot at.

Alaska and Hawaii were considered as being overseas in those days. Many areas where there was no shooting war were considered as being overseas.

Everyone was considered a veteran, whether he served in Alaska or Hawaii or in the 48 States on the mainland not contiguous to Alaska. We never placed an artificial geographical limitation in the World War II GI bill. We have never placed an artificial geographical limit on the rights of veterans in any war.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield such time to the Senator from New York as he may require.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I join the Senator from Texas in opposing the attempt of the Senator from Massachusetts to confine the aid available under the bill to those who serve in areas of hostility. This provision will be extremely difficult to administer and could be most embarrassing as a foreign policy matter.

It is primarily on the latter argument that I base my opposition.

What, for example, would be the foreign policy implications if the President were to define the Dominican Republic as an area of American hostility because there has been shooting there? Surely it is this kind of danger which the Senator from Massachusetts has in mind when suggesting that the aid should be given only to those who have performed hazardous duty, and just as surely, it could create great difficulties in the conduct of our foreign policy for the President to designate an area like the Dominican Republic as an area of armed conflict.

The basic purpose of the bill is, in any event, much broader. Its aim is to provide readjustment assistance. Any veteran who has served more than 180 days has given that time out of his life, whether he was sent to an area of hostilities or not. To a large extent, he has no control over where he is sent. The amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Massachusetts thus makes the educational benefits of S. 9 into a roulette wheel sort of opportunity.

As I pointed out in my remarks last Friday, millions of veterans in World

War II did not serve in actual areas of hostilities. I believe it would be most unfair if we were to limit the benefits in the way that the Senator from Massachusetts suggests.

I ask: What is an area of hostilities? Should it include any veteran who was ever shot at? How about those who were behind the lines at company headquarters? How about those who manned the ships and planes that brought the troops in? What is the basis for drawing a meaningful line?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that an area of hostilities includes the whole area of South Vietnam and the waters adjacent thereto, as declared by the President.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he thinks his amendment would have been applied in the case of the Berlin crisis of 1961, which was described at the time by the President as being a very dangerous situation, and where men were praised for the efforts they were making, and the fact that they were standing on a bastion of freedom. How would the Senator designate it?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the bill became law, it would be the responsibility of the President to declare the Berlin area an area of hostilities, if it were an active danger. The same situation would apply to Lebanon, where our troops landed.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Does the Senator believe that the Berlin crisis of 1961 would have presented any foreign policy problem to the President of the United States if he had been confronted with the question whether to designate Berlin as an area of hostility? Can Berlin be designated an area of hostility when the United States occupies that area under a four-power treaty along with three other ostensibly friendly countries?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I see the possibility of that. I would not be honest if I did not say so. I would say that that would be a possibility. However, I would say that in the present instance of Vietnam, it is clear from two declarations, an executive order by the President and an order by the Defense Department. That situation at the present time is clear.

We must remember that there is no state of war here, whereas in the case of Korea a state of war existed, under the United Nations. Of course, during World War II there was a state of war.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that there is less of a problem with respect to designating Vietnam. But there is a question of how far that area would extend. And I believe that there is a serious problem, which we have not answered, as to the other areas. The mere fact that the President designates areas of danger raises all kinds of serious foreign policy implications.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is some merit in what the Senator has said. I be-

lieve that if the bill should become law, the question of what is an area of hostilities will be thought out and decided by the President.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. This is something that we really must consider here. We might specifically write into law an intent covering troops that might serve in Berlin, if that is out intention. But to place that kind of burden or responsibility on the desk of the President really would be asking too much.

With the situation as it is at the present time, I do not believe that it would be a practical possibility for the President of the United States to declare an area such as Berlin an area of hostility.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That question would have to be determined in each instance. I am trying to be fair to the men who are actually risking their lives, as opposed to those who are not risking their lives. The Senator has mentioned a chef in a kitchen. All of those men are in areas of risk. There is a possibility of a bomb dropping on them. We must be as fair to those men as we were to the men who were engaged in Korea and in World War II. That is all I am trying to do.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I am in favor of that. We do not have any problem in relation to the men who have actually served in Vietnam. However, I have raised the question of the great risk to men serving in other places. For example, I remember that after October 12, 1961, when the 3,000 American troops came from Germany into Berlin, there was a great deal of attention given to the question of what dangers they faced. That was a difficult assignment for all of those men. Yet it was handled very well. Those men were in great danger.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. They were in great danger. If some shooting had occurred, perhaps it would immediately have become an area of hostility. The question is similar to a number of difficult diplomatic questions that arise. It must be answered and answered in a way that will be of benefit to our country.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. If the test should be whether shooting occurred, I should like to point out that shooting did occur during that period of time, not when the 3,000 men came in, but during the period from August to September 1961. Under the Senator's amendment, would the area of Germany and Berlin have then become an area of hostility?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from New York has posed a difficult question. Looking backward, I would be sorry if it had been. However, under the provisions of my amendment, it would be up to the President to decide whether or not it was an area of hostilities for the purposes of additional veterans benefits. I do not believe the Senator from New York or I could answer that question specifically, although the Senator from New York was very close to that situation.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Even if we reached some conclusion as to how the Berlin question would be handled, would that conclusion cover every situation? Even in the Caribbean? In the

Caribbean our ships have been shot at. Would the whole Caribbean area become an area of hostility?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not believe so. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] asked me that question when the Senator from New York was not in the Chamber. In the Cuban crisis, while some of our men lost their lives, no declared hostilities occurred. We could always pass a special bill which would cover a situation of that kind. I believe that is an even more difficult question than the question which the Senator posed about Berlin.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. What about South Korea? Would the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts cover South Korea?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. South Korea was declared an area of hostilities. There was a state of war in Korea.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. At the present time would any serviceman who is serving in South Korea be eligible?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would not think so. I would have to look up that question to determine whether we are still in a state of war with North Korea or whether we are in a truce, which would indicate that we were not in a state of war.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. If the Senator uses the criterion of people being shot at, I point out that every week in Korea men are losing their lives. There are instances of that every week.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to answer every question as truthfully as I can.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I know that; the Senator from Massachusetts always does.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am not certain as to whether a state of war still exists in Korea. If it did, the men in Korea would be covered; if it did not, the question would arise as to whether it is an area of hostilities. I do not understand that it is, but I am not sure whether there is a state of war in Korea or not.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I know that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts would give the President authority to declare as areas of hostility those areas in which the United States is engaged with hostile forces. It would also give the President the power to say when those hostilities had ceased and when such areas ceased to be areas of hostilities.

In my opinion, the proposed amendment is merely a substitute for a declaration of war and the signing of a peace treaty. It would, in effect, give the President authority to establish a war area and commit the United States to a war area; and when a decision had been reached, to declare that the war was over without any other formalities whatsoever. Would not the Senator from New York agree with that interpretation?

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. That is a very dangerous situation.

Mr. AIKEN. Why do we not turn everything over to the President while we are about it? In some respects we seem to be on the way. The amend-

ment might be a good long step in that direction.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I doubt very much that the President of the United States or the executive branch of the Government would desire that kind of power or that kind of responsibility. Although it might be advisable in order to give some of our young men assistance in their education, it might be completely inadvisable from the point of view of our whole foreign policy responsibility. Just think of the implications which the determination envisaged by the Saltonstall amendment would have, for example, for our relationship with the nations of Latin America if that determination were to be made concerning the Dominican Republic; for our relationship with the Soviet Union, France, West Germany, and England, if that determination were to be made with respect to Berlin; and for our relationship with Japan and South Korea, if North Korea or China were to be declared an area of hostilities.

Mr. AIKEN. Would not the amendment almost give to the President power to say to another country with which he might be having a serious disagreement that if that country wished to make something of it, he would declare that country a hostile area? Might that not occur in some of the Latin American countries to which we might be called upon to send troops for emergency purposes? That is vast power to give to the President.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. As I have said, I do not believe that the President would desire that power.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not believe that a President, unless he was a most unusual President, would wish that power.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I yield the floor back to the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I thank the distinguished Senator from New York. I believe that the colloquy between the senior Senator from Massachusetts and the junior Senator from New York, participated in by the able Senator from Vermont, shows the utter unworkability of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts. The colloquy shows that it would make more difficult the formulation of our foreign policy. Most interestingly, the Senator from Massachusetts agreed with the Senator from New York that it would be very difficult to administer and to determine what was an era of hostility. For example, questions arose as to the Dominican Republic and Berlin.

Finally, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts said that he thought Berlin would certainly have been an area of hostilities. In response to a question asked by the distinguished junior Senator from New York as to how far we might go in respect to West Germany, as to whether the amendment would apply to those in supply fields back in France or the supply lines that we had into Berlin, it was shown that the diffi-

culty of administration would be insuperable. Practically all who participated in the colloquy agreed.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I have yielded myself only 3 minutes. I shall yield in a moment.

The amendment which has been offered is indeed an anomaly, for, on the one hand, it admits to the need for readjustment benefits, but, on the other it sets up a standard that indeed has absolutely no causal connection, rational relation, or bearing at all on the reason why these readjustment benefits should be provided to our cold war veterans.

If a need for readjustment benefits exists for a veteran who has to go into hazardous areas, then it also exists for any veteran.

Were I to vote for this amendment that was offered today, I would be saying to those men who are victims of frostbite in the polar regions, to those soldiers who so valiantly patrol the 38th parallel in Korea, and the valiant men in Berlin—yes, a vote for this amendment tells all these veterans that they just did not do enough for their country because they were not shot at.

I cannot believe that any of us here today are going to tell a veteran who has given of his time to defend our security that he did not do enough because he was not facing the right peril, or perhaps the right rifle was not pointed at him. It has always been my feeling—and, indeed, I think the Department of Defense views it this way—that our entire defense system was a team effort. All of our soldiers had a place in our defense, and we did not set up standards whereby a soldier was not as good as another. Especially when it is based on such unsound reasons that one veteran was not shot at and, therefore, he does not need to fulfill his intellectual capacities. I fail to see the reasoning for such a view. We have not been presented with a sound reason why this bill should be so limited.

Nor did we see such a fallacious proposal adopted in the past under other GI bills. Not once did we tell the veterans of World War II and Korea that they could not have the GI bill benefits because they just did not do enough in our war effort.

In further corroboration of what was stated, there has never been a distinction between veterans who have served overseas and those who have served at home. During the Korean war, a great majority of our men in the military services never went overseas. Thirty-four percent of the Army never went overseas in the Korean conflict. Seventy-nine percent of the Navy never went into the combat zone in Korea. Sixty-one percent of the Marine Corps never went there. Sixty-one percent of the Air Force never went there. A majority of all our armed services during the Korean conflict never went to Korea from any branch of the service. Yet we realize that our defense effort was a team effort. We did not cut it in two and say to the half that did not participate in Korea, "You were not a part of this effort." It was a team effort. We did not discriminate on such

an artificial basis in relation to the veterans of the Korean war as we would under the proposal of the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

In addition, the actual hostilities in Korea ceased on July 7, 1953, and yet any veteran who entered the service up to and through the 31st of January 1955 was eligible for readjustment benefits—almost a year and a half later. It was not a case of limiting readjustment benefits either to hostile areas, or even to periods of hostility. For about a year and a half after the so-called Korean conflict was absolutely over people who entered the service still drew benefits. It is a misnomer to say that there has been no cold war period in our history when readjustment benefits were granted.

The need for readjustment benefits has no relation to the type of military duty that a man performs. Rising costs of education do not bear a lighter burden on a veteran who has walked beside the Berlin wall than on one who is in Saigon. The bill is not a combat soldiers' pay bill; it is a veterans' readjustment bill. It provides benefits to the veteran after he leaves the armed services.

The purpose of the bill, as is the purpose of all other GI bills, is to allow servicemen to readjust to civilian life, not to reward them for their military duty. It is more than short sighted to say that only veterans who served in areas of hostility need education; it is a complete avoidance of the purposes of the bill and of our national interest.

The correct way to reward combat is through advantages enjoyed while in the military service. This is being done to a limited extent through extra combat pay and by exempting those men from the income tax. Also, a bill is now pending to give soldiers serving in combat zones special indemnity insurance and to provide them with educational and readjustment benefits, too. But such benefits should not be refused to all other veterans.

What possible logic can be used to say that only veterans of hostile areas need readjustment benefits? If it is the mental strain, why not give benefits to those in military service who have stood guard all night? The argument is no more ludicrous than that offered by this amendment today.

Unless the purpose of the amendment is to cripple readjustment benefits entirely, I suggest that its proponents re-examine the purpose of previous GI bills.

Section 1610(c) of title 38 of the United States Code states:

(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty.

This was the purpose of the World War II GI bill; it was the purpose of the Korean war GI bill. It is the purpose of the bill now being considered. "Interruption or impeded" educational or vocational ambitions do not bear relation to where a soldier serves, but to the fact that he or she does serve.

The bill follows our experience with 16 million veterans of World War II and 4,750,000 veterans of the Korean war.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts is indeed not a minor change in the bill, but a complete reversal of purpose. Its proponents are trying to use the bill to reward certain soldiers. I agree that they should be rewarded for their risks, but that should be done in a manner consistent with our defense policies of the past, by combat pay or other means, but not discriminating against other members of our defense team.

The basis of the bill is education; and the American view is that any person should be afforded an opportunity to accomplish his educational goals if he has the capacity. The basis of the amendment is reward—the idea that something extra should be given to soldiers who are engaged in hazardous duties. But the reasoning of the amendment bears no relation to education, for education affects every veteran.

I strongly urge the rejection of the amendment as being inconsistent with the purposes of the bill, which is a veterans' readjustment bill. The amendment would result in the perpetuation of injustice on the majority of veterans. It is not in the national interest to discriminate against veterans who are drafted and who serve where they are sent. Soldiers have no control over where they are ordered to duty.

In answer to the proponents of the amendment, who say that only 10 percent of such veterans were considered drafted, I ask, Where are the draftees in the front lines this morning? Sixty percent of the first division unit under fire were draftees. Every veteran ought to receive benefits, whether he served in a hostile area or not. Many veterans of World War II and the Korean war did not serve in hostile areas; yet readjustment benefits are provided to all those veterans, wherever they served, whether in America or overseas, whether they were shot at or not. The company records do not disclose whether a man was shot at or not. Readjustment benefits should be provided on a basis of the period of service. The pending bill is based on the period of service.

I submit that the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts should be rejected.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I share the view of the distinguished sponsor of the bill, which I have supported from the very beginning, that the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts would nullify the purpose of the bill. We cannot afford to have two or more classes of veterans, which is precisely what the amendment would create. Once a man is called to the colors, and goes where he is sent, there is no justification whatever for making arbitrary classifications which, as has been pointed out, would

be almost impossible to enforce. What would be a combat zone today would cease to be such a zone tomorrow, and vice versa. Therefore, I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Alaska for his powers of analysis and for so clearly pointing out the administrative difficulties and the basic unfairness of the amendment.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I have 3 minutes?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I shall support the amendment offered by the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts. I shall do so because I believe that the principle upon which the amendment is built is sound.

I cannot dismiss from my mind the fact that the President, the Department of Defense, and the Veterans' Administration do not support the proposal offered by the Senator from Texas. The President and his Cabinet have uniformly supported practically every measure that has come before this body contemplating the promotion of educational opportunity. I should like to enumerate those programs, but I do not have them immediately at my command. However, I do not know of a single one that has not had the ardent support of the President.

No one can make me believe that if the argument of the proponents of the bill were sound, the bill would not have the support of the White House, the Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Defense.

I am a veteran of World War I. I join in the expressions made on the floor of the Senate that the training received in the military cannot be dismissed as an idle piece of work. I know of no training that I ever had in my life that was of greater help to me than that which I received in the military service. I learned to appreciate the attribute of punctiliousness. I knew what it meant, as a member of the military, to apply myself to my work. I do not want to join those who say that service under the flag of our country is the rendition of something that one ought not to give except upon the receipt of extraordinary compensation. In my judgment, if that were the attitude back in 1776, this country would not exist today.

Moreover, I point out that nations have suffered demise when they reached the point where their youth were unwilling to serve except upon the granting of liberal extraordinary compensation. Take whatever country we will, and we will find that the beginning of the collapse was when it was no longer possible to induce the youth, on a voluntary basis, to stand up in support of the banner of their country.

I am glad to support the amendment. I shall support the granting of every type of aid to those who are engaged in what

are called the perilous problems of war. But the bill is intended to give to 2.6 million awards supposedly connected with the rendition of dangerous service, when in fact there are only two areas where such real peril exists.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on my amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum. I ask unanimous consent, together with the Senator from Texas, that the time consumed for the quorum call not be charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSING ACT OF 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 7984.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7984) to assist in the provision of housing for low and moderate-income families, to promote orderly urban development, to improve living environment in urban areas, and to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment and agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. TOWER conferees on the part of the Senate.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as remains.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, we are all proud of our servicemen. We are proud of the men who are giving their time today in the Armed Forces. However, especially do we need to give special benefits to those who are actively risking their lives.

The situation today is that our service-

men who are serving under warlike conditions are not receiving wartime benefits.

I and my colleagues who join me in sponsoring the substitute measure believe that the situation should be corrected. The fact that members of the armed services are subject to special risks and dangers should be recognized by the law as it is beginning to be recognized by this administration, which recently granted special tax exemption for the men serving in Vietnam and which, by a declaration of the Department of Defense, declared that an area of hostilities existed in that area of the world.

The distinction between my substitute measure and the bill of the Senator from Texas is that the men who are serving in an area of hostilities receive the same benefits as do the men who served in Korea, and almost the same benefits as did the men who served in World War II—not quite the same as the World War II veterans, but the same as the Korean veterans.

In my judgment, the men who serve in an area of hostilities are entitled to those benefits.

That is the simple difference between the two measures.

I hope that my substitute amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the junior Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I am honored to support the bill introduced and so ably handled by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. I am against the pending amendment.

In this chaotic day in which we live, how can it be said that the lives and the bodies of some servicemen in any part of the world are any less in jeopardy than those who are actually engaged in what has been termed hostilities in this amendment? All can be called on a moment's notice to a crisis area.

I believe the United States of America owes the same kind and character of responsibility to all its servicemen, wherever they serve.

I hope that the bill of the Senator from Texas will be passed and that the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will not be agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back, the question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from

Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA].

If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER].

If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea," and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF].

If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 52, as follows:

[No. 189 Leg.]

YEAS—36

Allott	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Bennett	Holland	Russell, Ga.
Boggs	Javits	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jordan, Idaho	Scott
Church	Kuchel	Simpson
Cooper	Lausche	Smathers
Cotton	McClellan	Stennis
Curtis	Morton	Thurmond
Dirksen	Mundt	Tower
Dominick	Murphy	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Pearson	Young, N. Dak.
Fannin	Prouty	Young, Ohio

NAYS—52

Aiken	Hartke	Montoya
Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Bartlett	Hill	Moss
Bass	Inouye	Muskie
Bayh	Jackson	Nelson
Bible	Kennedy, Mass.	Pastore
Burdick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Pell
Byrd, W. Va.	Long, Mo.	Proxmire
Cannon	Long, La.	Randolph
Case	Magnuson	Russell, S.C.
Clark	Mansfield	Smith
Dodd	McCarthy	Symington
Fong	McGee	Talmadge
Fulbright	McGovern	Tydings
Gore	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Gruening	McNamara	Yarborough
Harris	Mondale	
Hart	Monroney	

NOT VOTING—12

Brewster	Ervin	Miller
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Neuberger
Douglas	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Eastland	Metcalf	Sparkman

So Mr. SALTONSTALL's amendment was rejected.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was rejected be considered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment in the nature of a substitute will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk proceeded to state the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment in the nature of a substitute be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the amendment in the nature of a substitute will be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered by Mr. DOMINICK, is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That this Act shall be known as the "Southeast Asia Combat Veterans' Educational Assistance Act".

SEC. 2. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO SERVE IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA THEATER OF OPERATIONS

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"Sec.

"1908. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"1911. Duration of veteran's education or training.

"1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"1920. Selection of program.

"1921. Applications; approval.

"1922. Change of program.

"1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

"1925. Period of operation for approval.

"1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"1931. Education and training allowance.

"1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

"1933. Measurement of courses.

"1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"1941. Designation.

"1942. Approval of courses.

"1943. Cooperation.

"1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1955. Notice of approval of courses.

"1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"Sec.

"1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

"1962. Educational and vocational counseling.

"1963. Control by agencies of United States.

"1964. Conflicting interests.

"1965. Reports by institutions.

"1966. Overpayments to veterans.

"1967. Examination of records.

"1968. False or misleading statements.

"1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

"1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances.

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"§ 1908. Definitions

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term 'basic service period' means the period beginning on January 1, 1961, and ending on such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress;

"(2) The term 'southeast Asia theater of operations' means any area in southeast Asia in which armed conflict or warlike conditions exist as determined by the President. The geographic description of any such area shall be prescribed by the President from time to time by Executive order. Any change in the geographic limits of any such area by the President shall not affect the eligibility of any veteran who qualified for benefits under this title prior to such change.

"(3) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

"(A) served on active duty in the southeast Asia theater of operations at any time during the basic service period;

"(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; and

"(C) served on active duty for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which was performed in the southeast Asia theater of operations during the basic service period, for an actual service-connected disability.

"(4) The term 'program of education or training' means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(5) The term 'course' means an organized unit subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

"(6) The term 'dependent' means—

"(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

"(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

"(7) The term 'educational institution' means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university,

scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

"(8) The term 'training establishment' means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

"(9) The term 'State' includes the Canal Zone.

"(10) The term 'Commissioner' means the United States Commissioner of Education.

"(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty performed in the southeast Asia theater of operations during the basic service period, and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

"Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided under this chapter.

"§ 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

"(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to education or training under this chapter for a period equal to one and a half times the duration of his service on active duty during his basic service period (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except that—

"(1) in computing the duration of such service, there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

"(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapters 33 and 35 of this title; and

"(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with vocational rehabilitation training received under chapter 31 of this title, and education or training received under part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

"(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institutional regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by

educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations

"(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty or after three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1908(a)(1)(B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

"(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

"§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training

"No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his discharge or release from active duty or eight years after the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that any veteran who is eligible initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1912 (a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"§ 1920. Selection of program

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Adminis-

trator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"§ 1921. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational objective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1922. Change of program

"(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

"(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

"(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

"(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education or training' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

"(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

"(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credits as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

"(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character:

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

"§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training allowance of an eligible veterans if, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

"§ 1925. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

"(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location with the same general locality; or

"(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"§ 1931. Education and training allowance

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

"(b) The education and training allowance for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of this title, only for the period of the veterans' enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies

and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

"§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances

"(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

"(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and

on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprenticeship or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training allowance as four months bears to the total duration of his apprenticeship or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an education and training allowance under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training program, for productive labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veterans shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

"(d) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent, four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veteran's institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

"(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less-than-half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall

be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training, he shall not be paid an education and training allowance under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the allowance payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day for each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an education and training allowance for such course.

"(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and training allowance under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

"§ 1933. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

"§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions

"The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public

educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course. Any educational institution or training establishment disapproved under this section shall also be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under chapter 35.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"§ 1941. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the 'State approving agency' for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1942. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administration with a current list of educational institutions and training establishments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1943. Cooperation

"(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage

and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

"§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies

"(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

"(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

"§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

"The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

"(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

"(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

"(2) The length of the training period;

"(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

"(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

"(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

"(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

"(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

"(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

"(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

"(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

"(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

"(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

"(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training

"(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

"(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

"(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

"(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

"(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

"(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

"(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

"(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

"(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses

"(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

"(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

"(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

"(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11-28 of title 20; or

"(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree.

For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

"(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

"(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

"(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

"(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials and faculty;

"(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

"(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

"(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, make-up work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

"(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress

records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

"(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

"(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

"(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

"(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

"(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

"(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

"(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its non-accredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent with quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

"(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

"(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

"(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

"(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

"(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

"(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

"(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

"(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

"(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

"(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

"(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the completed portion of the course bears to its total length.

"(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

"§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses

"The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

"(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

"(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

"(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

"(4) name of each course approved;

"(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

"(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

"(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

"§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances

"(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

"(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establishment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

"(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

"Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

"§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chapter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"§ 1964. Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1945 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans affairs or State department of education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1965. Reports by institutions

"(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report

to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

"§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1967. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1968. False or misleading statements

"In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

"The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.

"§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances

"The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of January 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted subsequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations for making retroactive payments of education and training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible veterans for education or training pursued by them on or after January 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment of this chapter."

(b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1091"

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Serve in the Southeast Asia Theater of Operations----- 1908".

(c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901"

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Serve in the Southeast Asia Theater of Operations----- 1908".

(d) Such title is further amended—

(1) by inserting in section 102(a)(2) immediately after "chapter 33" the following: "or 40", and by striking out "chapters 19 and 33" in section 102(b), and inserting in lieu thereof "chapters 19, 33, and 40";

(2) by striking out in section 111(a) "33 or 35", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "33, 35, or 40";

(3) by inserting in section 211(a) after "1761," the following: "1961,";

(4) by striking out in section 1662(b) "chapters 31 and 35" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "chapters 31, 35, and 40";

(5) by striking out in section 1711(b) "chapter 31 or 33", and inserting in lieu thereof the following "chapter 31, 33, or 40";

(6) by striking out in section 1734(a) "chapter 31 or 33" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "chapter 31, 33, or 40";

(7) by striking out in section 3013 "and 35" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "35, and 40";

(8) by inserting after "chapter 35" in section 1611(a)(2) the following "or education or training under chapter 40"; and

(9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before the comma following "therein" the following: "under this chapter or chapter 40".

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of section 1801(a) the following new paragraphs:

"(3) The term 'basic service period' means the period beginning on January 1, 1961, and ending on such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

"(4) The term 'southeast Asia theater of operations' means any area in southeast Asia in which armed conflict or warlike conditions exist as determined by the President. The geographic description of any such area shall be prescribed by the President from time to time by Executive order. Any change in the geographic limits of any such area by the President shall not affect the eligibility of any veteran who qualified for benefits under this title prior to such change."

(b) Chapter 37 of such title is further amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

"§ 1818. Veterans who serve in the southeast Asia theater of operations

"(a) Each veteran who served on active duty in the southeast Asia theater of operations at any time during the basic service period, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his total service was for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days, or if he was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which was performed in the southeast Asia theater of

operations during the basic service period, for a service-connected disability.

"(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any unused benefits derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits under this chapter by reason of service during World War II or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded under this section to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if made before the expiration of ten years after the date of discharge or release of the veteran from a period of active duty or any part of which was performed in the southeast Asia theater of operations during the basic service period. If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before the expiration of the ten-year period, not to exceed one year will be allowed in addition for the disbursement of the loan and issuance of evidence of guaranty. Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after the expiration of ten years after the date of discharge or release of the veteran from a period of active duty any part of which was performed in the Southeast Asia theater of operations during the basic service period, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

"(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title."

(c) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below

"1817. Release from liability under guaranty."

the following:

"1818. Veterans who serve in the southeast Asia theater of operations."

(d) Section 1822(a) of such title is amended by striking out "or 1813", and inserting in lieu thereof "1813, or 1818".

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, if Senators will give me their attention for a few minutes, I do not intend to take very long to explain the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

First, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, in view of the vote on the last amendment, I believe that we can consider the substitute amendment quickly. However, there are some provisions in it which avoid some of the problems contained in the previous amendment. I shall speak for approximately 5 minutes, if Senators will remain in the Chamber, and then we can vote.

I am sorry that the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts did not prevail, because all the arguments offered in support of his amendment apply equally to my amendment in the nature of a substitute.

There is still one important consideration which we must take into account, and it seems to me it should be reemphasized. If we are to obtain any GI bill benefits for our servicemen, we must modify the omnibus cold war bill proposed by the Senator from Texas, which is opposed, as everyone knows, not only by the President but also by the Defense Department, Veterans' Administration, Bureau of the Budget, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a number of other veterans organizations.

Yet, for some reason wholly unknown to me, it seems to be sailing through the Senate. It is not going to be sailing through the House. It is not going to get anywhere. Accordingly, if we are to try to do something for our servicemen, we had better take the opportunity to do so in the context which I believe makes sense.

What is this context?

Now that the war in South Vietnam is becoming enlarged, we must provide benefits for veterans who have service-connected disabilities in that area, or who have served there for 6 months or more.

My amendment in the nature of a substitute is a simple one. It would provide that educational and readjustment benefits be paid to veterans serving in South Vietnam. I believe that all Senators will agree with me that the war there is escalating, going up and up and up. The Defense Department and the Veterans' Administration both assert that what we need is some incentive for a veteran engaged in hostilities and not for a veteran of peacetime service. Here is one area that we can do it.

One of the arguments made against the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts was the question that it might be diplomatically embarrassing for the President to declare what areas were or were not areas of hostility. My amendment in the nature of a substitute would avoid that. It would merely provide that the southeastern Asian theater is the area where our Armed Forces are serving, and if they are entitled to these benefits, it would completely avoid the embarrassment which was said to be evident so far as what is and what is not an area of hostility is concerned. It also would provide readjustment assistance for veterans of the Southeast Asia theater who perform active duty between January 1, 1961, and the termination date of the draft law, which is July 1, 1967. The 1961 beginning date was selected because that marks the beginning of our real build-up in southeast Asia.

Mr. President, I should explain in more detail the educational and vocational training assistance which the Vietnam GI bill would provide. Briefly, it is this: Eligibility for educational benefits is conditioned upon more than 6 months of active duty, or upon discharge for service-connected disability. The educa-

tional period could not exceed 36 months, and would be computed on the basis of 1½ days of benefit for each day of active duty.

During the educational period, monthly benefit allowances would be \$110 for full-time college attendance by a veteran with no dependents; \$135 for a veteran with one dependent; and \$160 for a veteran with more than one dependent—in other words, practically the same as the pending bill.

It is also worthwhile reporting to the Senate that children of combat dead are eligible for the educational benefits which would have accrued to the father.

I note here that to estimate the amount of benefits granted under the amendment would be difficult. I believe the Senator from Texas has estimated that it would cost \$1,900 million. Let me inquire of the Senator if that is correct.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I made no estimate. Such an estimate was made by opponents of the bill.

Mr. DOMINICK. It is in excess of \$1½ billion, in any event, for the first year. The estimate in my substitute amendment is approximately \$400 million, which is still a great deal of money. Therefore, we are not dealing with something which would be simple to adopt, one way or another. There is a great distinction between the amount of the bill and the amount the Senator from Texas is proposing to spend. We are, in this case, taking care of those who actually serve in the area, where the most danger accrues to a serviceman.

I repeat, because many Senators who are now in the Chamber were not previously on the floor, that the pending bill has been based on the theory that Uncle Sam's icy finger is raised and points to some young man or woman and says, "You are in the service whether you like it or not."

Mr. President, out of 2,600,000 young men and women in our armed services, less than 10 percent are draftees. Therefore, what we are in effect saying is that if we should enact the bill introduced by the Senator from Texas, it would mean we were to give everyone—even though they enlisted in the services—exactly the same treatment as we are the draftees. That does not seem to me to make logical sense.

Second, the veterans organizations, the Defense Department, and the President has said it, too, let me emphasize, that we should be trying to reach the veterans who serve in areas of hostility, and that we should not expand it to general, peacetime services.

Third, on the subject of education, veterans would receive an education when they get out of the service. We have before the Education Subcommittee of the Labor and Welfare Committee at the present time a higher education bill which will vastly increase the National Defense Education Act funds on a loan basis and on a grant basis. It is now in executive markup to go forward at this time. To superimpose a whole new system of education on top of the one we have now does not seem realistic. That is why the bill was not reported at the time of the secondary education bill.

We debated the language we have now before us even before we worked on the higher education bill.

I hold in my hand an estimate of the educational allowances in section 2 of S. 9. It indicates, for the first 5 years, \$1,933 million—from page 20 of the report.

Mr. President, I do not believe that I need to speak much longer on this subject. There has been a good deal of debate already on Vietnam and the wisdom of the policy which the United States has been pursuing. A number of persons are saying that we did not think it should be followed through in the way that it is going.

Several of us believe that perhaps we should give more active consideration to the areas that ought to be hit, and the question of bombing; and that we should also try to avoid a ground war in Asia, if possible.

However, no matter what our position may be on this particular aspect of policy, not one of us fails to recognize the fact that the servicemen over there are in an active perilous position. It is perilous to them. It could be disastrous for their families.

It seems to me that this is the type of thing we ought to consider.

Therefore I offer the amendment on behalf of myself and Senator Tower, Senator ALLOTT, and all the other Senators who sponsored S. 458 as it was originally presented to the Senate. They include Senators BARTLETT, CURTIS, FANNIN, MUNDT, MURPHY, RANDOLPH, PEARSON, and, I am sure, a number of other Senators; also the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

Most of the points have been argued already, but, for the sake of reaffirmation and emphasis, this type of proposal, I am sure, would gain the support of the Defense Department, the Veterans' Administration, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The present bill does not have the support of any of those organizations; nor of the President of the United States, nor of the previous President of the United States; nor of President Eisenhower.

This substitute is an amendment for which all of us can vote with considerable confidence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK].

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, a number of Senators have asked me when the Senate would vote on the amendment. I expect to make my remarks very brief. I hope they will not exceed 2 minutes in time.

In the first place, the amendment we have defeated, the one that had been offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, was fairer to the veterans than the present amendment. The present amendment is much more restrictive than the amendment which has just been rejected. The Senator from Massachusetts agreed with the Senator from New York that Berlin, the Caribbean, and the Dominican Republic were areas of con-

flict that he thought should be declared areas of hostility.

Under the proposed amendment, the only place that would be considered an area of hostility would be southeast Asia. The amendment practically takes the bill apart. It makes it apply to less than 10 percent of those who are in the armed services. Therefore, having defeated the former amendment, which was a much fairer amendment than the present one, I hope that the Senate will also defeat the present amendment.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. The amendment applies to southeast Asia, and makes that a combat area, not the Dominican Republic.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The Senator who preceded the Senator from Colorado stated that the Dominican Republic would be a fair place to which to apply the bill.

My point is that the amendment would be limited to South Vietnam. It could not be applied to the Dominican Republic or any other area. It could not be applied to Berlin, and other areas no matter how dangerous the service may be in other areas of the world. No consideration would be given to persons who serve in other areas, no matter how dangerous they might be.

On the question of the President being opposed, I have no doubt that if the bill were passed, the President would sign it. When the distinguished President served as our majority leader in 1959, he voted for a similar bill. I have before me vote No. 130, of July 31, 1959. That bill was passed by a vote of 57 to 31. Not only did the then majority leader vote for the bill, but he helped us get that big majority behind that vote so that we could pass it by a vote of 57 to 31. He offered invaluable suggestions to us. I have no doubt that if the bill were passed it would be approved by him.

I have discussed the bill with him several times but I shall not reveal the conversations that I had with him on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK].

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Connecti-

cut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea," and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 53, as follows:

[No. 190 Leg.]

YEAS—31

Allott	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bennett	Holland	Scott
Boggs	Hruska	Simpson
Carlson	Jordan, Idaho	Smathers
Cooper	Lausche	Stennis
Cotton	Morton	Thurmond
Curtis	Mundt	Tower
Dirksen	Murphy	Williams, Del.
Dominick	Pearson	Young, N. Dak.
Ellender	Prouty	
Fannin	Robertson	

NAYS—53

Aiken	Hart	Mondale
Anderson	Hartke	Montoya
Bartlett	Hill	Morse
Bass	Inouye	Moss
Bayh	Jackson	Muskie
Bible	Kennedy, Mass.	Nelson
Burdick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Pell
Byrd, W. Va.	Kuchel	Proxmire
Cannon	Long, Mo.	Russell, Ga.
Case	Long, La.	Russell, S.C.
Church	Magnuson	Smith
Clark	Mansfield	Symington
Dodd	McCarthy	Talmadge
Fong	McClellan	Tydings
Fulbright	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Gore	McGovern	Yarborough
Gruening	McIntyre	Young, Ohio
Harris	McNamara	

NOT VOTING—16

Brewster	Javits	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Douglas	Metcalfe	Ribicoff
Eastland	Miller	Sparkman
Ervin	Monroney	
Hayden	Neuberger	

So Mr. DOMINICK's amendment was rejected.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I call up my amendments No. 356 and ask that they be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MUSKIE in the chair). The amendments of the Senator from Kentucky will be stated.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendments.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments offered by Mr. COOPER are as follows:

On page 2, beginning with line 1, strike out all down through line 2 on page 50, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION AND TRAINING LOANS

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"Sec.

"1908. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"1911. Computation of veteran's loan entitlement.

"1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"1920. Selection of program.

"1921. Applications; approval.

"1922. Change of program.

"1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1924. Discontinuance of education and training loans for unsatisfactory progress.

"1925. Period of operation for approval.

"1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"Subchapter IV—Loans to veterans

"1931. Education and training loans.

"1932. Computation of education and training loan.

"1933. Loan requirements.

"1934. Actions to enforce repayment of loans.

"1935. Measurement of courses.

"1936. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"1941. Designation.

"1942. Approval of courses.

"1943. Cooperation.

"1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1955. Notice of approval of courses.

"1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

- "1962. Educational and vocational counseling.
- "1963. Control by agencies of United States.
- "1964. Conflicting interests.
- "1965. Reports by institutions.
- "1966. Overpayments to veterans.
- "1967. Examination of records.
- "1968. False or misleading statements.
- "1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.
- "1970. Effective date.

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"§ 1908. Definitions

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

"(A) served on active duty at any time between January 1, 1955, and the day before the date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States,

"(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and was not given a bad-conduct discharge, or if an officer, did not resign for the good of the service, and

"(C) served on active duty for a period of one hundred and eighty days (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between January 31, 1955, and the day before the date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States, for an actual service-connected disability.

"(2) The term 'date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States' means the day following the last day on which involuntary induction of civilians (other than individuals liable for induction by reason of a prior deferment) into the Armed Forces of the United States is authorized under (A) the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as now in effect or hereafter amended, or (B) any law enacted after the date of enactment of this chapter, if such law is enacted within one hundred and eighty days after the Universal Military Training and Service Act ceases to be effective.

"(3) The term 'program of education or training' means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(4) The term 'course' means an organized unit of subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

"(5) The term 'dependent' means—

"(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

"(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

"(6) The term 'educational institution' means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

"(7) The term 'training establishment' means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of

a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

"(8) The term 'State' includes the Canal Zone.

"(9) The term 'Commissioner' means the United States Commissioner of Education.

"(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty between January 31, 1955, and the date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

"Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to an education and training loan for the purpose of assisting him in pursuing a program of education or training. Any such loan made under this chapter shall be repayable by the veteran as hereinafter provided.

"§ 1911. Computation of veteran's loan entitlement

"(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to receive an education and training loan under this title to assist him in obtaining education or training over a period equal to one and one-half times the duration of the active duty performed by him between February 1, 1955, and the date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States, except that—

"(1) in computing the duration of such service there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

"(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapters 33 and 35 of this title; and

"(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with vocational rehabilitation training received under chapter 31 of this title, and education or training received under part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

"(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semes-

ter or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in the following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations

"(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty or after three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1908(a)(1)(B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

"(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

"(c) In the event an eligible veteran returns to active service in the Armed Forces prior to the date on which compulsory service under the laws of the United States terminates, his date of discharge or release shall, for the purposes of this section and section 1913, be the date of discharge or release from his last period of active service which began prior to the date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States.

"§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training

"No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his discharge or release from active duty or eight years after the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1912(a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter more than ten years after the date of termination of compulsory military service under the laws of the United States.

*"Subchapter III—Enrollment***"§ 1920. Selection of program**

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"§ 1921. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational objective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1922. Change of program

"(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

"(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

"(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

"(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education or training' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

"(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

"(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic course, except courses of applied music, physical education or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

"(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bonafide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than eighty-five per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

"§ 1924. Discontinuance of education and training loans for unsatisfactory progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training loans of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

"§ 1925. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

"(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

"(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training loan to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

*"Subchapter IV—Loans to Veterans***"§ 1931. Education and training loans**

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training loan to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

"(b) The education and training loan for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of this title, only for the period of the veteran's enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) No education and training loan shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution. Education and training loans shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

"§ 1932. Computation of education and training loan

"(a) The education and training loan of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training loan under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

"(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such loan shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the

rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such loan shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such loan shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(b) The education and training loan of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(c) The education and training loan of an eligible veteran pursuing apprenticeship or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training loan shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training loan as four months bears to the total duration of his apprenticeship or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator provide an education and training loan under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training program, for productive labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing loans under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training loan for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

"(d) The education and training loan of an eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training loan shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent, four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veteran's institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing loans under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training loan for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

"(e) The education and training loan of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the insti-

tution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such loan shall be disbursed quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution as certified by the institution.

"(f) The education and training loan of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less-than-half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training loan to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training he shall not be provided an education and training loan under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the loan provided under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training loan provided to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such loan shall be disbursed monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day for each \$1.25 which is provided to the veteran as an education and training loan for such course.

"(h) No eligible veteran shall be provided an education and training loan under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law, where the payment of such loan would constitute a duplication of benefits provided to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

"§ 1933. Loan requirements

"Education and training loans made under the provisions of this title—

"(1) shall be made without security, except that the veteran shall execute a promissory note, or notes, payable to the United States;

"(2) shall be repaid in equal or graduated periodic installments, in accordance with such schedules as may be approved by the Administrator over such period of time as the Administrator shall prescribe, not exceeding twelve years, beginning one year after the date on which the veteran ceases to pursue his program of education or training, except that—

"(A) periodic installments may be readjusted in the case of any veteran if the Administrator finds that a readjustment would be in the best interest of the veteran and the Government, and

"(B) periodic installments need not be paid during any period (i) in which the veteran is pursuing a full-time program of education or training, or (ii) during which the veteran is a member of the Armed Forces, if such veteran is recalled to active duty and is in a pay grade which makes repayment an

undue burden, as determined by the Administrator; and

"(3) shall be interest free, except that if such loan is not repaid within the period prescribed by the Administrator interest shall accrue on the unpaid principal, beginning on the day following the date on which the last payment is due, at a rate of 2 per centum per annum. If a veteran fails to make payments in accordance with the schedule of repayment prescribed for him by the Administrator, and the Administrator determines that adherence to the prescribed schedule would not constitute an undue hardship on the veteran, the Administrator shall declare the entire remaining amount of such loan due, and interest shall accrue on the unpaid principal of such loan at the rate of 2 per centum per annum from the date of such declaration;

"(4) shall be canceled upon the death of the veteran, or if he becomes permanently and totally disabled as determined in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

"(5) shall be subject to such additional terms, conditions, and requirements as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to protect the financial interests of the United States and to carry out the purpose of this chapter.

"§ 1934. Actions to enforce repayment of loans

"(a) In addition to any legal action brought to recover a loan made under this chapter, the Administrator is authorized to utilize all other resources to effect recovery of such loans, including setoffs of such loans against veteran benefits, national service life insurance dividends, or any other Federal funds otherwise payable to the veteran.

"(b) If an education and training loan provided under this chapter is not repaid, it shall be lawful for the Administrator or his delegate to collect such indebtedness in the same manner, and to the same extent, insofar as applicable, as the Secretary of the Treasury may collect a tax under the provisions of section 6331 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

"(c) In addition to any State court of competent jurisdiction, any United States district court for any district wherein the veteran resides or was resident at any time shall have jurisdiction of any action brought by or on behalf of the Federal Government to recover any amount payable under any promissory note executed to evidence a loan made under this chapter. No legal service of any kind shall be required to be made upon the veteran other than notice of the institution of such action stating the date of entry and name of court; such notice shall be sent by registered mail to the last-known address of such veteran as indicated in the records of the Veterans' Administration.

"(d) In any action by or on behalf of the Federal Government to recover any amount payable under any promissory note executed to evidence a loan made under this chapter, the fact that the veteran was an infant at the time of signing such promissory note shall not be a defense.

"§ 1935. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level, involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a

college or university on a quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

"§ 1936. Overcharges by educational institutions

"The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course. Any educational institution or training establishment disapproved under this section shall also be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under chapter 35.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"§ 1941. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the 'State approving agency' for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

"(b)(1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1942. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administrator with a current list of educational institutions and training establishments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this

chapter. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1943. Cooperation

"(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

"§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies

"(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

"(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

"§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

"The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be condi-

tioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

"(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

"(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

"(2) The length of the training period;

"(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

"(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

"(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

"(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

"(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

"(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

"(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

"(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

"(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instruc-

tional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

"(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

"(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training

"(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

"(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

"(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

"(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

"(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

"(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

"(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

"(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

"(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses

"(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

"(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

"(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

"(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11–28 of title 20; or

"(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree.

For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

"(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

"(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by

an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

"(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

"(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials, and faculty;

"(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

"(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

"(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, make-up work, tardiness, and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

"(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

"(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

"(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

"(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

"(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

"(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

"(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

"(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its nonaccredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent in quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

"(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

"(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

"(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

"(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institu-

tion indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

"(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

"(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

"(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

"(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

"(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

"(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

"(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the completed portion of the course bears to its total length.

"(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

"§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses

"The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

"(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

"(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

"(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

"(4) name of each course approved;

"(5) where applicable enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

"(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

"(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

"§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances

"(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate

State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

"(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training loan of any eligible veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establishment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

"(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

"Education and training loans under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

"§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training loans under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chapter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"§ 1964. Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1945 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such

steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State Department of Veterans Affairs or State Department of Education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1965. Reports by institutions

"(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

"§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans

"In any case where it is found by the Administrator that a loan or an excessive amount of an otherwise proper loan has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1967. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1968. False or misleading statements

"The Administrator shall not make any payments under this chapter to any person

found by him to have willfully submitted any false or misleading claims. In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

"The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.

"§ 1970. Effective date

"This chapter shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but no education and training loan shall be made for any period prior to the first day of the first month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this chapter."

On page 50, strike out the material between lines 5 and 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"40. Education and training loans--- 1908".

On page 50, strike out the material between lines 8 and 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"40. Education and training loans--- 1908".

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, my amendment may be the last amendment to the bill. I have discussed the amendment on previous occasions when the bill was before the Senate. I shall not be long.

The amendment which I offer would not change the benefits which would be provided veterans under S. 9.

It differs from S. 9 in one major respect. S. 9 provides a system of grants to veterans for educational benefits and for training benefits.

My amendment would substitute a system of loans, and it would not change in any other respect the terms of the bill.

The loans which would be made available to veterans under my amendment would be on very easy terms, as arranged between the Veterans' Administration and the veterans.

The loans would be repayable over a term of 12 years. The veteran would sign a note, but no security or surety would be required. No payment would be required until one year after the veteran's education or training had ended. The notes would bear no interest unless payments were in default, and in that event the interest would be 2 percent.

The administrator would be given the authority to waive payment of principal or interest upon a finding based upon equity, justice, or conscience.

I would interpret this to mean that if the administrator should find that a veteran was unable to pay because of sickness, unemployment, family demands, or special reasons beyond his control, the administrator would have wide latitude to suspend, waive, or forgive payment of all or part of the indebtedness of the veteran. These are certainly very reasonable terms.

From my detailing of the liberal loan provision, it is obvious that any veteran who meets the eligibility requirements of S. 9—and they would be the same under my amendment—would find the loan provisions of the amendment not only reasonable, but very generous if he or she had the desire to secure an education or secure training.

The reasoning behind the bill of the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] is that those who are called into service are placed at a disadvantage against those who are not called into service, and they deserve some means of readjustment when they return to civilian life.

The amendment which I offer follows the same reasoning. We agree also that educational and training benefits provide the best method of readjustment. But the difference is that my amendment would demand a greater incentive on the part of the veteran.

Those who will take advantage of the loans will seriously want to obtain the educational and training benefits that will be available to them.

On the other hand, those who do not really wish to secure education or training benefits for their readjustment might take the grants which are offered by S. 9, but would not be interested in the loans. In this context it is reasonable to consider cost.

The Senator from Texas has stated that the bill would cost almost \$2 billion over a period of 5 years. But we know that the draft will continue. We know that if we do not get into a real war, it is unlikely that we shall soon escape the conditions which cause a continuance of the cold war. The report shows that by 1970, 6 million persons will be serving in the Armed Forces, so it can be estimated that the actual cost of S. 9 will reach \$5 billion.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. Not having had the opportunity to read the Senator's amendment, does it, in substituting loans for grants, draw any distinction between persons who have served in combat areas and those who have served in this country?

Mr. COOPER. No; it draws no distinction, for this reason: The logic, the gravamen, the philosophy of S. 9, as expounded by the Senator from Texas, is that it is needed because young men, and some young women, are drawn from their normal lives and occupations at a time when they might be ready to go to school, and that as compared with their fellows, they are placed at some disadvantage. For 2 years, they are not able to proceed with their school or college education; they are not able to go ahead in the occupations they might have entered. It is argued that because of these circumstances they deserve adjustment benefits.

If we accept this proposition, then it is correct to say that whether a person is serving in the United States or in Vietnam, he has postponed for 2 years or whatever term of service he gives to

the country, his education or employment.

Although I do not know that this thesis would be entirely accepted, I voted for the two amendments which have just been rejected.

The thinking behind my amendment is that if it is the purpose of S. 9 to provide educational benefits, we ought to write a bill which would provide incentive for those who actually want an education. Otherwise, the bill takes on the characteristics of a bonus.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is any distinction made between a member of the armed services who serves, let us say, 6 months and one who serves 3 or 4 years, so far as the amount of benefits is concerned? Would one who served only 6 months receive more benefits and readjustments than a person who served 3 or 4 years?

Mr. COOPER. My amendment follows S. 9. In the first place, 6-month veterans are not covered in the bill. The minimum service is 180 days.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That is approximately 6 months.

Mr. COOPER. The Senator is correct. But those who select 6 months as their choice of a period of service are not covered by the bill. But if one entered the service for a longer term but for some reason could serve only 6 months, he would be covered by the bill.

The Senator from Iowa will recall that among the choices that are available to those who enter the Armed Forces, a 6-month period of training is available and that after that the person is required to take a certain amount of Reserve training.

S. 9 does not provide benefits for those who make the 6-month service choice. However, if one enlisted or was inducted for a longer period, but for some reason could serve only a lesser period, such as 6 months, he would be covered by the bill.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Suppose he served 2 years. Would he receive more benefits than one who served 6 months?

Mr. COOPER. Yes. For every day of service—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Day and one-half.

Mr. COOPER. For every day of service over 6 months, under the terms of my amendment, as in S. 9, he would be able to secure a day and a half of school, college, or training unit benefits. That is correct.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. That is correct. I thank the Senator from Kentucky for clarifying that point. The veteran would receive 1½ day's training for each day in service, not to exceed 36 months. No one could go to school, under the bill, for more than 36 months. His schooling would depend on the length of his service.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator's amendment would provide a loan at a low rate of interest for the veteran who

really wanted to get an education. If he did not want to get an education, he would not ask for a loan.

Mr. COOPER. Yes. It is possible that some would take a grant and go to school, perhaps not with the intention of completing their education or training.

But by providing for a loan this possibility is diminished. Those who were really interested in education would, I believe, be willing to take a loan.

I believe that the effect of the bill on the educational attainments of the veterans would be enhanced.

Again—and this may sound old-fashioned—I do not believe there is anything wrong in asking that those who receive benefits make an effort of their own. Thousands have done so in the past; thousands will do so in the future. It will not harm any veteran who has spent an average of 28 months in the armed services.

We are caught in a cold war. Unless there is some change in the attitude of the Communist countries, or some accommodation between the Communist countries and our country, the cold war will continue and thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of young men will serve. It is a duty and an honor to serve.

It is not a happy circumstance which calls young men into the service. It is not a circumstance which is pleasing to the families, wives, and children of these young men. We are not happy about it. But the duty must be discharged. I believe we should make provisions for them as they return to civilian life.

It is my belief that a loan program would be a generous and reasonable program.

I offer this amendment as a reasonable amendment and one which I believe has merit. I hope very much that the Senate will agree to the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I oppose the Cooper amendment.

We know of the important record which the GI bill made in the field of education. The GI bill, in one sense, represented a loan of the people of this country to the future expansion and wealth of this Nation. The GI beneficiaries of the bill received their college degrees, and their vocational training under it. They now earn so much more income than they would have earned if they had not received their college degrees or their post secondary training, that they are now paying additional taxes to the Treasury over what they would have otherwise paid. They have done so for more than a decade. The increased taxes paid by those veterans have wiped out and will continue to wipe out time and again the so-called original investment in the GI bill.

I do not know how we can better justify than in the way this measure attempts to do, or compensate for the dislocation of the economic well-being that occurs to our GI's when they are taken into service. After this bill is enacted into law, veterans who take advantage of the opportunities which will be accorded by the bill will pay in the future additional tax dollars that they would otherwise never have been able to pay.

It is at least parsimonious for us to take the position that we will let them go to college if they borrow the money, but that we will not recognize that we have an obligation to see that they have the opportunity to go to college if they so choose and then repay the investment by way of additional tax dollars on the money they would earn by virtue of their education.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. President, after World War II, 60 percent of the veterans decided not to go to school because the allowance was not sufficient. After the Korean war, only 45 percent of the veterans went to school. The other veterans did not go because they would have had to borrow money, or their wives would have had to work.

This measure is not a bonus. It would not permit any boondoggling. This measure would not provide enough money to keep the veterans in school.

Mr. President, in order to save time, I ask unanimous consent that the explanation which has been placed on the desks of Senators be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COOPER LOAN AMENDMENT WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE AND WOULD NOT HAVE THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR IT

The amounts of money provided by S. 9 are not intended to be sufficient to cover all the costs of the veteran's education. As the committee report points out on page 18, "The majority of veterans attending school under this bill will have to supplement the educational grant with part-time employment and in many cases the wives of these veterans will also have to work to help pay for their husbands' training."

The average charge for tuition and required fees in institutions of higher education in 1963 was \$576.80. The median charge for dormitory rooms was \$207.45. The median charge for board rates was \$398.80. These three basic college expense figures add to \$1,183.35. S. 9 will provide only \$990 for a 9-month college course to an unmarried veteran. Thus there is already a discrepancy for basic expenses alone of \$193.35. To these basic expenses must be added those for other necessities such as books, clothes, and medical care. With these figures in mind it does not take too much imagination to see a picture of the typical veteran going to school under the GI bill. He works part time. He is forced to go into debt to borrow money. When he isn't working he is studying or going to class. He has no time for any of the luxuries or enjoyments of life.

This picture is a far cry from the one which some people would paint of a veteran growing fat and lazy because of undue largess from the Government. It is still going to be a struggle with the small grant authorized in S. 9, but at least this grant will provide the nucleus of a stake in civilian life for the discharged veteran, around which he can, if he works hard and has the ability, build a future of hope rather than despair, for himself.

If we provide loans, instead of an educational allowance, the great majority of young men will not choose to avail themselves of the program. Four years of borrowing under a loan program would put a student \$3,960 in debt. If you add this to the other debts he would run up, since this figure doesn't cover the total costs of his education, one can only conclude that a loan program alone would be worth little in assisting young men to

continue their education. A young man is not going to want to go that deeply into debt at the beginning of his adult life, when he has no financial experience. The gains to be derived from further education will be so far away in terms of years and so unclear and ill-defined in terms of the impact that they make upon a young man's mind, that he will be unwilling to go deeply into debt on the chance that perhaps 4 years later he may be able to make extra money sufficient to pay the loan back. He will instead decide to go right to work, with no more education. The result is a loss both to himself and to society.

The argument that the loan program will be cheaper does not stand up under analysis. The World War II GI bill continues to pay for itself at a rate of close to \$1 billion a year. The GI's who went to school under the bill became more productive members of society, which was reflected in higher incomes that produced additional income taxes. The additional taxes that will be paid by the massive numbers of veterans who will go to college under S. 9 will result in far more money being paid into the National Treasury than would the additional taxes plus the repayment of loans that would be produced by the adoption of a loan program, because of the greatly diminished number of veterans who would participate in a loan program. Thus in the long run the program set up by S. 9, the same type of program which proved so successful in the World War II and Korean GI bills, would put money into the Public Treasury, not take it out. Furthermore, it would add much more revenue than would a loan program.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, a GI could not go to school on this modest allowance, if he did not have sufficient money to go to school in the first place.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, thousands of boys and girls in the United States are going to school and working their way through on less money than this measure would provide. Under the National Defense Education Act, the scale would be less than this amount.

Thousands of boys and girls who have the will to go to school are going. I ask that we give the veterans the same opportunity.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, as the record shows, of the veterans of the Korean conflict who went to school, 80 percent worked, or their wives worked, or they borrowed money. There was no record of those who borrowed money outside the college.

The record shows that in 1952, \$72 would buy as much as \$110 would buy today. The record also shows that the tuition in private and public colleges has doubled since 1952.

These allowances have not gone up 1 percent. This would be a more restrictive bill than existed for the Korean veteran. One measure would provide 60 days rather than 90 days in which the veteran would have to make a decision.

The able Senator is very fair. I commend the distinguished Senator from Kentucky for his fairness. The Senator said he would cut expenses more than this. Surely he would. We are trying to let the veteran have a readjustment period to learn how to make a living before he would come back.

The letter from California that was printed in the RECORD earlier today shows that, of the veterans returning

from the cold war, over 10 percent in California are unemployed. The unemployment rate in California is 5 percent. These veterans make up part of that percentage. Therefore, the veterans who served in the cold war have an unemployment rate three times as high as those who did not.

If a man had sufficient credit on which he can borrow money to go to college, he would not have to go to Vietnam.

The radio reported today that 60 percent of the unit on which the Communists opened mortar fire yesterday were drafted. They were drafted because they did not have the money to go to college. Those men have given up an average of 28 months to the service. It is a gross unfairness to say, "We will let you borrow money, as others borrow money under the NDEA," when those who borrowed under the NDEA did not have to go to war. Such a provision would not make up for the loss of time.

This bill would provide a minimum amount. It would not be sufficient to keep them in college. However, if they have the incentive, they can take this money and get a job on the side or their wives can go to work. However, they must have the incentive to go to college and make good. It takes more than this allowance to put a man through college.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I oppose the amendment which has been proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. The purpose of S. 9 just cannot be realized if it is turned into a loan program.

Realize the situation which the returned GI faces. He has served for 2 or more years on a pay scale which we all know does not allow him to save any money. He faces a serious readjustment problem. He is behind his contemporaries in his education and his employability. S. 9 would give his just \$110 a month for an education. This amount is too small to give him any kind of free ride. After the Korean war, 80 percent of those who took advantage of the GI bill had to get outside help either by working or getting a loan. Thus, the veteran will have to work or get loans to supplement the amount which S. 9 offers to him. If the initial program, the purpose of which is to provide an incentive for the veteran to go to school, turns out to be just a loan, it could not possibly ever accomplish its purpose.

The average age of returning GI's today is 22.3. To ask such a man to start out his life at that age—when he already has or very soon will have a wife and children—with a loan hanging over his head, is just asking too much. It will be too hard on the returning veteran, and the consequence will simply be that he will not obtain the education which he needs and deserves.

Our young men who serve make a special contribution—they deserve special recognition. Realistic assistance for readjustment requires that S. 9 not be confined to a loan program. Thirty-five percent of our returning veterans have not finished high school. It is simply unreasonable to expect these young men to complete their education if they have to saddle themselves with a loan before they can even start doing so.

I hope the Senate will not defeat the purpose of S. 9. I urge the Senate to reject the Cooper amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Kentucky. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea" and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 65, as follows:

[No. 191 Leg.]

YEAS—20

Bennett	Hickenlooper	Simpson
Cooper	Hruska	Symington
Cotton	Jordan, Idaho	Thurmond
Curtis	Lausche	Tower
Dirksen	Morton	Williams, Del.
Dominick	Murphy	Young, N. Dak.
Fannin	Saltonstall	

NAYS—65

Aiken	Fong	Mansfield
Allott	Fulbright	McCarthy
Anderson	Gore	McClellan
Bartlett	Gruening	McGee
Bass	Harris	McGovern
Bayh	Hart	McIntyre
Bible	Hartke	McNamara
Boggs	Hill	Mondale
Burdick	Holland	Montoya
Byrd, Va.	Inouye	Morse
Cannon	Jackson	Moss
Carlson	Javits	Mundt
Case	Kennedy, Mass.	Muskie
Church	Kennedy, N.Y.	Nelson
Clark	Kuchel	Pearson
Dodd	Long, Mo.	Pell
Douglas	Long, La.	Prouty
Ellender	Magnuson	Proxmire

Robertson
Russell, Ga.
Russell, S.C.
Scott

Smathers
Smith
Stennis
Talmadge

Williams, N.J.
Yarborough
Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—15

Brewster
Byrd, W. Va.
Eastland
Ervin
Hayden

Jordan, N.C.
Metcalfe
Miller
Monroney
Neuberger

Pastore
Randolph
Ribicoff
Sparkman
Tydings

So Mr. COOPER's substitute amendment was rejected.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I will support the pending bill on passage, not because I think the cold war approach is best, but because I want the House of Representatives to have a prompt opportunity to consider the general problem involved.

I know that the House has in the past wisely refused to accept the cold war, omnibus approach. I also know that many distinguished Members of the House have expressed concern about the need to provide now for Vietnam veterans.

I expect the House Veterans' Committee to consider this situation with its customary thoroughness, and I hope that the House experts will revise S. 9 into the Vietnam GI bill which we so badly need.

In the meantime, Mr. President, I shall do all I can to urge the Senate to write a Vietnam GI bill into law as a part of the coming higher education bill.

I therefore will vote "aye" on final passage today because of our acute responsibility to the more than 70,000 men in Vietnam and their supporting forces; and because I hope that the omnibus bill can be made the vehicle in the House for the emergence of a "Vietnam GI bill."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, after long years of effort, the cold war GI bill of rights has reached the Senate floor for debate.

The many other Members of this body who have cosponsored this legislation and I owe a great debt to the leadership, perseverance, and untiring zeal of the senior Senator from Texas who has fought so long and valiantly for this legislation. I salute him on this occasion, even as I join him in urging passage of this bill.

The Cold War Veterans Readjustment Act, as the bill is formally known, is intended to extend the benefits of readjustment assistance to veterans of the cold war who have served their country since 1955. It will continue the salutary benefits of the World War II and Korean war GI bills. Justice to our citizen soldiers demands the enactment of this bill, and recent developments in southeast Asia have once again demonstrated vividly that the cold war is no less dangerous and harrowing than many a hot war. It has disrupted the lives of millions of young Americans who have selflessly contributed their service to the defense of freedom all across the globe. I need not labor this point further with my distinguished colleagues for the unhappy facts of the world situation are too well known to all in this body.

I would take only a few minutes more of the Senate's time to point out the importance of the effects this legislation will have. It has been the recent history

of our industrial society that 30 percent or more of our unemployed are below age 25. The majority of these job seekers, until the recent implementation of President Johnson's war on poverty, had little hope of discovering a permanent solution to their dilemma. With the very rapid forward thrust of automation and the constant threat of foreign competition, along with increasing numbers in the employment market, will require continuing and intensive efforts to solve the problems of employment for our youth. The enactment of this legislation would entitle a large segment of our younger citizens to the training necessary to develop employment skills which are so critically needed in our increasingly complex civilization.

As many of my distinguished colleagues will recall, I have often spoken on this floor of the growing need for greater scientific competence in our job market. This legislation would, in large degree, provide a means for filling that need. For that reason, as well as because of the basic considerations of justice and equity, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this landmark legislation.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, more than 2 years ago I appeared to testify before the subcommittee chaired by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas. My testimony—the first I had given on a piece of major legislation since becoming a Member of this august body—urged passage of S. 9, the cold war GI bill.

The passage of time has, if anything, reinforced my early belief that the enactment of this legislation is direly needed.

We need this bill. Its passage is demanded by a sense of justice toward our service veterans and by a sound, hard-headed evaluation of the general benefits that would result from its enactment.

For good and sound reasons, the Congress has seen fit to require that tens of thousands of our young men serve in the military. We have required that they leave their homes at a time when most of them would be starting on a career or receiving the training which would prepare them for a career. From this demand which we place on our youth evolve certain responsibilities which, I submit, the Congress must assume.

I would like to point out, Mr. President, that our demands on America's young men are not made uniformly. The very promising student who is able to obtain outside financial assistance in the form of a college scholarship is able to postpone his being drafted—if not permanently, then at least until he has completed his college training.

The somewhat less-promising youth who is unable to obtain a scholarship—but whose family can nonetheless afford to send him to college—is similarly able to avoid the draft at least temporarily.

In many cases, the chief difference between the student who goes on to college and the student who does not—and is subsequently drafted—is simply having or not having sufficient money.

Thus, the young man who begins the productive period of his life at a financial

disadvantage finds himself still further disadvantaged, through no fault of his own, by being taken away from family, friends and occupation so that he may serve his Nation in the Armed Forces. He may be drafted or, knowing that the call to military service is imminent, he may enlist. Either way, when this young man completes his military obligation after several years at low pay, he may—or he may not—have acquired training and skills that will enable him to qualify for a specific vocation. The relevance of many military skills to civilian life is often minimal.

If he does not acquire usable skills, the youth who was drawn into the service initially because he was financially handicapped finds himself still further behind because he has been out of touch for several years with the opportunities of civilian life. This may well result in a permanent personal disadvantage.

I should like to point out, Mr. President, that our servicemen today and over the past decade have had to prepare to meet any possible contingency of military confrontation. It takes as much skill and courage to put down so-called brushfires in an attempt to keep the general peace as it does on a battlefield at a time of general war. In Vietnam, in the Dominican Republic, in Berlin, in Laos, in other corners of the world, our military men often face peril and many of them are injured or killed in the line of duty. Wherever they are stationed, at home or abroad, their mission is the same—to play their individual roles in maintaining peace or, if necessary, to be this Nation's bulwark against foreign aggression. They are prepared to fulfill this mission, and for this we owe them much.

Add to this obligation, Mr. President, the fact that S. 9 would be a sound national investment and you have a second compelling—if less personal—argument for its adoption.

The two previous acts of this kind taught us that by providing veterans with academic and vocational training, we more than recover our expenditures through the development of the individual's skills and, hence, his increased income and contribution to the general welfare through increased buying power and tax payments.

Under past GI bills, we trained for the Nation 205,000 doctors, dentists, and nurses; 150,000 physical and research scientists; 500,000 engineers; and 350,000 schoolteachers. Additional tax revenues generated by these veterans as a result of their education easily have offset the cost of the previous GI bills.

Since 1955, our Nation's total expenditures on national defense has been nearly \$500 billion. The almost negligible fraction of that amount which we would spend to provide benefits for cold war veterans should be considered as part of our obligation to keep our Nation militarily and economically strong. The individual veteran will benefit—and so will the entire Nation.

When we think of our obligation toward our military men, we call to mind the words of John Mason Brown when he described eloquently the American GI:

Death re-creates an individual out of someone who has fallen singly from the ranks. In his loneliness by a foreign roadside, this man * * * ceases to be Government issue, a mass commodity produced by a mass response out of a mass need and hope. He once again becomes man's issue, and woman's, too.

Yes, Mr. President, we must remember that the American GI is an individual—and individual with hopes and dreams, an individual ready to give his life to defend us all and the land which we cherish and in which freedom prospers. To this individual, this Congress today must say "thank you."

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, I am delighted that the cold war GI bill has finally come before the U.S. Senate. As one who has joined him in sponsoring this measure in each of the last three Congresses, I wish to commend the able and distinguished senior Senator from Texas for his determination and tireless efforts on behalf of this Nation's veterans. I support this bill because I believe it rectifies an injustice to the young men who have served this Nation's defenses since the end of the Korean war but who have not had the opportunities for education and other assistance given to veterans of prior service under the GI bill. Yet, since the end of Korea, these young men have felt the same disruption of lives and ambitions, and have been trained and maintained for battle and run for the same risks of injury and death in conflict as veterans of prior years. They face the same problems of readjustment, as those men did. By failing, up to this time, to enact legislation such as this, we have in effect failed to treat them as equals with veterans who served before them. This general inequality was brought home to me in a letter I received from a constituent during the last Congress, who wrote:

The oldest boy, who is now 31, was drafted during the Korean "police action" even though married, and served 2 years in the Army within the United States. After discharge, he availed himself of the opportunities in the GI bill. By dint of hard work and the help of the Government he will in a few weeks be an electrical engineer, a training which he could never afford, nor could I with my responsibilities be able to give him. In addition, he was able to buy a home under the GI bill.

It is quite different with the other two. They both enlisted immediately out of high school for 2 years, one in the Marine Corps, and the other in the Army. The boy in the Army spent most of his time on the borders of East Germany. The Marine was better off—he spent most of his time at Camp Pendleton.

Now the point is this—the two younger boys do not have the benefits that the older one enjoyed even though they did as much for their country as the older one.

Mr. President, I believe that these two young men, deserve the same treatment and the benefits we gave their brother. I believe the same should apply to our men in Vietnam, in Berlin, in the Dominican Republic and in the camps and bases throughout this Nation and abroad. For a very large number of these men, the cold war GI bill represents their only hope an education and for the kind of life which they and thousands like them have helped to protect and defend. I

join the cosponsors of this bill in urging the Senate to approve this most important measure.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I am most pleased to have this opportunity to express once again my strong support for the cold war GI bill.

This legislation has commanded my strong support ever since I first came to the U.S. Senate. On April 4, 1963, in a statement which I made before the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on behalf of S. 5, I noted that around the world today tens of thousands of young Americans, called from the familiar routine of family, school, and career, are guarding the lives and safety of 185 million of their fellow citizens.

Many of these young men and women, who have served their country so well, face a possible handicap in their future careers. The Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1965, now S. 9, is designed to make educational assistance and home loan guarantees available to the 5 million veterans of the cold war similar to that made available to the veterans of World War II and Korea. Justice demands that we enact this legislation during this session of Congress. The proposed bill has always enjoyed strong public support. The need for it has never been greater.

In 1963 when I first testified on this legislation I quoted from a letter written me by an ex-serviceman and young constituent. This young man brought home the meaning of the sacrifices of these cold war servicemen when he wrote: "Although servicemen of today are not engaged in an active shooting war, the demands placed upon them are very similar to those of active conflict. Soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines around the world are daily giving their lives in service to their country. At remote stations in every corner of the globe, the tremendous task of guarding our freedom is being accomplished. In the Berlin crisis and again in the Cuban crisis, our servicemen have demonstrated their ability and willingness to serve the country and deter aggression. Must our Nation become involved in open conflict before recognition, in the form of passage of the cold war GI bill, is given to these men?"

How impressive these remarks appear today in the light of the heavy U.S. commitments in southeast Asia. The total of American dead and wounded rises every day in South Vietnam. It is certainly an injustice to the thousands of young American military men engaged in the conflict there to deny them the same benefits which have been accorded to veterans of the Korean conflict. When these young men return home from southeast Asia they will face similar problems of securing education and employment. The situation is particularly severe for the soldiers of today because of the increased automation which makes finding employment that much more difficult.

I especially wish to support the provisions of this bill for home and farm loan assistance. Loans will be made for the purchase of farm homes, farm lands, and livestock to be used by veterans in farming operations. Direct loans not exceed-

ing \$13,500 may be made to veterans in certain small towns and rural areas when private capital is not available for guarantee loans. A system of institutional onfarm training is established under section 1952 of the bill. Under this authority, many young people from rural farm areas will be afforded the opportunity to attend an institution of higher learning who otherwise would not be able to get a college education. As President Johnson has said, the Great Society cannot be achieved until an adequate higher education is made available to all who desire it.

These farm provisions in particular will be of great benefit to the cold-war veterans of my State. Thousands of South Dakotans are engaged in farming. With the current low levels of farm income it is especially difficult for young families to become successfully established in the business of farming. The provisions of this bill may well mean the difference between success and failure for many of the young farmers in my State.

S. 9 is very much in the national interest. I earnestly hope that my colleagues in the Senate and House will join in the effort to enact this bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of S. 9, proposing the establishment of a Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, I wish to urge immediate passage of this legislation.

During the 86th Congress, I cosponsored similar legislation, S. 1138, a cold war GI bill, which passed the Senate but failed of House passage. I cosponsored S. 349 during the 87th Congress, a bill to provide educational benefits for post-Korean conflict draftees and volunteers who served for 6 months since January 31, 1955.

It is my sincere hope that the 88th Congress will see fit to enact S. 9, which the Senate is now debating, so that our Government may provide some of the same equitable and fully deserved readjustment assistance to our cold war veterans as was wisely extended to our American servicemen of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The present bill, S. 9, proposes a cut-off date of July 1, 1967, for the effective period of eligibility for benefits, with the induction period, as defined by the bill, beginning on January 31, 1955. Eligibility for the educational and vocational training assistance and the guaranty and direct loan assistance, as incorporated in the bill, is predicated on discharge from active service under conditions other than dishonorable.

I have on occasion pointed out to the citizens of my State of West Virginia that the funds which the Federal Government has expended in veterans' benefits through education have been among our Nation's wisest and shrewdest investments. Indeed, the tremendous benefits which have accrued to the United States as a result of the enactment of the original GI bill, with all of its provisions for veterans' benefits, have far exceeded the expectations of the original passers of that legislation.

Veterans who have benefited from the GI bill's provisions have substantially

raised the economic level of our country and its taxpaying citizenry. In proof of this, the 1960 census showed that nearly 17 million American families were headed by war veterans, and that these families, on a nationwide basis, had a median income of \$6,469 a year, nearly \$1,000 more than the median for the total 45 million U.S. families. And these better educated, higher earning, taxpaying veterans are now funneling approximately \$1 billion annually in income taxes into the Federal Treasury.

In addition to the financial practicalities of the bill, there is the inherent obligation on the part of our Federal Government to deal justly and equitably with all of its citizens.

Young Americans entering military service since January 31, 1955, have made personal sacrifices in meeting their military obligations. Equity is due them.

Draftees and enlistees now serving in Vietnam's jungles are no less deserving of fair treatment by our Nation than those who served in tropical jungles in World War II.

And how may we expect to explain to those reservists and draftees, who may be at any moment called up to active duty to meet rising demands for U.S. military forces in Vietnam and elsewhere, that we do not feel their service is as deserving as that of those who have been called to our Nation's defense in the past, for this would be what Congress would be saying, in effect, if no action is taken to more nearly equalize by Federal statutes the entitlement of veterans to educational and loan benefits.

In good conscience, last week's headlines, "Joint Chiefs Want Vietnam Force of 179,000 This Year," should be matched in the early future by the headline, "Congress Passes Cold War Veterans' Benefits Bill."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be a cosponsor of the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, the cold war GI bill.

In my opinion this bill meets a vital need, a need whose urgency is reinforced by every New Headline about trouble spots around the world. These headlines emphasize, if any reemphasis is needed, that the cold war is not just an expression, but a somber fact of life.

The cold war GI bill will provide much needed educational and vocational training assistance for veterans of the post-Korean war period. Those eligible will receive monthly allowances for up to 36 months of education or training, based on the length of their time in service.

There would also be vocational rehabilitation training for disabled veterans, and home and farm loan assistance.

I speak today in favor of a program which has already proven itself. The success of the World War II and Korean GI programs is well known. The education features of those programs were particularly important, and made an invaluable contribution to the national welfare.

Nearly 8 million veterans of World War II received training under the first GI bill. Of this total some 450,000 went

into communications; 380,000 into highly technical construction work; 100,000 became lawyers; 63,000 physicians; 75,800 farmers; 180,000 mechanics; 238,000 schoolteachers; and 145,000 engineers. Without assistance provided by the original GI bill of rights, many of these men would have been eligible only for low-skill, poorly-paid positions. Many would have drifted into unemployment.

In the words of the Bradley Commission:

The veterans' education program was a major contribution to the national welfare, and the country would be weaker educationally, economically, and in terms of national defense if educators, veterans' organizations, the President, and the Congress had not seen fit to embark upon this new and momentous educational enterprise.

Some 5 million post-Korean war veterans will be eligible for assistance under the proposed bill. This includes the most able bodied, and potentially some of the most productive men in the Nation. Their economic futures and their ability to adjust to the new industrial technology are, I believe, dependent largely upon this bill.

I do not agree with those who say that GI benefits should not be available to so-called peacetime veterans.

We all know that we live in perilous times, when a precarious state of half-war seems to be forever with us. The cold war GI bill is simply a recognition of the present state of the world—when obscure events on distant shores can swiftly transform the garrison soldier into a guarantor of the peace, and the advisor into an active combatant.

Mr. President, I should like here to pay tribute to the work of the able and distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the author of this bill, for his vigorous and effective leadership in the effort to provide readjustment assistance for veterans of military service. I am proud to be part of this effort.

Thomas Jefferson once remarked that we cannot expect freedom and ignorance to coexist together. The men to be eligible for assistance under this bill have contributed mightily to our freedom, and they are daily being called upon to contribute further.

Let us now contribute to their freedom, by passing this bill, and thus enabling our veterans to better equip themselves for the great challenges that lie ahead.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the Senate has before it one of the most important and far-reaching education measures that it has considered in some years.

The cold war GI bill is a readjustment act. It is intended to set out a balanced program of readjustment assistance for post-Korean veterans. It contains both education and vocational training assistance, as well as guarantee and direct-loan assistance for the purchase of homes and farmlands.

Recent events, such as the conflicts in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, the Cuban missile crisis and the Berlin call-up, have dictated the continuing need for a large, well-trained military force.

We have committed this military force to the preservation of a free Vietnam and Dominican Republic. We have lost men in these conflicts; men who are willingly serving the cause of democracy.

Now we have the opportunity to establish a program that will enable our veterans to more easily readjust from their tour of military duty. The sound economics of this program have been well documented. This country has benefited immeasurably from the World War II and Korean GI bills, in a better-educated and more productive citizenry. And to be very practical, the GI's who took advantage of these opportunities increased their income potential and contributed more in tax revenues than they would have otherwise.

The prospects of another callup of the Reserves and perhaps an extension of military duty for those now in the Armed Forces, confronts us now. Many will be inconvenienced, some will make the ultimate contribution, should this occur.

We must, Mr. President, be prepared to provide a broad readjustment program for these men and women. We must be willing to show that this Government is concerned with the welfare of its veterans. We must recognize that inequalities exist in our selective service process, and provide some balance to even them out.

We have that opportunity now by passing S. 9, and if we are successful I hope that our colleagues in the House will support our efforts.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, America finds itself today in a twilight zone. We are at peace; yet we are not. Our young men are being asked to sacrifice by going into military service by volunteering in large numbers or through the draft in increasing numbers.

We have been told that the President is considering calling some reservists to active duty.

All this is because of international obligations unknown to America and Americans for 160 years. In the period following World War II, we have been thrust into the leadership of a free world whose very foundations are under attack.

We are in a period during which the Trojan horse of sabotage is within every free nation of the world, in which spying and revolutionary plotting has become a way of life by our adversaries. We are in a period when infiltration and attack in so-called wars of liberation have become a way of life in all the backward and emerging nations of the globe.

Our Nation has been drafted into the leadership of the free world—politically, economically and militarily. It is the price we pay collectively for freedom and prosperity, indeed, for our way of life.

Following World War II, the Congress recognized that, for the first time in our history, we had uprooted a vast majority of our young men and women and pressed them into military service. Rather than a handout or pension or bonus, a wise Congress provided for these men and women special benefits to enable them to recoup part of the months and years they have lost in defense of

our Nation, and its freedom and institutions. Thus, the GI bill put education and homeownership within reach of the average person among the 10 million or so who answered the call.

We, who pioneered free education for all, thus pioneered a new concept—that of college, university, trade school, and special training for all who served their Nation in its Armed Forces. There was, without question, a social and educational revolution in this country which might never have come about.

The same thing is true of home and farm ownership, made easier by the GI bill.

The Korean war brought America the first of its peacetime conflicts in which we sought to honor a commitment to a tiny partner in freedom threatened by invasion, in which we sought to halt the march of communism in Asia.

Since then we have been in the twilight zone about which I have spoken. We draft men. We maintain large armed services. We seek to help defend the honor of freemen all over the globe. Our men and materiel have been offered to the cause in the Congo, in Berlin, in Vietnam. Our men sail in the NATO fleet. They man outposts in all corners of the earth.

The need for the fire department of our armed services is no less today than it was during the Korean war. Nor will the need be diminished at any early date.

What shall we say to these firemen for freedom?

The GI bill now is applicable to those who served prior to January 31, 1955. What of the lives disrupted since?

In equity a grateful nation should provide GI bill benefits to its lukewarm war veterans. This is why I have joined with others in the sponsorship of S. 9 and why I urge its overwhelming passage.

IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF COLD WAR GI BILL IS IMPERATIVE

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, events of recent months and the prediction of greater escalation of the undeclared war in Vietnam make it even more imperative than ever that the cold war GI bill, S. 9, of which I am cosponsor, be enacted without delay.

The record should be clear that when the cold war GI bill is enacted into law—and I am more convinced than ever that it is only a matter of time before it is enacted because the need for it grows greater day by day—my colleague, the able and distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] will deserve the appreciation of the many cold war GI's who will benefit from this bill for his untiring and persevering efforts to secure for them this much needed protection.

When Senator YARBOROUGH first introduced this bill in 1957, it could rightly be called the cold war bill of rights. When the bill was passed in 1959 by the Senate, the appellation was still correct. However, times have changed since then.

We are now involved in a shooting war in Vietnam which seems to be escalating into a ground war as fierce and as

destructive of human life as the Korean conflict. Surely if those who fought in the Korean conflict were entitled to the benefits of a GI bill of rights, those who are fighting in Vietnam should be entitled to readjustment assistance, educational and vocational training assistance and loan assistance upon their discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.

By the same token, since any person serving in the armed services during this period could have been sent to Vietnam and, his not being sent is only happenchance, these benefits should be made available to all serving in the armed services since the termination of the Korean conflict.

I strongly support the early enactment of the now no longer accurately named cold war GI bill of rights. It has the strong endorsement of the AFL-CIO, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Farmers Union, and many veterans' organizations.

As we call upon the Reserves, the National Guard units, and the draftees to fight in Vietnam in ever-increasing numbers, it would be reassuring to them to know that there is on the statute books a GI bill of rights providing benefits to them when they return.

As I understand the opposition of the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense to this proposed legislation, both these agencies feel that postservice educational programs are likely to lure men from the services. The Reserve units, the National Guard units, and the draftees now being sent to fight in Vietnam cannot be placed in the class of volunteers so that this argument is no longer applicable.

We cannot long delay the enactment of this measure without seriously injuring the morale of those being called up.

Mr. President, I have warmly supported this important legislation from the time of its introduction by Senator YARBOROUGH in past Congresses. I ask unanimous consent that my testimony before this Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare earlier this year be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. ERNEST GRUENING, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator GRUENING. Mr. Chairman, whenever I have the opportunity to express my belief that the veterans of this Nation may justifiably be proud of the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, I do. Certainly no other person has worked and continues to work harder to make certain that the men and women who have served or are serving in the armed services of the United States of America receive fair treatment.

Veterans have confidence in this subcommittee: they should. It has been tireless in its quest for the enactment of the cold war GI bill. I concur in its opinion that our veterans should have the opportunity, if they wish, to continue their education which too many times is interrupted by a call to military service.

So once again I urge enactment of the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. I have cosponsored similar bills in the 86th, 87th, 88th, and 89th Congresses. Regretably,

with the passing of each year more men and women returning to private life are deprived of the opportunity to advance themselves educationally, professionally, and financially.

The veteran serving in the cold war is discriminated against. He can be drafted under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, an act I consider neither adequate nor fair for in its application it has become dangerously outmoded and discriminatory. Worse, since 1951, it has assumed the status of the "undiscussed sacred cow."

Perhaps we will have the opportunity to modernize our procedures or to abolish this draft entirely. You will recall that on April 18, 1964, President Johnson announced that the Secretary of Defense McNamara would undertake a comprehensive review of the military draft. The review was to take 1 year. The time is approaching for a statement of findings, and I hope the 1-year study by the Department of Defense will reveal that the draft can be eliminated and our military forces retained at proper strength with volunteers.

We are not wedded to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, yet each year a large number of our American youth enter military service and give from 2 or more years of their lives to the defense of their country.

Regrettably, only 44 percent of our draft-eligible young men ever serve their country in uniform. These are the men who sacrifice those 2 to 4 years of their lives at the time they would otherwise be in college or beginning their business careers. When they return to civilian life, they are for the most part unskilled, uneducated, and unemployed. I know of no civilian firms which seek as regular employees men with the special skills learned in the jungles of South Vietnam, for example.

Cold wars, as we know, can be very hot. Today's servicemen have no assurance that their tomorrow will come. Already our American dead in South Vietnam exceed 350 and the number of injured is far larger.

The GI bills of earlier years helped more than 10 million veterans, and of that vast number 3,450,000 entered institutions of higher learning; 4,364,000 entered schools below the college level; and 2,656,000 learned skills in on-the-job and on-the-farm training programs. Our Nation, consequently, is far stronger; our economy much improved.

We do grave disservice to our servicemen of today. The bill before the committee is designed to train veterans to enable them to stay off unemployment rolls.

I was disturbed, Mr. Chairman, to learn in reading your article entitled "A Fair Deal for the Cold War Soldier" which appeared in Harper's magazine, that unemployment among veterans discharged since the Korean GI bill lapsed on January 31, 1955, is increasing. More than 2½ million men have been discharged from active duty since January 31, 1955. They deserve better treatment.

More than 210,000 veterans received unemployment compensation in excess of \$96 million. Their unemployment is shocking. Obviously men must be trained if they are to prosper and if they are to contribute to—not detract from—our national economy.

The language of S. 9 will help our veterans. It proposes that veterans receive 1½ days of educational assistance for each day of service, not to exceed 36 months of schooling. The veteran enrolling fulltime in college would be aided by a monthly cash allowance of \$110 if single, \$135 per month if he has one dependent, or \$160 per month if he has more than one dependent. Under terms of the bill, reduced allowances are suggested for part-time schooling or on-the-job or on-the-farm and apprentice training.

The bill offers assistance to young veterans who wish to purchase homes in the city or in the country. I consider this to be desirable,

for such a program will bolster many sectors of our economy. Banks or other lenders make loans with Government guaranteeing 60 percent up to \$7,500 on residential real estate, and 50 percent, up to \$4,000, on non-residential real estate. Direct loans not exceeding \$13,500 may be made to veterans in certain small towns and rural areas when private capital is not available for guarantee loans.

Estimates vary as to the number of new homes which could be constructed were the cold war GI bill to become law, but the figure of 1 million appears conservative. As our population explodes, as our national housing needs increase, we would do well to utilize the tools contained in S. 9.

The cost of the cold war GI bill varies, depending on who is making the estimate; but whether the cost is \$1.5 billion or twice that amount, the investment we make cannot be computed solely in dollars or cents.

In his January 12, 1965, education message to the Congress, President Johnson declared: "Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness—for armed might is worthless if we lack the brainpower to build a world of peace; not our productive economy—for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government—for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant."

The President pointedly said: "Nearly half the youths rejected by Selective Service for educational deficiency have fathers who are unemployed or else working in unskilled and low-income jobs."

In my message as Governor of Alaska to the special session of the 17th Assembly of the Alaska Territorial Legislature in 1946, I discussed educational provisions for returning veterans. Part of my message is particularly pertinent today:

I said: "It is true that it is late. We should have started planning for this some time ago. It will be difficult to get any sort of program in operation with the speed necessary to meet the situation fully, but the longer we delay, the longer we are inactive, the worse will become our dilemma and that of our returning students."

And so today—two decades later—the problem confronts a nation, and it is late.

Back in 1786 Thomas Jefferson in writing to George Wythe discussed the diffusion of knowledge. Jefferson said:

"The most important bill in our whole (Virginia) code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness."

Mr. Chairman, I support S. 9 and urge this subcommittee report it favorably. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

MR. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

MR. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North

Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 17, as follows:

[No. 192 Leg.]

YEAS—69

Aiken	Hart	Moss
Allott	Hartke	Mundt
Anderson	Hill	Murphy
Bartlett	Inouye	Muskie
Bass	Jackson	Nelson
Bayh	Javits	Pearson
Bible	Jordan, Idaho	Pell
Boggs	Kennedy, Mass.	Prouty
Burdick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Proxmire
Byrd, W. Va.	Kuchel	Russell, Ga.
Cannon	Long, Mo.	Russell, S.C.
Case	Long, La.	Scott
Church	Magnuson	Smathers
Clark	Mansfield	Smith
Cotton	McCarthy	Stennis
Dodd	McClellan	Symington
Douglas	McGee	Talmadge
Fannin	McGovern	Tower
Fong	McIntyre	Tydings
Fulbright	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Gore	Mondale	Yarborough
Gruening	Montoya	Young, N. Dak.
Harris	Morse	Young, Ohio

NAYS—17

Bennett	Ellender	Robertson
Carlson	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Cooper	Holland	Simpson
Curtis	Hruska	Thurmond
Dirksen	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Dominick	Morton	

NOT VOTING—14

Brewster	Jordan, N.C.	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Metcalf	Randolph
Eastland	Miller	Ribicoff
Ervin	Monroney	Sparkman
Hayden	Neuberger	

So the bill (S. 9) as amended, was passed.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I express my thanks, first, to the members of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs who so patiently and diligently came to the long and thorough hearings which were held upon the bill. This applies to the four majority members and to the minority, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], both of Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, to the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I also express my deep gratitude to the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who helped us at every stage of the proceedings in the subcommittee to schedule hearings and to schedule executive meetings, and in the full committee, so that we could report the bill in time to the Senate in order that adequate opportunity would be afforded to enact the bill this year.

I also express my appreciation to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] for the courtesy with which he presented his amendment, and for his fairness and objectivity.

Let me also express my special personal thanks, appreciation, and admiration, to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], for the thoroughness with which he examined and cross-examined witnesses during the hearings on the bill. He showed the complete untenability of the position of those opposed to the bill. As a lawyer with 25 years' practice, I take off my hat to him for his masterly handling of the hearings. He went directly to the point. He did a fine job. I also express my thanks to him for his fine cooperation on the floor during debate on the bill.

I express my thanks and appreciation to the 5 million veterans for their cooperation, as well as to the 41 cosponsors of the bill and to many other Senators who supported the bill after it was printed and after it was too late to have their names appear as cosponsors.

I also express my thanks to the overwhelming 2-to-1 majority in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], to the Senator from Michigan, who are on the floor, and to many others.

I express my appreciation also to the junior Senator from Massachusetts, who was active both in the subcommittee and on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I express my thanks also to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who so patiently waited with his amendment in order to expedite all the votes and the passage of the bill.

He agreed with the leadership to condense his arguments. He presented those arguments effectively, concisely, and forcefully, and he cooperated with everyone in the final vote today.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I congratulate the Senator from Texas on his masterful handling of the bill through the hearings in the subcommittee and on the floor. This is one of the most democratic education bills that we could possibly have passed.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon.

Most of all, Mr. President, I wish to thank the majority leader and his official staff, who have helped us at all times, and have been so diligent in helping us work out accommodations for Senators, some of whom were coming in on planes and some of whom were leaving today. They were helpful in working out unanimous-consent agreements on amendments, in that way saving as much time as could possibly be saved. They have aided the passage of the bill very greatly.

I congratulate them on their skill and cooperation. They have been uniformly courteous and kind to Senators on both sides of the question.

And last but not least, I wish to express my deep personal thanks to the devoted and detailed work of the staff of the Veterans' Subcommittee and of my own legislative staff. These office staffs have furnished me information done research, and prepared innumerable reports, memorandums and suggestions. Without their help this bill could not possibly have progressed this far in this period of time.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] on the way in which he handled the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act and on the work that went into it.

One of the joys of our service as Senators in achieving an objective is taking part in the translation of ideas into events.

Over many years the Senator from Texas has worked on an idea and developed it, and watered and nourished it, and then today saw it translated into an actual flowering and accomplishment. What he has achieved today will be of inestimable benefit to millions of our young men.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from Texas on the fine work he did in managing the bill from beginning to end. It was a pleasure to sit with him as he presided over the hearings and developed the record which was instrumental in moving the bill through committee, to the present floor action.

It was a pleasure to participate in floor debate with him and to watch him demonstrate his mastery of the issues as he answered all questions put to him. It was a pleasure to support him in this entire effort. He deserves the appreciation of all of us today.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator from New York for his kind remarks.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the passage of S. 9, the so-called cold war GI bill, represents the culmination of many years of effort in this field by the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. His handling of this bill has been masterful; his arguments succinct as well as persuasive.

In like manner I wish to commend the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], and the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] whose constructive criticism of this bill was presented in their amendments. The cooperation of these Members as well as the Senate as a whole renews my growing optimism that we may complete our work by Labor Day.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished majority leader for his generous remarks and for the tremendous assistance which he rendered during the consideration of the bill.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, today I issued a press release on our recent policy in the Dominican Republic. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

After hearing the testimony this morning in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, said of our recent policy in the Dominican Republic:

"The major impression I have formed to date from the hearings on the Dominican Republic crisis is that the United States can be counted upon to continue its mistaken policy of supporting military juntas in Latin America.

"I am afraid that any attempt on the part of the masses of the people in any Latin American country where conflict exists between military leaders who wish to enlarge their military power, and civilian leaders who are seeking greater self-government by the people, will result in the United States being found on the side of the military.

"The propaganda alibi will be that our course of action is necessary to put down communism. I want to see communism defeated, too, but it must be done through our helping the people develop economic freedom and not through our support of military dictatorships.

"Bullets will not defeat communism, but bread will."

TEACHING PROFESSIONS ACT OF 1965—INTRODUCTION OF BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that tonight on my own behalf and for the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], that I introduce the Teaching Professions Act of 1965 which the President of the United States on July 17 recommended to the Congress for consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement by the President dated July 17, 1965, the text of the letter to the President of the Senate, dated July 17, 1965, an explanation of provisions and the text of the bill be printed at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, statement, letter, and explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2302) to provide fellowships for elementary and secondary school personnel, to improve the quality of teacher training programs, and to establish a National Teacher Corps, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2302

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Teaching Professions Act of 1965."

PART A—FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Award of fellowships authorized

SEC. 2. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to support fellowship programs for persons who have recently received a bachelor's degree or its equivalent and who desire to pursue a career in elementary or secondary education, for persons in another career or activity who desire to enter or re-enter upon a career in elementary or secondary education, and for persons who are pursuing a career in elementary or secondary education but who desire to improve their qualifications or to acquire qualifications in a different aspect of elementary or secondary education. These fellowships may be awarded for graduate study in any field which has as its purpose assisting or improving elementary or secondary education. Fellowships awarded under this part shall be for periods of study not in excess of two calendar years and shall be awarded only for the use of persons who have been accepted into programs approved pursuant to section 3(a).

(b) In supporting fellowship programs under the provisions of this part, the Commissioner shall endeavor to provide an equitable distribution of such fellowships throughout the States, except that after consultation with the Advisory Council on Teacher Preparation he may establish priorities which take into consideration particular qualifications of persons who may receive fellowships, their proposed field of study, and the nature of the service they intend to provide in elementary or secondary education.

Approval of programs; grants

SEC. 3. (a) The Commissioner shall approve a graduate program of an institution of higher education only upon application by the institution and only upon his finding—

(1) that such program will substantially further the objective of improving the quality of education of persons who are pursuing or intend to pursue a career in elementary or secondary education,

(2) that such program gives major emphasis to high-quality substantive courses,

(3) that such program is of high quality and either is in effect or will be attainable as a result of granting fellowships under this part for study in the program, and

(4) that only persons who demonstrate a serious intent to pursue or to continue to pursue a career in elementary or secondary

education will be accepted for study in the program.

(b) For the purpose of obtaining an appropriate geographical distribution of high-quality programs for the training of personnel for elementary and secondary education, the Commissioner is authorized, on such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, to make grants to and contracts with institutions of higher education to pay part of the cost of developing or strengthening graduate programs which meet the requirements of subsection (a) and of developing or strengthening high-quality undergraduate programs for the training of such personnel. The Commissioner may employ experts and consultants, as authorized by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), to advise him with respect to the making of grants and contracts under this subsection and he shall set forth in regulations the standards and priorities which will be utilized in approving such grants and contracts. Experts and consultants employed pursuant to this subsection may be compensated while so employed at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem, including travel time, and may be allowed, while away from their homes or regular places of business, travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) as authorized by section 5 of such Act (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Fellowship stipends; conditions

SEC. 4. (a) The Commissioner shall pay to persons awarded fellowships under this part such stipends (including allowances for subsistence and other expenses for such members and their dependents) as he may determine to be consistent with prevailing practices under comparable federally supported programs.

(b) In addition to the amounts paid to persons pursuant to subsection (a), the Commissioner shall pay to the institution of higher education at which such person is pursuing his course of study \$2,500 per academic year or its equivalent (as determined under regulations of the Commissioner), less any amount charged such person for tuition.

(c) A person awarded a fellowship under the provisions of this part shall continue to receive the payments provided in subsection (a) only during such periods as the institution he is attending finds that he is maintaining satisfactory proficiency in, and devoting essentially full time to study or research in a program approved pursuant to section 3(a), and is not engaging in gainful employment other than incidental employment by such institution in teaching, research, or similar activities which are considered a part of his training.

(d) No fellowship shall be awarded under this part for study at a school or department of divinity. For the purposes of this subsection the term "school or department of divinity" means an institution or department or branch of an institution, whose program is specifically for the education of students to prepare them to become ministers of religion or to enter upon some other religious vocation or to prepare them to teach theological subjects.

PART B—NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS

Statement of purpose

SEC. 10. The purpose of this part is to strengthen the educational opportunities available to children in areas having high concentrations of low-income families by making available to local educational agencies teachers who are qualified to participate in programs and projects approved under title II of Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, and to encourage more highly trained and broadly prepared persons to pursue careers in elementary and secondary education by—

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 9

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

AN ACT

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Cold War Veterans'
4 Readjustment Assistance Act".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is
6 amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new
7 chapter:

1 **"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO**
 2 **SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955, AND JULY**
 3 **1, 1967**

"SUBCHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

"Sec.

"1908. Definitions.

"SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY

"1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"1911. Duration of veterans' education or training.

"1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

"1920. Selection of program.

"1921. Applications; approval.

"1922. Change of program.

"1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

"1925. Period of operation for approval.

"1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO VETERANS

"1931. Education and training allowance.

"1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

"1933. Measurement of courses.

"1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"SUBCHAPTER V—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

"1941. Designation.

"1942. Approval of courses.

"1943. Cooperation.

"1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"SUBCHAPTER VI—APPROVAL OF COURSES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

"1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1955. Notice of approval of courses.

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"SUBCHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"Sec.

"1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

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1 **"Subchapter I—Definitions**

2 **"§ 1908. Definitions**

3 “(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

4 “(1) The term ‘eligible veteran’ means any veteran
5 who is not on active duty and who—

6 “(A) served on active duty at any time between
7 January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967;

8 “(B) was discharged or released therefrom under
9 conditions other than dishonorable; and

10 “(C) served on active duty for a period of more
11 than one hundred and eighty days (exclusive of any pe-
12 riod he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian
13 institution for a course of education or training which
14 was substantially the same as established courses offered
15 to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the serv-

1 ice academies), or was discharged or released from a
2 period of active duty, any part of which occurred be-
3 tween January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for an
4 actual service-connected disability.

5 “(2) The term ‘program of education or training’
6 means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum,
7 or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is
8 generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for
9 the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational,
10 professional, or vocational objective.

11 “(3) The term ‘course’ means an organized unit of
12 subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given
13 period of time or which covers a specific amount of related
14 subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certifi-
15 cation is usually given.

16 . “(4) The term ‘dependent’ means—

17 “(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

18 “(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent
19 is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

20 “(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case
21 of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if
22 he is in fact dependent upon her.

23 “(5) The term ‘educational institution’ means any
24 public or private elementary school, secondary school, voca-
25 tional school, correspondence school, business school, junior

1 college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional
2 school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other
3 institution furnishing education for adults.

4 “(6) The term ‘training establishment’ means any busi-
5 ness or other establishment providing apprentice or other
6 training on the job, including those under the supervision
7 of a college or university or any State department of educa-
8 tion, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board
9 of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee,
10 or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance
11 with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal
12 Government authorized to supervise such training.

13 “(7) The term ‘State’ includes the Canal Zone.

14 “(8) The term ‘Commissioner’ means the United States
15 Commissioner of Education.

16 “(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter
17 to any individual on account of service as a commissioned
18 officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular
19 or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

20 “(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares
21 that the veterans’ education and training program created by
22 this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational re-
23 adjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to
24 those service men and women whose educational or voca-

1 tional ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason
2 of active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967,
3 and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the
4 educational and training status which they might normally
5 have aspired to and obtained had they not served their
6 country.

7 **“Subchapter II—Eligibility**

8 **“§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally**

9 “Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of
10 this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided
11 under this chapter.

12 **“§ 1911. Duration of veteran’s education or training**

13 “(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educa-
14 tion or training under this chapter for a period equal to one
15 and a half times the duration of his service on active duty
16 between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and, with
17 respect to an eligible veteran on active duty on June 30,
18 1967, service on active duty after such date until his first
19 discharge or release from such active duty after such date
20 (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except
21 that—

22 “(1) in computing the duration of such service,
23 there shall be excluded a period equal to any period
24 he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian
25 institution for a course of education or training which

1 was substantially the same as established courses offered
2 to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one
3 of the service academies;

4 “(2) the period of education or training to which
5 an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter
6 shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed
7 thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any
8 period of educational assistance afforded him under chap-
9 ters 33 and 35 of this title; and

10 “(3) the period of education or training to which
11 an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter
12 together with vocational rehabilitation training received
13 under chapter 31 of this title, and education or train-
14 ing received under part VIII of Veterans Regulation
15 Numbered 1 (a), and section 12 (a) of the Act enacting
16 this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b),
17 exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

18 “(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education
19 or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is
20 enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on
21 the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or
22 semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter
23 has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination
24 of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses
25 offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of

1 eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is com-
2 pleted such period may be extended to the end of the course
3 or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

4 “(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing
5 any program of education or training exclusively by corre-
6 spondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such
7 program of education or training shall be charged against
8 the veteran’s period of entitlement.

9 **“§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations**

10 “(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a
11 program of education or training under this chapter after
12 three years after his discharge or release from active duty
13 or after three years after the date of enactment of this chap-
14 ter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding
15 sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Adminis-
16 trator determines to have been prevented from initiating a
17 program of education or training under this chapter within
18 the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he
19 had not met the nature of discharge requirements of sec-
20 tion 1908 (a) (1) (B) of this title before a change, cor-
21 rection, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made
22 pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of
23 the military records of the proper service department under
24 section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by com-
25 petent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of

1 education or training under this chapter within three years
2 after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed,
3 corrected, or modified, or within three years after the date of
4 enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

5 “(b) The program of education and training of an
6 eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the de-
7 limiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pur-
8 sued continuously until completion, except that an eligible
9 veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of
10 not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend
11 the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Admin-
12 istrator finds that the suspension for each such period was
13 due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

14 “(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year
15 period under this section and the eight-year period under
16 section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran’s discharge or
17 release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his
18 last period of active duty which began before July 1, 1967,
19 but no period of active duty performed after July 1, 1967,
20 shall be included in computing such periods unless it follows
21 a break in active duty status of more than ninety days.

22 **“§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training**

23 “No education or training shall be afforded an eligible
24 veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his

1 discharge or release from active duty or eight years after
2 the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that
3 any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education
4 or training by reason of the second sentence of section
5 1912 (a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to
6 the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a
7 period of not more than five years after the date of initiation
8 thereof; but in no event shall education or training be af-
9 forded under this chapter after June 30, 1977, unless the
10 veteran's date for initiating his program occurs after June 30,
11 1972.

12 **“Subchapter III—Enrollment**

13 **“§ 1920. Selection of program**

14 “Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible
15 veteran may select a program of education or training to
16 assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or voca-
17 tional objective at any educational institution or training
18 establishment selected by him, whether or not located in
19 the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain
20 him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowl-
21 edge which such institution or establishment finds him
22 qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the fore-
23 going provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not
24 pursue a program of education or training at an educational
25 institution or training establishment which is not located in

1 a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved edu-
2 cational institution of higher learning. The Administrator
3 in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment
4 under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational
5 institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best
6 interest of the veteran or the Government.

7 **“§ 1921. Applications; approval**

8 “Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a pro-
9 gram of education or training under this chapter shall sub-
10 mit an application to the Administrator which shall be in
11 such form, and contain such information, as the Adminis-
12 trator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such
13 application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible
14 for or entitled to the education or training applied for or
15 that his program of education or training fails to meet any of
16 the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran
17 is already qualified, by reason of previous education and
18 training, for the educational, professional, or vocational
19 objective for which the courses of the program of education
20 or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the
21 eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his
22 application.

23 **“§ 1922. Change of program**

24 “(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this
25 title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose

1 program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own
2 misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application)
3 may, at any time before the end of the period during which
4 he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training
5 under this chapter, make not more than one change of pro-
6 gram of education or training.

7 “(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change
8 of program of education or training before the expiration of
9 the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program
10 of education or training under this chapter, may make not
11 more than one change of program of education or training
12 with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator
13 shall approve such a change if he finds that—

14 “(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory
15 progress in his present program and that the failure is
16 not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his
17 own lack of application, and if the program to which the
18 eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping
19 with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

20 “(2) the program to which the eligible veteran de-
21 sires to change, while not a part of the program cur-
22 rently pursued by him, is a normal progression from
23 such program.

24 “(c) As used in this section the term ‘change of pro-
25 gram of education or training’ shall not be deemed to include

1 a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of an-
2 other where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally
3 required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

4 **“§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses**

5 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
6 ment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, danc-
7 ing course, or personality development course.

8 “(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
9 ment of an eligible veteran—

10 “(1) in any photography course or entertainment
11 course; or

12 “(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—
13 public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics
14 such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf,
15 baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport
16 or athletic courses, except courses of applied music,
17 physical education, or public speaking which are offered
18 by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral
19 part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

20 “(3) in any other type of course which the Ad-
21 ministrator finds to be avocational or recreational in
22 character;

23 unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that
24 the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his
25 present or contemplated business or occupation.

1 “(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
2 ment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any
3 nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a
4 proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational insti-
5 tution for any period during which the Administrator finds
6 that more than 85 per centum of the students en-
7 rolled in the course are having all or any part of their tui-
8 tion, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the edu-
9 cational institution or the Veterans’ Administration under
10 this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12 (a) of the
11 Act enacting this title.

12 **“§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress**

13 “The Administrator shall discontinue the education and
14 training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he
15 finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards
16 and practices of the educational institution or training estab-
17 lishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatis-
18 factory.

19 **“§ 1925. Period of operation for approval**

20 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
21 ment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an edu-
22 cational institution when such course has been in operation
23 for less than two years.

24 “(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

1 “(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other
2 tax-supported educational institution;

3 “(2) any course which is offered by an educational
4 institution which has been in operation for more than
5 two years, if such course is similar in character to the in-
6 struction previously given by such institution;

7 “(3) any course which has been offered by an in-
8 stitution for a period of more than two years, notwith-
9 standing the institution has moved to another location
10 within the same general locality; or

11 “(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit
12 educational institution of college level and which is rec-
13 ognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

14 **“§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General**

15 “The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of,
16 or payment of an education and training allowance to, any
17 eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or
18 training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney Gen-
19 eral under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835,
20 as amended.

21 **“Subchapter IV—Payments to Veterans**

22 **“§ 1931. Education and training allowance**

23 “(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible vet-
24 eran who is pursuing a program of education or training

1 under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education
2 and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his
3 subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

4 “(b) The education and training allowance for an eli-
5 gible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of
6 this title, only for the period of the veterans’ enrollment as
7 approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be
8 paid—

9 “(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional
10 course which leads to a standard college degree or a
11 course of institutional on-farm training for any period
12 when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accord-
13 ance with the regularly established policies and regula-
14 tions of the institution and the requirements of this
15 chapter;

16 “(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional
17 course which does not lead to a standard college degree
18 or in a course of apprentice or other training on the
19 job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a
20 twelve-month period, not counting as absences week-
21 ends or legal holidays established by Federal or State
22 law during which the institution or establishment is not
23 regularly in session or operation; or

24 “(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of edu-

1 cation exclusively by correspondence for any period
2 during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

3 “(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid
4 to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator
5 shall have received—

6 “(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of
7 an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course
8 which leads to a standard college degree or a course of
9 institutional on-farm training, a certification that he
10 was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as
11 approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case
12 of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course
13 which does not lead to a standard college degree or a
14 course of apprentice or other training on the job, a cer-
15 tification as to actual attendance during such period, or
16 (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a
17 program of education or training by correspondence, a
18 certification as to the number of lessons actually com-
19 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution;
20 and

21 “(2) from the educational institution or training
22 establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the
23 veteran’s certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in

1 and pursuing a course of education or training during
2 such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing
3 education or training to a veteran exclusively by cor-
4 respondence, a certification or an endorsement on the
5 veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons com-
6 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

7 Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practi-
8 cable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the
9 Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

10 **“§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances**

11 “(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible
12 veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training
13 in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an
14 education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c),
15 (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

16 “(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time
17 basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of
18 \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or
19 at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent,
20 or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than
21 one dependent.

22 “(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters
23 time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the
24 rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent,
25 or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one depend-

ent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

“(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio

1 to the basic education and training allowance as four months
2 bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training
3 on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an
4 education and training allowance under this subsection in an
5 amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid
6 to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training
7 program, for productive labor performed as a part of his
8 course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the
9 purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the
10 duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the
11 period specified in the approved application as the period
12 during which he may receive an education and training al-
13 lowance for such training, plus such additional period, if
14 any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such
15 training a multiple of four.

16 “(d) The education and training allowance of an
17 eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall
18 be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no
19 dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent,
20 or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one depend-
21 ent; except that his education and training allowance shall
22 be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent,
23 four-month period as his program progresses by an amount
24 which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran
25 has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one depend-

ent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veterans' institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

“(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

“(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the

1 same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time
2 course, whichever is the lesser.

3 “(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved
4 course of flight training shall be paid an education and train-
5 ing allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum
6 of the established charge which similarly circumstanced non-
7 veterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to
8 pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program
9 of education or training consists exclusively of flight training,
10 he shall not be paid an education and training allowance
11 under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his
12 program of education or training consists of flight training
13 and other education or training, the allowance payable under
14 this subsection shall be in addition to any education and
15 training allowance payable to him under one of the pre-
16 ceding subsections of this section for education or training
17 other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid
18 monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible vet-
19 eran and the institution as to the actual flight training
20 received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible
21 veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition
22 to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of
23 education or training other than flight training) with one
24 day of each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an edu-
25 cation and training allowance for such course.

1 “(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and
2 training allowance under this chapter for any period during
3 which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of edu-
4 cation or training paid for by the United States under any
5 provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment
6 of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits
7 paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he
8 is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the
9 job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course
10 of education and training described in subsection (b) on a
11 less than full-time basis.

12 **“§ 1933. Measurement of courses**

13 “(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institu-
14 tional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis
15 below the college level involving shop practice as an integral
16 part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a
17 minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required
18 with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods
19 per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a
20 clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical
21 or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a
22 full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per
23 week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional
24 undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a
25 quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted

1 toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-
2 time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or
3 its equivalent is required.

4 “(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training
5 in the case of all types of courses of education or training
6 other than institutional on-farm training and the types of
7 courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the
8 Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training
9 for a particular establishment other than that established as
10 the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargain-
11 ing between employers and employees.

12 **“§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions**

13 “The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution
14 has charged or received from any eligible veteran any
15 amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and
16 fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced
17 nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove
18 such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran
19 not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a
20 tax-supported public educational institution which does not
21 have established charges for tuition and fees which it re-
22 quires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may
23 charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resi-
24 dent an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching per-
25 sonnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such

1 veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month
2 for a full-time course. Any educational institution or train-
3 ing establishment disapproved under this section shall also
4 be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already
5 enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment
6 of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under
7 chapter 35.

8 **“Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies**

9 **“§ 1941. Designation**

10 “(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the
11 State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested
12 to create or designate a State department or agency as the
13 ‘State approving agency’ for his State for the purposes of
14 this chapter.

15 “(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or des-
16 ignate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chap-
17 ter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with
18 respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

19 “(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the
20 Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provi-
21 sions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency
22 shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

23 **“§ 1942. Approval of courses**

24 “(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of

1 this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or train-
2 ing offered by an educational institution or training estab-
3 lishment only if such course is approved by the State approv-
4 ing agency for the State where such educational institution
5 or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator.
6 Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in
7 accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other
8 regulations and policies as the State approving agency may
9 adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Ad-
10 ministration with a current list of educational institutions and
11 training establishments, specifying courses which it has ap-
12 proved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such
13 other information to the Administrator as it and the Admin-
14 istrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the
15 purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall
16 notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course
17 previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such
18 disapproval.

19 “(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the
20 approval of courses of education or training offered by any
21 agency of the Federal Government authorized under other
22 laws to supervise such education or training. The Admin-
23 istrator may approve any course in any other educational
24 institution or training establishment in accordance with the
25 provisions of this chapter.

1 “(c) Any course offered by an educational institution
2 or training establishment shall be considered approved for
3 the purposes of this chapter if it is in an approved status
4 for education or training under chapter 33 of this title, and
5 has not been disapproved under the provisions of this
6 chapter.

7 **“§ 1943. Cooperation**

8 “(a) The Administrator and each State approving
9 agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties,
10 functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Admin-
11 istrator and each State approving agency under the veterans’
12 educational programs. To assure that such programs are
13 effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the
14 Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential.
15 It is necessary to establish an exchange of information per-
16 taining to activities of educational institutions and training
17 establishments, and particular attention should be given to
18 the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage
19 and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restric-
20 tions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part
21 of persons connected with educational institutions and train-
22 ing establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this
23 chapter.

24 “(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approv-
25 ing agencies with copies of such Veterans’ Administration

1 informational material as may aid them in carrying out this
2 chapter.

3 **“§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal**
4 **agencies**

5 “(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter,
6 the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of
7 any other Federal department or agency. The Administra-
8 tor shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in de-
9 veloping cooperative agreements between the Administrator
10 and State and local agencies relating to the approval of
11 courses of education or training as provided for in section
12 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State
13 approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering
14 technical assistance to such State and local agencies in de-
15 veloping and improving policies, standards, and legislation
16 in connection with their duties under this chapter.

17 “(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper
18 agreement with the Federal department or agency con-
19 cerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except
20 in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in
21 advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in
22 such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of
23 Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are
24 authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

1 **“§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses**

2 “The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts
3 or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such
4 State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary ex-
5 penses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such
6 agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining
7 the qualifications of educational institutions and training
8 establishments for furnishing courses of education or training
9 to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision
10 of such educational institutions and training establishments,
11 and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any
12 other services in connection with this chapter. Each such
13 contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance
14 with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

15 **“Subchapter VI—Approval of Courses of Education and**
16 **Training**

17 **“§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job**

18 “(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall con-
19 sist of courses offered by training establishments whenever
20 such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the
21 provisions of this section. Any training establishment de-
22 siring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on
23 the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving

1 agency a written application setting forth the course of train-
2 ing for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained.
3 The written application covering the course of training shall
4 include the following:

5 “(1) Title and description of the specific job ob-
6 jective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

7 “(2) The length of the training period;

8 “(3) A schedule listing various operations for
9 major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing
10 for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed,
11 and the approximate length of time to be spent on each
12 operation or task;

13 “(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the be-
14 ginning of the course of training, at each successive
15 step in the course, and at the completion of training;

16 “(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the
17 establishment to employees already trained in the kind
18 of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

19 “(6) The number of hours of supplemental related
20 instruction required.

21 “(b) The appropriate State approving agency may ap-
22 prove a course of apprentice or other training on the job
23 specified in an application submitted by a training establish-
24 ment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training

1 establishment is found upon investigation to have met the
2 following criteria:

3 “(1) The training content of the course is adequate
4 to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the
5 job for which he is to be trained.

6 “(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job
7 for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be
8 available to him at the end of the training period.

9 “(3) The job is one in which progression and
10 appointment to the next higher classification are based
11 upon skills learned through organized training on the
12 job and not on such factors as length of service and
13 normal turnover.

14 “(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran
15 for each successive period of training are not less than
16 those customarily paid in the training establishment and
17 in the community to a learner in the same job who is
18 not a veteran.

19 “(5) The job customarily requires a period of train-
20 ing of not less than three months and not more than
21 two years of full-time training, except that this pro-
22 vision shall not apply to apprentice training.

23 “(6) The length of the training period is no longer
24 than that customarily requested by the training establish-

1 ment and other training establishments in the commu-
2 nity to provide an eligible veteran with the required
3 skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, tech-
4 nical information, and other facts which the eligible
5 veteran will need to learn in order to become competent
6 on the job for which he is being trained.

7 “(7) Provision is made for related instruction for
8 the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

9 “(8) There is in the training establishment ade-
10 quate space, equipment, instructional material, and in-
11 structor personnel to provide satisfactory training on
12 the job.

13 “(9) Adequate records are kept to show the prog-
14 ress made by each eligible veteran toward his job
15 objective.

16 “(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible vet-
17 eran for previous training and job experience, whether
18 in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage
19 adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him,
20 and his training period shortened accordingly, and pro-
21 vision is made for certification by the training establish-
22 ment that such credit has been granted and the begin-
23 ning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training
24 will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible vet-

1 eran who is already qualified by training and experience
2 for the job objective.

3 “(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for
4 each eligible veteran, including the training program
5 and wage scale as approved by the State approving
6 agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Adminis-
7 trator and the State approving agency by the employer.

8 “(12) Upon completion of the course of training
9 furnished by the training establishment the eligible vet-
10 eran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the
11 length and type of training provided and that the eligible
12 veteran has completed the course of training on the
13 job satisfactorily.

14 “(13) That the course meets such other criteria as
15 may be established by the State approving agency.

16 **“§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training**

17 “(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the bene-
18 fits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time in-
19 stitutional on-farm training which has been approved by the
20 appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the
21 provisions of this section.

22 “(b) The State approving agency may approve a
23 course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the
24 following requirements:

1 “(1) The course combines organized group instruc-
2 tion in agricultural and related subjects of at least two
3 hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each
4 month) at an educational institution, with supervised
5 work experience on a farm or other agricultural estab-
6 lishment.

7 “(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of
8 such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment
9 under his control.

10 “(3) The course is developed with due considera-
11 tion to the size and character of the farm or other agri-
12 cultural establishment on which the eligible veteran
13 will receive his supervised work experience and to the
14 need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming
15 for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, pro-
16 ducing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of re-
17 sources, food conservation, farm financing, farming man-
18 agement, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

19 “(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than
20 one hundred hours of individual instruction per year,
21 not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm
22 or other agricultural establishment (with at least two
23 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
24 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
25 responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction

1 and shall include instruction and home-study assign-
2 ments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and
3 statements showing the production, use on the farm,
4 and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

5 “(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of con-
6 trol of such farm or other agricultural establishment
7 (whether by ownership, lease, management, agree-
8 ment, or other tenure arrangement) until the comple-
9 tion of his course.

10 “(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment
11 shall be of a size and character which (A) will, to-
12 gether with the group-instruction part of the course,
13 occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will
14 permit instruction in all aspects of the management of
15 the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type
16 for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will
17 provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to
18 the operation of his farm or other agricultural establish-
19 ment the major portion of the farm practices taught in
20 the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will
21 assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living
22 under normal conditions at least by the end of his
23 course.

24 “(7) Provision shall be made for certification by
25 the institution and the veteran that the training offered

1 does not repeat or duplicate training previously received
2 by the veteran.

3 “(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such
4 other fair and reasonable standards as may be established
5 by the State approving agency.

6 **“§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses**

7 “(a) A State approving agency may approve the
8 courses offered by an educational institution when—

9 “(1) such courses have been accredited and ap-
10 proved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency
11 or association;

12 “(2) credit for such course is approved by the
13 State department of education for credit toward a high
14 school diploma;

15 “(3) such courses are conducted under sections
16 11-28 of title 20; or

17 “(4) such courses are accepted by the State de-
18 partment of education for credit for a teacher's certificate
19 or a teacher's degree.

20 For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall
21 publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies
22 and associations which he determines to be a reliable au-
23 thority as to the quality of training offered by an educational
24 institution and the State approving agencies may, upon con-
25 currence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting asso-

1 ciations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically
2 accredited and approved by such accrediting association or
3 agency. In making application for approval, the institution
4 shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its
5 catalog or bulletin.

6 “(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the
7 State approving agency must find that adequate records are
8 kept by the educational institution to show the progress of
9 each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must
10 also find that the educational institution maintains a written
11 record of the previous education and training of the veteran
12 and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given
13 by the institution for previous education and training, with
14 the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran
15 and the Administrator so notified.

16 **“§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses**

17 “(a) No course of education or training (other than
18 a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not
19 been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to
20 section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or
21 private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be
22 approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the edu-
23 cational institution offering such course submits to the ap-
24 propriate State approving agency a written application for

1 approval of such course in accordance with the provisions
2 of this chapter.

3 “(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less
4 than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is
5 certified as true and correct in content and policy by an
6 authorized owner or official and includes the following:

7 “(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and
8 date of publication;

9 “(2) Names of the institution and its governing
10 body, officials, and faculty;

11 “(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal
12 holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter,
13 term, or semester, and other important dates;

14 “(4) Institution policy and regulations on enroll-
15 ment with respect to enrollment dates and specific en-
16 trance requirements for each course;

17 “(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to
18 leave, absences, class cuts, makeup work, tardiness and
19 interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

20 “(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to
21 standards of progress required of the student by the
22 institution (this policy will define the grading system
23 of the institution, the minimum grades considered sat-
24 isfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory
25 grades or progress and a description of the probationary

1 period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions
2 of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatis-
3 factory progress. A statement will be made regarding
4 progress records kept by the institution and furnished
5 the student) ;

6 “(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to
7 student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatis-
8 factory conduct ;

9 “(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition,
10 books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees,
11 service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges ;

12 “(9) Policy and regulations of the institution rela-
13 tive to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees,
14 and other charges in the event the student does not
15 enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued there-
16 from ;

17 “(10) A description of the available space, facili-
18 ties, and equipment ;

19 “(11) A course outline for each course for which
20 approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the
21 course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approxi-
22 mate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject
23 or unit ; and

24 “(12) Policy and regulations of the institution rela-
25 tive to granting credit for previous educational training.

1 “(c) The appropriate State approving agency may
2 approve the application of such institution when the institu-
3 tion and its nonaccredited courses are found upon investiga-
4 tion to have met the following criteria:

5 “(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are
6 consistent with quality, content, and length with similar
7 courses in public schools and other private schools in
8 the State, with recognized accepted standards.

9 “(2) There is in the institution adequate space,
10 equipment, instructional material, and instructor per-
11 sonnel to provide training of good quality.

12 “(3) Educational and experience qualifications of
13 directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

14 “(4) The institution maintains a written record of
15 the previous education and training of the veteran and
16 clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given
17 by the institution for previous education and training,
18 with the training period shortened proportionately and
19 the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

20 “(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tui-
21 tion, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to
22 absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and con-
23 duct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

24 “(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is
25 given a certificate by the institution indicating the ap-

proved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

“(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

“(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

“(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

“(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

“(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

1 “(12) The institution’s administrators, directors,
2 owners, and instructors are of good reputation and
3 character.

4 “(13) The institution has and maintains a policy
5 for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and
6 other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the
7 course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any
8 time prior to completion and such policy must provide
9 that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees,
10 and other charges for a portion of the course shall not
11 exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total
12 charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the
13 length of the complete portion of the course bears to
14 its total length.

15 “(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed
16 necessary by the State approving agency.

17 **“§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses**

18 “The State approving agency, upon determining that an
19 educational institution has complied with all the requirements
20 of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting
21 forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes
22 of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter
23 and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The
24 letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the
25 catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State

1 approving agency, and shall contain the following informa-
2 tion:

3 “(1) date of letter and effective date of approval
4 of courses;

5 “(2) proper address and name of each educational
6 institution or training establishment;

7 “(3) authority for approval and conditions of ap-
8 proval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or
9 bulletin published by the educational institution;

10 “(4) name of each course approved;

11 “(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such
12 as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher
13 ratio;

14 “(6) signature of responsible official of State ap-
15 proving agency; and

16 “(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as
17 are considered necessary by the appropriate State ap-
18 proving agency.

19 **“§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of**
20 **allowances**

21 “(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this
22 chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this
23 chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate
24 State approving agency. An educational institution or train-
25 ing establishment which has its courses disapproved by a

1 State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval
2 by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return
3 receipt secured.

4 “(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education
5 and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds
6 that the course of education or training in which such vet-
7 eran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this
8 chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or train-
9 ing establishment offering such course has violated any provi-
10 sions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

11 “(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the
12 Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under
13 this section.

14 **Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions**

15 **“§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator**

16 “Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit
17 and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by
18 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and
19 Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

20 **“§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling**

21 “The Administrator may arrange for educational and
22 vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and
23 training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems
24 necessary, he shall make available information respecting the
25 need for general education and for trained personnel in the

1 various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other
2 Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized
3 to the extent he deems practicable.

4 **“§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States**

5 “No department, agency, or officer of the United States,
6 in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision
7 or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency,
8 State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency,
9 or any educational institution or training establishment.
10 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any de-
11 partment, agency, or officer of the United States from exer-
12 cising any supervision or control which such department,
13 agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any
14 Federal educational institution or training establishment, or
15 to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this
16 chapter in any institution or establishment over which super-
17 vision or control is exercised by such other department,
18 agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of
19 law.

20 **“§ 1964. Conflicting interests**

21 “(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans’ Ad-
22 ministration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while
23 such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or re-
24 ceived any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or
25 services from, any educational institution operated for profit

1 in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of educa-
2 tion or training under this chapter shall be immediately
3 dismissed from his office or employment.

4 “(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who
5 is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has,
6 while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest
7 in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratui-
8 ties, or services from, an educational institution operated for
9 profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of
10 education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue
11 making payments under section 1945 of this title to such
12 State approving agency unless such agency shall, without
13 delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the
14 employment of such person and such payments shall not be
15 resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the
16 State approving agency, or State department of veterans
17 affairs or State department of education.

18 “(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any
19 course offered by an educational institution operated for
20 profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall dis-
21 approve each such course, if it finds that any officer or
22 employee of the Veterans’ Administration, the Office of Edu-
23 cation, or the State approving agency owns an interest in,
24 or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities,
25 or services from, such institution.

1 “(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice
2 and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this
3 section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans’
4 Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State
5 approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result
6 to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of
7 such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

8 **“§ 1965. Reports by institutions**

9 “(a) Educational institutions and training establish-
10 ments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in
11 the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and
12 termination of the education or training of each eligible vet-
13 eran enrolled therein under this chapter.

14 “(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational
15 institution which is required to submit reports and certifica-
16 tions to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance
17 at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled
18 in and attending such institution under the provisions of this
19 chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the
20 expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifi-
21 cations. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and
22 at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator,
23 except that if any institution fails to submit reports or cer-
24 tifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter,
25 no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or

1 months during which such reports or certifications were not
2 submitted as required by the Administrator.

3 **“§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans**

4 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment
5 has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the will-
6 ful or negligent failure of the educational institution or train-
7 ing establishment to report, as required by this chapter and
8 applicable regulations, to the Veterans’ Administration ex-
9 cessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or inter-
10 ruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification
11 by the educational institution or training establishment, the
12 amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of
13 such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in
14 the same manner as any other debt due the United States.
15 Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpay-
16 ment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not
17 preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability
18 under this or any other law.

19 **“§ 1967. Examination of records**

20 “The records and accounts of educational institutions and
21 training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who
22 received education or training under this chapter shall be
23 available for examination by duly authorized representatives
24 of the Government.

1 **“§ 1968. False or misleading statements**

2 “In each case where the Administrator finds that an
3 educational institution or training establishment has will-
4 fully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a vet-
5 eran, with the complicity of an educational institution or
6 training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall
7 make a complete report of the facts of the case to the
8 appropriate State approving agency and where deemed
9 advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for
10 appropriate action.

11 **“§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Com-**
12 **mission**

13 “The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State ap-
14 proving agencies advised of any information coming to its
15 attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in
16 carrying out their duties under this chapter.

17 **“§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances**

18 “The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of
19 September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted sub-
20 sequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regu-
21 lations for making retroactive payments of education and
22 training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible vet-
23 erans for education or training pursued by them on or after

1 September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment
2 of this chapter.”

3 (b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title
4 is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901”

5 the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31,
1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

6 (c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III
7 of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

“39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901”

8 the following:

“40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31,
1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908”.

9 (d) Such title is further amended—

10 (1) by inserting in section 102 (a) (2) immediately
11 after “chapter 33” the following: “or 40”, and by
12 striking out “chapters 19 and 33” in section 102 (b),
13 and inserting in lieu thereof “chapters 19, 33, and 40”;

14 (2) by striking out in section 111 (a) “33 or 35”,
15 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “33, 35, or
16 40”;

17 (3) by inserting in section 211 (a) after “1761,”
18 the following: “1961,”;

19 (4) by striking out in section 1662 (b) “chapters

1 31 and 35” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

2 “chapters 31, 35, and 40”;

3 (5) by striking out in section 1711 (b) “chapter
4 31 or 33”, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

5 “chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

6 (6) by striking out in section 1734 (a) “chapter
7 31 or 33” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

8 “chapter 31, 33, or 40”;

9 (7) by striking out in section 3013 “and 35” and
10 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “35, and 40”;

11 (8) by inserting after “chapter 35” in section 1611

12 (a) (2) the following: “or education or training under
13 chapter 40”; and

14 (9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before
15 the comma following “therein” the following: “under
16 this chapter or chapter 40”.

17 SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States
18 Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817
19 the following new section:

20 **“§ 1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955,**
21 **and July 1, 1967**

22 “(a) Each veteran who served on active duty at any
23 time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, shall

1 be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections
2 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of
3 this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his
4 total service was for a period of more than one hundred
5 and eighty days, or if he was discharged or released from
6 a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between
7 January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a service-connected
8 disability.

9 “(b) No veteran shall be eligible for benefits under this
10 section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any
11 unused benefits derived from service during World War II
12 or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for
13 benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits
14 under this chapter by reason of service during World War II
15 or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this
16 section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously
17 obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded
18 under this section to any individual on account of service
19 as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
20 or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health
21 Service.

22 “(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if
23 made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application

1 for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before
2 July 1, 1977, the loan may be guaranteed after such date.
3 Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made
4 after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued
5 by the Administrator on or before that date.

6 “(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtain-
7 ing a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no
8 loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until
9 the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected
10 and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee
11 shall be established from time to time by the Administrator,
12 but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of
13 the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be in-
14 cluded in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds
15 thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected
16 hereunder in the revolving fund established under the pro-
17 visions of section 1824 of this title.”

18 (b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37
19 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below
“1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”

20 the following:

“1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.”

1 (c) Section 1822 (a) of such title is amended by strik-
2 ing out "or 1813", and inserting in lieu thereof "1813, or
3 1818".

Passed the Senate July 19, 1965.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

JULY 20, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

H. R. 12410

JANUARY 31, 1966

MR. TEAGUE of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

To enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Veterans’
Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966”.

1 EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

2 SEC. 2. Part III of title 38, United States Code, is
3 amended by inserting immediately after chapter 31 thereof
4 the following new chapter:

5 **“CHAPTER 34—VETERANS’ EDUCATIONAL**
6 **ASSISTANCE**

“SUBCHAPTER I—PURPOSE—DEFINITIONS

“Sec.

“1651. Purpose.

“1652. Definitions.

“SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

“1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration.

“1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education.

“1663. Educational and vocational counseling.

“SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

“1670. Selection of program.

“1671. Applications; approval.

“1672. Change of program.

“1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

“1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress.

“1675. Period of operation for approval.

“1676. Education outside the United States.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE VETERANS

“1681. Educational assistance allowance.

“1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances.

“1683. Measurement of courses.

“1684. Overcharges by educational institutions.

“1685. Approval of courses.

“1686. Discontinuance of allowances.

7 **“Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions**

8 **“§ 1651. Purpose**

9 “The Congress of the United States hereby declares
10 that the education program created by this chapter is for the
11 purpose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive serv-
12 ice in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending

1 the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving
2 young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford
3 such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment
4 and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service
5 men and women whose careers have been interrupted or
6 impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955,
7 and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and
8 educational status which they might normally have aspired
9 to and obtained had they not served their country.

10 **“§ 1652. Definitions**

11 “For the purposes of this chapter—

12 “(a) (1) The term ‘eligible veteran’ means any veteran
13 who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than
14 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31,
15 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under
16 conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged
17 or released from active duty after such date for a service-
18 connected disability.

19 “(2) The requirement of discharge or release, pre-
20 scribed in paragraph (1) (A), shall be waived in the case
21 of any individual who served at least two years in an active-
22 duty status for so long as he continues on active duty with-
23 out a break therein.

24 “(3) For purposes of paragraph (1) (A) and section

1 1661 (a), the term 'active duty' does not include any period
2 during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by
3 the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of
4 education which was substantially the same as established
5 courses offered to civilians or (B) served as a cadet or mid-
6 shipman at one of the service academies.

7 “(b) The term 'program of education' means any
8 curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects
9 pursued at an educational institution which is generally ac-
10 cepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment
11 of a predetermined and identified educational, professional,
12 or vocational objective.

13 “(c) The term 'educational institution' means any pub-
14 lic or private secondary school, vocational school, correspond-
15 ence school, business school, junior college, teachers' col-
16 lege, college, normal school, professional school, university,
17 or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution
18 if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or
19 above.

20 “(d) The term 'dependent' means—

21 “(1) a child of an eligible veteran;

22 “(2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and

23 “(3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

1 **“Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement**

2 **“§ 1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration**

3 **“Entitlement**

4 “(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eli-
5 gible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance under
6 this chapter for a period of one month (or to the equivalent
7 thereof in part-time educational assistance) for each month
8 or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after Janu-
9 ary 31, 1955.

10 **“Entitlement Limitations**

11 “(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in no event
12 shall an eligible veteran receive educational assistance under
13 this chapter for a period which, when combined with educa-
14 tion and training received under any or all of the laws listed
15 below, will exceed thirty-six months—

16 “(1) Parts VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation
17 Numbered 1 (a), as amended;

18 “(2) title II of the Veterans’ Readjustment Assist-
19 ance Act of 1952;

20 “(3) the War Orphans’ Educational Assistance Act
21 of 1956;

22 “(4) chapters 31, 33, and 35 of this title.

23 “(c) Whenever the period of entitlement under this

1 section of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educa-
2 tional institution regularly operated on the quarter or semes-
3 ter system ends during a quarter or semester, such period
4 shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter
5 or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the
6 quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility
7 ends after a major portion of the course is completed such
8 period shall be extended to the end of the course or for
9 twelve weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

10 “(d) If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational
11 assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabili-
12 tation under chapter 31 of this title, he must, if he wants
13 either, elect whether he will receive educational assistance or
14 vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible veteran is entitled to
15 educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled
16 to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his pro-
17 gram of education becomes entitled (as determined by the
18 Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must,
19 if he wants either, elect whether to continue to receive edu-
20 cational assistance or whether to receive such vocational
21 rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilita-
22 tion, the program of education under this chapter shall be
23 utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the
24 character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be
25 furnished him.

1 **“§ 1662. Time limitations for completing a program of edu-**
2 **cation**

3 **“Delimiting Period for Completion**

4 “(a) No educational assistance shall be afforded an
5 eligible veteran under this chapter beyond the date eight
6 years after his last discharge or release from active duty
7 after January 31, 1955.

8 **“Correction of Discharge**

9 “(b) In the case of any eligible veteran who has been
10 prevented, as determined by the Administrator, from com-
11 pleting a program of education under this chapter within the
12 period prescribed by subsection (a), because he had not
13 met the nature of discharge requirements of this chapter
14 before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or
15 dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the
16 correction of the military records of the proper service de-
17 partment under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective
18 action by competent authority, then the 8-year delimiting
19 period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was
20 changed, corrected, or modified.

21 **“Savings Clause**

22 “(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was dis-
23 charged or released from active duty before the date of en-
24 actment of this chapter, the 8-year delimiting period shall

1 run from the first date for which the educational assistance
2 allowance shall be payable under this chapter, if such date
3 would be later than the date otherwise applicable.

4 **“§ 1663. Educational and vocational counseling**

5 “The Administrator may arrange for educational and
6 vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational as-
7 sistance under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems
8 necessary, he shall make available information respecting
9 the need for general education and for trained personnel in
10 the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other
11 Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized
12 to the extent he deems practicable.

13 **“Subchapter III—Enrollment**

14 **“§ 1670. Selection of program**

15 “Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible
16 veteran may select a program of education to assist him in
17 attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective
18 at any educational institution (approved in accordance with
19 chapter 36 of this title) selected by him, which will accept
20 and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch
21 of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to
22 undertake or pursue.

23 **“§ 1671. Applications; approval**

24 “Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program
25 of education under this chapter shall submit an application

1 to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and con-
 2 tain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe.
 3 The Administrator shall approve such application unless he
 4 finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the
 5 educational assistance applied for, or that his program of
 6 education fails to meet any of the requirements of this
 7 chapter, or that he is already qualified. The Administrator
 8 shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval
 9 of his application.

10 **“§ 1672. Change of program**

11 “(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each
 12 eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program
 13 has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own miscon-
 14 duct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may
 15 make not more than one change of program of education.

16 “(b) The Administrator may approve one additional
 17 change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible
 18 to make a change under subsection (a)) in program if he finds
 19 that—

20 “(1) the program of education which the eligible
 21 veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes,
 22 interests, and abilities; and

23 “(2) in any instance where the eligible veteran has
 24 interrupted, or failed to progress in, his program due
 25 to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack

1 of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with
2 respect to the program which the eligible veteran pro-
3 poses to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such
4 an interruption or failure to progress.

5 “(c) As used in this section the term ‘change of program
6 of education’ shall not be deemed to include a change from
7 the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the
8 first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, en-
9 trance into pursuit of the second.

10 **“§ 1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses**

11 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
12 ment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which the
13 Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in
14 character unless the eligible veteran submits justification
15 showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pur-
16 suit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

17 “(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
18 ment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training
19 other than one given by an educational institution of higher
20 learning for credit toward a standard college degree the
21 eligible veteran is seeking.

22 “(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
23 ment of an eligible veteran in any course of apprentice or
24 other training on the job, any course of institutional on-farm
25 training, or any course to be pursued by open circuit tele-
26 vision (except as herein provided) or radio. The Admin-

1 istrator may approve the enrollment of an eligible
2 veteran in a course, to be pursued in residence, leading to a
3 standard college degree which includes, as an integral part
4 thereof, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit
5 television, if the major portion of the course requires con-
6 ventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

7 “(d) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
8 ment of an eligible person in any course which is to be pur-
9 sued as a part of his regular secondary school education, but
10 this subsection shall not prevent the enrollment of an eligible
11 veteran in a course to be pursued below the college level if
12 the Administrator finds that such veteran has ended his
13 secondary school education (by completion or otherwise)
14 and that such course is a specialized vocational course pur-
15 sued for the purpose of qualifying in a bona fide vocational
16 objective.

17 “(e) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
18 ment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any
19 nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a
20 proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational in-
21 stitution for any period during which the Administrator finds
22 that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the
23 course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other
24 charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or

1 the Veterans' Administration under this chapter or chapter
2 31 or 35 of this title.

3 **“§ 1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or**
4 **progress**

5 “The Administrator shall discontinue the educational
6 assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, the
7 Administrator finds that according to the regularly prescribed
8 standards and practices of the educational institution, his
9 conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Administrator
10 may renew the payment of the educational assistance allow-
11 ance only if he finds that—

12 “(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or
13 progress of the eligible veteran has been removed; and

14 “(2) the program which the eligible veteran now
15 proposes to pursue (whether the same or revised) is
16 suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

17 **“§ 1675. Period of operation for approval**

18 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
19 ment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an edu-
20 cational institution when such course has been in operation
21 for less than two years.

22 “(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

23 “(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other
24 tax-supported educational institution;

1 “(2) any course which is offered by an educational
2 institution which has been in operation for more than
3 two years, if such course is similar in character to the
4 instruction previously given by such institution;

5 “(3) any course which has been offered by an in-
6 stitution for a period of more than two years, notwith-
7 standing the institution has moved to another location
8 within the same general locality; or

9 “(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit
10 educational institution of college level and which is rec-
11 ognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

12 **“§ 1676. Education outside the United States**

13 “An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of educa-
14 tion at an educational institution which is not located in a
15 State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educa-
16 tional institution of higher learning. The Administrator in
17 his discretion may deny or discontinue the educational assist-
18 ance under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educa-
19 tional institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for
20 the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

21 **“Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Veterans**

22 **“§ 1681. Educational assistance allowance**

23 “(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible vet-
24 eran who is pursuing a program of education under this

1 chapter an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part,
2 the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books,
3 equipment, and other educational costs.

4 “(b) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible
5 veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1682 of
6 this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved
7 by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

8 “(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which
9 leads to a standard college degree for any period when
10 such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance
11 with the regularly established policies and regulations of
12 the educational institution and the requirements of this
13 chapter, or of chapter 36;

14 “(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does
15 not lead to a standard college degree for any day of
16 absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period,
17 not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays
18 established by Federal or State law during which the
19 institution is not regularly in session; or

20 “(3) to any veteran pursuing his program ex-
21 clusively by correspondence for any period during which
22 no lessons were serviced by the institution.

23 “(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regu-
24 lations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit
25 of, and attendance at, any program of education or course

1 by an eligible veteran for any period for which he receives
2 an educational assistance allowance under this chapter for
3 pursuing such program or course.

4 “(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid
5 to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational
6 institution which does not lead to a standard college degree
7 for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

8 “(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to
9 his actual attendance during such period or where the
10 program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as
11 to the number of lessons actually completed by the
12 veteran and serviced by the institution; and

13 “(2) from the educational institution, a certifica-
14 tion, or an endorsement on the veteran’s certificate, that
15 such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of
16 education during such period and, in the case of an in-
17 stitution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by
18 correspondence, a certificate, or an endorsement on the
19 veteran’s certificate, as to the number of lessons com-
20 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

21 “(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as
22 soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the
23 veteran’s enrollment in and pursuit of the program of edu-
24 cation for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.

1 **“§ 1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances**

2 “(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c)

3 (1), while pursuing a program of education under this

4 chapter of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be

5 paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth

6 in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as deter-

7 mined by the veterans’ dependency status) opposite the ap-

8 plicable type of program as shown in column I:

“Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Type of program	No dependents	One dependent	Two or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full time-----	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three quarter time-----	75	95	115
Half time-----	50	65	75
Cooperative-----	80	100	120

9 “(2) A ‘cooperative’ program means a full-time program

10 of education which consists of institutional courses and alter-

11 nate phases of training in a business or industrial establish-

12 ment with the training in the business or industrial estab-

13 lishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional

14 portion.

15 “(b) The educational assistance allowance of an indi-

16 vidual pursuing a program of education—

17 “(1) while on active duty, or

1 “(2) on less than a half-time basis,
2 shall be computed at the rate of (A) the established charges
3 for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly
4 circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to
5 pay, or (B) \$100 per month for a full-time course, which-
6 ever is the lesser.

7 “(c) (1) The educational assistance allowance of an
8 eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively
9 by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the es-
10 tablished charge which the institution requires nonveterans to
11 pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran.
12 Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis
13 for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the
14 institution, as certified by the institution.

15 “(2) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pur-
16 suing any program of education exclusively by correspond-
17 ence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program
18 of education shall be charged against the veteran's period
19 of entitlement.

1 **“§ 1683. Measurement of courses**

2 “(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

3 “(1) an institutional trade or technical course
4 offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level
5 involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall
6 be considered a full-time course when a minimum of
7 thirty hours per week of attendance is required with no
8 more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per
9 week allowed;

10 “(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour
11 basis below the college level in which theoretical or
12 classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a
13 full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours
14 per week net of instruction (which may include cus-
15 tomary intervals not to exceed ten minutes between
16 hours of instruction) is required; and

17 “(3) an institutional undergraduate course offered
18 by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hour
19 basis for which credit is granted toward a standard col-
20 lege degree shall be considered a full-time course when
21 a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent
22 is required.

23 “(b) The Administrator shall define part-time training
24 in the case of the types of courses referred to in subsection
25 (a), and shall define full-time and part-time training in

1 the case of all other types of courses pursued under this
2 chapter.

3 **“§ 1684. Overcharges by educational institutions**

4 “(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational
5 institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran
6 pursuing a program of education under this chapter any
7 amount for any course in excess of the charges for tuition
8 and fees which such institution requires similarly circum-
9 stanced nonveteran students, who are enrolled in the same
10 course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institu-
11 tion for the enrollment of any eligible veteran not already
12 enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran
13 or person not already enrolled therein under chapter 31
14 or 35 of this title.

15 “(b) Any educational institution which has been dis-
16 approved under section 1734 of this title shall be deemed
17 to be disapproved for the enrollment under this chapter of
18 any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein.

19 **“§ 1685. Approval of courses**

20 “An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this
21 chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by
22 an educational institution only if such course is approved in
23 accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36
24 of this title.

1 **“§ 1686. Discontinuance of allowances**

2 “The Administrator may discontinue the educational
3 assistance allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that
4 the program of education or any course in which the eligible
5 veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of
6 this chapter or chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational
7 institution offering such program or course has violated any
8 provision of this chapter or chapter 36, or fails to meet any
9 of their requirements.”

10 SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 35 of title 38 of the United States
11 Code is amended by—

12 (1) amending section 1761 thereof to read as
13 follows:

14 **“§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator**

15 “(a) The Administrator may provide the educational
16 and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this
17 title, and may provide or require additional counseling if
18 he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
19 this chapter.

20 “(b) Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or
21 requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a
22 State, or by any officer or agency thereof, such function,
23 power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the
24 Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator.”;

1 (2) deleting in section 1762, “(a)” and subsection
2 (b) in its entirety;

3 (3) deleting sections 1726, 1763, 1764, 1765,
4 1766, 1767, and 1768;

5 (4) deleting the following heading immediately
6 preceding section 1771, “Subchapter VII—State Ap-
7 proving Agencies”, and substituting therefor:

8 **“CHAPTER 36.—ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCA-
9 TIONAL BENEFITS**

“SUBCHAPTER I—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

“Sec.

“1770. Scope of approval.

“1771. Designation.

“1772. Approval of courses.

“1773. Cooperation.

“1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

“1775. Approval of accredited courses.

“1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

“1777. Notice of approval of courses.

“1778. Disapproval of courses.

“SUBCHAPTER II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

“1781. Nonduplication of benefits.

“1782. Control by agencies of the United States.

“1783. Conflicting interests.

“1784. Reports by institutions.

“1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.

“1786. Examination of records.

“1787. False or misleading statements.

“1788. Advisory Committee.

“1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

“1790. Use of other Federal agencies.

10 **“Subchapter I—State Approving Agencies”;**

11 (5) inserting a new section 1770 to read as follows:

12 **“§ 1770. Scope of approval**

13 **“(a) A course approved under and for the purposes**

1 of this chapter shall be deemed approved for the purposes
2 of chapters 34 and 35 of this title.

3 “(b) Any course approved under chapter 33 of this
4 title, prior to February 1, 1965, under subchapter VII of
5 chapter 35 of this title, prior to the date of enactment of
6 this chapter, and not disapproved under section 1686, sec-
7 tion 1656 (as in effect prior to February 1, 1965), or
8 section 1778 of this title, shall be deemed approved for the
9 purposes of this chapter.”;

10 (6) striking out in section 1771 (a), “this chapter
11 after the date for the expiration of all education and
12 training provided in chapter 33 of this title. Such
13 agency may be the agency designated or created in
14 accordance with section 1641 of this title”, and sub-
15 stituting therefor “chapters 34 and 35 of this title”;

16 (7) striking out in sections 1772, 1773, and 1774,
17 each time it appears, the phrase “this chapter” and sub-
18 stituting therefor “chapters 34 and 35”;

19 (8) striking out in sections 1772, 1774, and 1775,
20 each time it appears, the phrase “eligible person” and
21 substituting therefor “eligible person or veteran”;

22 (9) striking out in section 1776 “1653 or”;

1 (10) deleting from the analysis appearing at the
 2 head of chapter 35 of such title:

3 "1726. Institutions listed by the Attorney General."

4 and

5 "1763. Control by agencies of the United States.

6 "1764. Conflicting interests.

7 "1765. Reports by institutions.

8 "1766. Overpayments to eligible persons.

9 "1767. Examination of records.

10 "1768. False or misleading statements.

"SUBCHAPTER VII—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

11 "1771. Designation.

12 "1772. Approval of courses.

13 "1773. Cooperation.

14 "1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

15 "1775. Approval of accredited courses.

16 "1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

17 "1777. Notice of approval of courses.

18 "1778. Disapproval of courses."

19 (11) striking out the term "eligible persons" in
 20 sections 1773 (a) and 1774 and inserting in lieu thereof
 21 "eligible persons or veterans".

22 (b) Title 38 of the United States Code is further
 23 amended by adding immediately following section 1778, the
 24 following new subchapter:

25 "Subchapter II—Miscellaneous Provisions

26 "§ 1781. Nonduplication of benefits

27 "No educational assistance allowance or special training
 28 allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person or
 29

1 veteran under chapter 34 or 35 of this title for any period
2 during which such person or veteran is enrolled in and pur-
3 suing a program of education or course paid for by the
4 United States under any provision of law other than such
5 chapters, where the payment of an allowance would con-
6 stitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treas-
7 ury to the eligible person or veteran or to his parent or
8 guardian in his behalf.

9 **“§ 1782. Control by agencies of the United States**

10 “No department, agency, or officer of the United States,
11 in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision
12 or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency,
13 or State educational agency, or any educational institution.
14 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any de-
15 partment, agency, or officer of the United States from exer-
16 cising any supervision or control which such department,
17 agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any
18 Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing
19 of education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any in-
20 stitution over which supervision or control is exercised by
21 such other department, agency, or officer under authority
22 of law.

23 **“§ 1783. Conflicting interests**

24 “(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans’ Ad-
25 ministration who has, while such an officer or employee,

1 owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, divi-
2 dends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational
3 institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or
4 veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under
5 chapter 34 or 35 shall be immediately dismissed from his
6 office or employment.

7 “(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who
8 is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has,
9 while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest
10 in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratui-
11 ties, or services from, an educational institution operated for
12 profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing
13 a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 of
14 this title, he shall discontinue making payments under sec-
15 tion 1774 of this title to such State approving agency unless
16 such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be
17 necessary to terminate the employment of such person and
18 such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an
19 officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State
20 department of veterans’ affairs or State department of
21 education.

22 “(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any
23 course offered by an educational institution operated for
24 profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall dis-
25 approve each such course, if it finds that any officer or em-

1 ployee of the Veterans' Administration or the State approv-
2 ing agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary,
3 dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

4 “(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice
5 and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this
6 section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans'
7 Administration or of a State approving agency, if he finds
8 that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible
9 persons or veterans by reason of such interest or connection
10 of such officer or employee.

11 **“§ 1784. Reports by institutions**

12 “Educational institutions shall, without delay, report
13 to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the
14 enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of
15 each eligible person or veteran enrolled therein under chap-
16 ter 34 or 35.

17 **“§ 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans**

18 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpay-
19 ment has been made to an eligible person or veteran as the
20 result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational
21 institution to report, as required by chapter 34 or 35 of this
22 title and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Adminis-
23 tration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance
24 or interruption of a course by the eligible person or veteran,
25 or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the

1 amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of
2 such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner
3 as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so
4 collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered
5 from the eligible person or veteran. This section shall not
6 preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability
7 under this or any other law.

8 **“§ 1786. Examination of records**

9 “The records and accounts of educational institutions
10 pertaining to eligible persons or veterans who received edu-
11 cation under chapter 34 or 35 of this title shall be available
12 for examination by duly authorized representatives of the
13 Government.

14 **“§ 1787. False or misleading statements**

15 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational
16 institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim,
17 or that a person or veteran, with the complicity of an educa-
18 tional institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make
19 a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate
20 State approving agency and, where deemed advisable, to
21 the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate
22 action.

23 **“§ 1788. Advisory committee**

24 “There shall be an advisory committee formed by the
25 Administrator which shall be composed of persons who are

1 eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and
2 management, and of representatives of the various types of
3 institutions and establishments furnishing vocational rehabili-
4 tation under chapter 31 of this title or education to eligible
5 persons or veterans enrolled under chapter 34 or 35 of
6 this title. The Commissioner of Education and the Admin-
7 istrator, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor,
8 shall be ex officio members of the advisory committee.
9 The Administrator shall advise and consult with the com-
10 mittee from time to time with respect to the administration
11 of this chapter and chapters 31, 34, and 35 of this title, and
12 the committee may make such reports and recommendations
13 as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Con-
14 gress.

15 **“§ 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General**

16 “The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment
17 of, or payment of an additional assistance allowance to, any
18 eligible veteran or eligible person under chapter 34 or 35
19 of this title in any course in an educational institution while
20 it is listed by the Attorney General under section 12 of
21 Executive Order 10450.

22 **“§ 1790. Use of other Federal agencies**

23 “In carrying out his functions under this chapter or
24 chapter 34 or 35 of this title, the Administrator may utilize
25 the facilities and services of any other Federal department or

1 agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper
 2 agreement with the Federal department or agency con-
 3 cerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made
 4 either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be
 5 provided in such agreement.”

6 SEC. 4. (a) Chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code,
 7 is hereby repealed.

8 (b) Nothing in this Act or any amendment or repeal
 9 made by it, shall affect any right or liability (civil or crim-
 10 inal) which matured under chapter 33 of title 38 before the
 11 date of enactment of this Act; and all offenses committed,
 12 and all penalties and forfeitures incurred, under any pro-
 13 vision of law amended or repealed by this Act, may be
 14 punished or recovered, as the case may be, in the same
 15 manner and with the same effect as if such amendments or
 16 repeals had not been made.

17 (c) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and
 18 of part III thereof, are both amended by (1) striking out
 “33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans----- 1601”;

19 (2) inserting in lieu thereof,

“34. Veterans’ Educational Assistance----- 1650”;

20 and (3) inserting immediately after

“35. War Orphans’ Educational Assistance----- 1701”

21 the following:

“36. Administration of Educational Benefits----- 1770”.

1 (d) Section 101 of such title 38, United States Code,
2 is amended by adding the following sentence to paragraph
3 (20) thereof: “For the purpose of section 903 and chapters
4 34 and 35 of this title, such term also includes the Canal
5 Zone.”

6 (e) Section 102 (a) (2) of such title 38 is amended
7 by striking out “Except for the purposes of chapter 33 of
8 this title, dependency” and inserting in lieu thereof “De-
9 pendency”.

10 (f) Section 102 (b) of such title 38 is amended by
11 striking out “(except chapters 19 and 33)”, and inserting
12 in lieu thereof, “(except chapter 19)”.

13 (g) Section 111 (a) of such title 38 is amended by
14 striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”.

15 (h) Section 211 (a) of such title 38 is amended by
16 striking out “775, 784, 1661, 1761” and inserting in lieu
17 thereof “775, 784”.

18 (i) Section 903 (b) of such title 38 is amended by
19 deleting the last sentence thereof.

20 (j) Section 1701 of such title 38 is amended (1) by
21 striking out paragraphs (8) and (9) in subsection (a)
22 thereof and redesignating paragraph (10) of such subsec-
23 tion as paragraph (8) and (2) by striking out “and prior
24 to the end of the induction period” in subsections (a) (1)
25 and (d) thereof.

1 (k) Section 1711 (b) of such title 38 is amended by
2 striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”, and by
3 inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof
4 the following: “or under chapter 33 of this title as in effect
5 before February 1, 1965”.

6 (l) Section 1731 of title 38, United States Code, is
7 amended by striking out subsection (c) thereof and insert-
8 ing immediately after subsection (b) the following new
9 subsections:

10 “(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regula-
11 tions as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit
12 of, and attendance at, any program of education or course
13 by an eligible person for any period for which an educational
14 assistance allowance is paid on behalf of such eligible person
15 under this chapter for pursuing such program of course.

16 “(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid
17 on behalf of an eligible person enrolled in a course in an
18 educational institution which does not lead to a standard
19 college degree for any period until the Administrator shall
20 have received—

21 “(1) from the eligible person a certification as to
22 his actual attendance during such period; and

23 “(2) from the educational institution, a certifica-
24 tion, or an endorsement on the eligible person’s certifi-

1 cate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of
2 education during such period.

3 “(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as
4 soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the
5 eligible person’s enrollment in and pursuit of the program
6 of education for the period for which such allowance is to be
7 paid.”

8 (m) Section 1734 (a) of such title 38 is amended by
9 striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”.

10 (n) Section 1735 of such title 38 is amended to read
11 as follows: “An eligible person shall receive the benefits of
12 this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered
13 by an educational institution only if such course (1) is
14 approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I
15 of chapter 36 of this title, or (2) is approved for the enroll-
16 ment of the particular individual under the provisions of
17 section 1737 of this title.”

18 (o) Section 1736 of such title 38 is amended by (1)
19 striking out “(a)”, (2) striking out all of subsection (b)
20 thereof, and (3) inserting after the phrase “this chapter”,
21 both times it appears, the following: “, or of chapter 36 of
22 this title,”.

23 (p) Section 3013 of such title 38 is amended by strik-
24 ing out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”.

1 GUARANTEED HOME AND FARM LOANS

2 SEC. 5. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States
3 Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817
4 the following new section:

5 **“§ 1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955**

6 “(a) Each eligible veteran, as defined in paragraphs
7 (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 1652 of this
8 title, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter
9 (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans un-
10 der section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of
11 this section.

12 “(b) Entitlement under subsection (a), (1) shall
13 cancel any unused entitlement under other provisions of this
14 chapter derived from service during World War II or the
15 Korean conflict, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by
16 which entitlement from service during World War II or the
17 Korean conflict has been used to obtain a direct, guar-
18 anteed, or insured loan—

19 “(A) on real property which the veteran owns at
20 the time of application; or

21 “(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred
22 actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the
23 incurrence and payment of such liability by the Adminis-
24 trator the resulting indebtedness has been paid in full.

1 “(c) (1) Entitlement to the benefits of this section will
2 expire as follows:

3 “(A) Ten years from the date of discharge or re-
4 lease from the last period of active duty of the veteran,
5 any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, plus
6 an additional period equal to one year for each three
7 months of active duty performed by the veteran after
8 such date, except that entitlement shall not continue
9 in any case after twenty years from the date of the
10 veteran’s discharge or release from his last period of
11 active duty, nor shall entitlement expire in any case
12 prior to the date ten years after the date of enactment of
13 this Act; or

14 “(B) Twenty years from the date of the veteran’s
15 discharge or release for a service-connected disability
16 from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred
17 after January 31, 1955.

18 “(C) Direct loans authorized by this section shall
19 not be made after January 31, 1975, except pursuant
20 to commitments issued by the Administrator on or
21 before that date.

22 “(2) If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is
23 received by the Administrator before the date of expiration
24 of the veteran’s entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed
25 under this chapter after such date.

1 “(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtain-
2 ing a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no
3 loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until
4 the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected
5 and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee
6 shall be established from time to time by the Administrator,
7 but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of
8 the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be in-
9 cluded in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds
10 thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected
11 hereunder in the revolving fund established under the pro-
12 visions of section 1824 of this title.”

13 (b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37
14 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below
15 “1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”
16 the following:

17 “1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955.”

18 (c) Section 1822 (a) of such title is amended by strik-
19 ing out “or 1813”, and inserting in lieu thereof “1813, or
20 1818”.

21 (d) Section 1803 (c) (1) of title 38, United States
22 Code, is amended by striking out “and shall bear interest”
and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting in
lieu thereof the following: “but no loan shall be guaranteed,

1 insured, or made, under the provisions of this chapter which
2 bears interest at a rate in excess of that in effect under
3 the provisions of section 203 (b) (5) of the National Hous-
4 ing Act.”

5 (e) Section 1811 (d) of such title is amended by strik-
6 ing out “\$15,000” each place where it appears therein and
7 inserting in lieu thereof in each such place “\$17,500”.

8 (f) (1) Subchapter III of chapter 37 of such title is
9 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
10 section:

11 **“§ 1826. Determination of liability; no setoff**

12 “(a) No individual shall be liable to the Administrator
13 as a result of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed
14 or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter
15 unless such liability and the amount thereof is determined by
16 a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action to which
17 such individual is a party.

18 “(b) The Administrator shall not set off against, or
19 otherwise withhold from, any individual any benefits pay-
20 able to such individual pursuant to any law administered by
21 the Veterans’ Administration because of liability allegedly
22 arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed
23 or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.”

1 (2) The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37
2 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“1826. Determination of liability; no setoff.”

JOB COUNSELING

4 SEC. 6. (a) The heading of chapter 41 of title 38,
5 United States Code, is amended by deleting:

6 “CHAPTER 41—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR
7 VETERANS”

8 and inserting therefor:

9 “CHAPTER 41—JOB COUNSELING AND EM-
10 PLOYMENT PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR VET-
11 ERANS”

(b) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are amended by deleting:

“41. Unemployment Benefits for Veterans----- 2001”

14 and inserting therefor:

“41. Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Veterans-----2001”

(c) Sections 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 of title 38, United States Code, are amended by inserting the phrase, “or of service after January 31, 1955,” immediately after the phrase “veterans of any war”, and the phrase “veteran of any war” each time such phrases appear therein.

1 WARTIME PRESUMPTIONS FOR VETERANS SERVING AFTER

2 JANUARY 31, 1955

3 SEC. 7. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 11 of title 38,
4 United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new section:

6 **“§ 337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans**

7 “For the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter V of
8 this chapter and notwithstanding the provisions of sections
9 332 and 333 of this subchapter, the provisions of sections
10 311, 312, and 313 of this chapter shall be applicable in the
11 case of any veteran who served in the active military, naval,
12 or air service after January 31, 1955.”

13 (b) The analysis of such subchapter which appears in
14 such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the
15 following:

“337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans.”

16 MEDICAL CARE

17 SEC. 8. Section 610 (a) (1) (B) and section 610 (b)
18 (2) of title 38, United States Code, are each amended by
19 inserting “or of service after January 31, 1955,” imme-
20 diately after “veteran of any war”.

21 DECEASED VETERANS—FLAGS

22 SEC. 9. Section 901 (a) (1) of title 38, United States
23 Code, is amended by striking out “or of Mexican border

1 service” and inserting in lieu thereof “, of Mexican border
2 service, or of service after January 31, 1955”.

3 SOLDIERS’ AND SAILORS’ CIVIL RELIEF ACT

4 SEC. 10. Subsection (1) of section 300 of the Soldiers’
5 and Sailors’ Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 App.
6 U.S.C. 530), is amended by striking out “\$80” and inserting
7 in lieu thereof “\$150”.

8 VETERANS’ PREFERENCE

9 SEC. 11. Section 2 of the Veterans’ Preference Act of
10 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851), is amended by striking
11 out “and” at the end of clause (5) and by striking out the
12 period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof
13 a semicolon and the following: “and (7) those ex-service
14 men and women who have served on active duty at any
15 time in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States
16 for a period for more than one hundred and eighty consecu-
17 tive days after January 31, 1955, and who have been
18 separated from such Armed Forces under honorable
19 conditions.”

20 EFFECTIVE DATES

21 SEC. 12. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided,
22 the provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of its
23 enactment, but no educational assistance allowance shall be
24 payable under chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code,

1 as added by section 2 of this Act, for any period before
2 June 1, 1966, nor for the month of June 1966, unless (1)
3 the eligible veteran commenced the pursuit of the course
4 of education on or after June 1, 1966, or (2) the pursuit
5 of such course continued through June 30, 1966.

6 (b) The provisions of section 1765(b) of title 38,
7 United States Code, as in effect immediately before the
8 enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect through May 31,
9 1966.

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12410

A BILL

To enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces; and for other purposes.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas

JANUARY 31, 1966

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Feb. 4, 1966
For actions of Feb. 3, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 18

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Proxmire criticized reduction in school milk funds. Rep. O'Konski opposed reduction in REA funds. Rep. Morton urged USDA to reconsider proposed termination of certain milk marketing order.

HOUSE

- VETERANS' BENEFITS.** The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12410, to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces and provide educational benefits for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955 (H. Rept. 1258). p. 2006
- TRADE FAIRS.** Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 30, to provide for U. S. participation in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, Dade County, Fla. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 1979-84
- COST OF LIVING** Several Representatives spoke critically of the "spiraling" cost of living, including increased food prices. p. 1990

4. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott commended and inserted a statement by Sen. Murphy, Calif., disagreeing with Labor Secretary Wirtz' "position that California agriculture did not sustain...severe losses" due to the "need for supplemental farm workers" during 1965. pp. 1992-3
5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Ashbrook inserted a letter critical of the acreage control programs. p. 1994
6. ADJOURNED until Monday, February 7. p. 2006

SENATE

7. MILK. Sen. Proxmire protested "the unreasonable, unjustifiable, and totally indefensible cut in the school milk program," and stated that "no real explanation has been offered, no satisfactory reasons have been given" by this Department or the Budget Bureau for the cut. pp. 1902-3
8. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Muskie urged consideration of additional legislation to provide stricter controls over water pollution. pp. 1915-6
9. ECONOMIC POLICIES. Sen. Proxmire commended the administration's economic policies as promoting economic expansion and growth and inserted an article analyzing the President's Economic Report. p. 1907
10. INFORMATION; LIBRARIES. Sen. Morse inserted an article reviewing technological developments in the field of information location and retrieval. pp. 1928-9
11. EDUCATION; EXTENSION SERVICE. Sen. Morse inserted a special analysis of a portion of the President's budget recommendations, "Federal Education, Training, and Related Programs," including references to the activities of the Cooperative Extension Service. pp. 1929-36

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. BUDGET; REA. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski opposing proposed reduction in REA funds and stating that "adequate financing is the lifeblood of the rural electric systems." pp. A501-2
13. LANDS; MINING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor praising mining companies who are continuing to provide forests, agricultural and grazing lands, and recreational areas in the regions which they mine. p. A505
14. RURAL COMMUNITY. Rep. Moeller inserted an article which supports the President's proposed rural community development program. pp. A508-9
15. MILK MARKETING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Morton urging this Department to reconsider its proposal to terminate Milk Marketing Order No. 4 for the greater Philadelphia area, and inserting several articles on this subject. pp. A509-11
16. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Celler inserted his statement on legislative developments in the antitrust field. pp. A522-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. PUBLIC WORKS. H. R. 12524 by Rep. Dow and H. R. 12542 by Rep. Scheuer, to

EDUCATION AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS OF
SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955

FEBRUARY 3, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 12410]

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 12410) to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows (in terms of the introduced bill):

Page 4, line 5, strike out "or (B)" and insert in lieu thereof ", (B)".

Page 4, line 6, insert the following immediately before the period:

, or (C) served under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10 pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve

Beginning with line 22 on page 7 strike out all down through line 3 on page 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date for which an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this chapter, the 8-year delimiting period shall run from such date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be applicable.

Page 30, line 20, insert the following immediately after "(1)":

by striking out "1013(c)(1) of title 50" in subsection (a)(3) (C) and inserting in lieu thereof "511(d) of title 10" (2)

Page 30, line 23, strike out "(2)" and insert in lieu thereof "(3)".

Page 35, line 12, strike out the quotation marks and immediately after line 12 insert the following:

"(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, a veteran deriving entitlement under this section shall not be required to pay the fee prescribed by subsection (d) and such entitlement shall include eligibility for any of the purposes specified in sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the period of his entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service during World War II or the Korean conflict has not expired under section 1803(a)(3), and (2) he has not used any of his entitlement derived from such service."

Page 35, line 20, strike out "'and shall bear interest'" and insert in lieu thereof "'with the approval of the Secretary'".

Beginning in line 22 on page 35 strike out "but no loan shall be guaranteed, insured, or made, under the provisions of this chapter which bears interest at a rate in excess of" and insert in lieu thereof "may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed".

Beginning with line 11 on page 36 strike out all down through the material preceding line 3 on page 37 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"§ 1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.

"(a) The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits payable to such individual under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

"(b) No officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments (other than benefit payments under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration) which such veteran or widow would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such veteran or widow under this chapter, unless (1) there is first received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party."

(b) The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc."

Page 39, line 14, after "on active duty" insert "(as defined in section 101(21) of title 38, United States Code)".

Page 39, line 17, after "January 31, 1955," insert the following:

not including service under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve,

BACKGROUND OF THE BILL

The concept of Federal assistance for education and training first came into being when President Roosevelt was confronted with the necessity of drafting 18-year-olds. In its final form, the legislation went beyond education and training and included home, farm, and business loans; unemployment compensation; job placement assistance; and mustering-out pay. This five-part package became known as the World War II GI bill, and ultimately involved the expenditure of in excess of \$20 billion. It was officially designated the Servicemen's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1944, Public Law 346, 76th Congress, June 22, 1944. The year before, the Congress had enacted the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Public Law 16, 76th Congress. It was the first major scholarship undertaking by the Federal Government and many serious problems developed early in the program.

To cope with these problems, the Congress created a select committee to investigate training and loan guarantee programs, which operated in the 81st and 82d Congresses. Numerous investigations and hearings were held. A very serious problem had developed, growing out of the procedure of paying a veteran a subsistence allowance and contracting directly with the educational institution for tuition, books, and supplies. Many so-called fly-by-night vocational and trade schools were created, catering exclusively to veterans; and this situation reached scandalous proportions. Some very serious problems grew out of inadequacies in the law relating to such matters as full-time courses, required attendance, and attendance in subversive-type schools.

By coincidence, about the time the select committee was preparing its recommendations for correction of the World War II program, the Korean emergency arose, and education and training and other benefits were extended to veterans of the Korean conflict. The findings and experience of the select committee were utilized in drafting the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, Public Law 550, 82d Congress; and history has shown that the Korean program met with marked success; and most of the areas of abuse detected in the earlier World War II program have been eliminated.

In 1956, the war orphans' scholarship program was created—Public Law 634, 84th Congress. This program was patterned directly upon the Korean education and training program, in that all of the major administrative provisions of the two programs were incorporated to insure that a school training a veteran and a war orphan would not be confronted with two programs with varying procedures and regulations. In 1964, the war orphans' program was expanded by

adding the children of 100-percent-disabled veterans to those eligible for this benefit—Public Law 88-361.

The Korean conflict was terminated by Presidential proclamation on January 31, 1955. Public Law 88-7, 84th Congress was enacted, which permitted veterans with as little as 1 day of service prior to February 1, 1955, to accrue entitlement under the Korean program for the period of their service, up until the time of first discharge. Since most enlistments were for a 3-year period, this meant that entitlement could be accrued considerably past the January 31, 1955, termination date.

Beginning in the 84th Congress, numerous bills were introduced extending educational assistance and home loan benefits to men serving after the termination of the Korean conflict. Until very recently when the present administration changed its position, each administration has opposed these bills.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs has worked for several months on a draft of a bill to place before the committee, and has been concerned with making certain administrative changes which would improve the administration of the program and insure that it is carefully integrated and related to the vocational rehabilitation program and the war orphans' training program, both of which are currently operated by the Veterans' Administration. The reported bill is the result of those efforts.

In the bill which has been reported, an attempt has been made to take into account the viewpoints of major groups interested in this legislation, and an attempt has been made to design a permanent program.

The structure of veterans' laws which have developed over the past 200 years has been based on the concept of wartime and peacetime service. War veterans have been given substantially more benefits than peacetime veterans. This system worked very well through World War II. It was after World War II, when we entered the so-called cold war, that problems arose. It has been during this period that we have continued compulsory military service for an extended period of time for the first time in our history. Prior to World War II, we had very few servicemen stationed outside the United States. Today our servicemen are scattered throughout the world, and in many instances are serving under combat or near-combat conditions. During the period of time which is covered by this bill, our Nation has gone through a series of crises associated with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan-Matsu, Lebanon, Berlin, Laos, and Vietnam. The perpetual cold war condition, with its crises, compulsory military service, and expanded overseas commitments, makes this bill necessary if our servicemen, during this tense period of history, are to receive equitable treatment.

PURPOSE

Section 2 of the bill proposes, among other items, section 1651 of title 38, United States Code, which defines the purpose of this legislation:

§ 1651. Purpose

The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the education program created by this chapter is for the pur-

pose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

The committee emphasizes that, as in the case of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (for Korean conflict veterans), it is not the intention of this legislation to establish a program which completely subsidizes the cost of a veteran's education program, as well as his living costs. This legislation is designed as an aid program and it is expected that in many cases the veteran will be required to make a contribution to the cost of his own education program. It is believed that the veteran will maintain a greater interest in the use made of the funds provided by this bill, if he is required to make a contribution from his own resources.

Moreover, it is emphasized that the purpose of the committee is not to equalize educational opportunities for the veteran population, but rather to provide assistance which would help a veteran to follow the educational plan that he might have adopted had he never entered the Armed Forces.

This legislation furthermore insures that the Nation shall be able to utilize the highest skills and abilities of the veterans who benefit from it. This is especially important since at this time the number of young men available to fill the essential technical and professional posts is the lowest in ratio to our total population which we have had or will have for a decade to come. It is doubly essential that we make fullest use of the skills of the young men who are available.

Comparison of Public Law 82-550 (Korean conflict GI bill of rights) with H.R. 12410 and S. 9

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education				Loan guarantee	Medical care	Wartime rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On the job	On farm							
Public Law 550, 82d Cong.; Korean conflict GI bill of rights (not all of benefits listed were contained in this law). H.R. 12410, Mr. Tague, Jan. 31, 1966. S. 9-----	June 27, 1950 to January 31, 1955.	1½ days of training for each day of service; maximum 36 months.	{ \$110 135 160 }	{ Yes No No }	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	February 1, 1955, (permanent program).	Month for month; maximum 36 months.	{ \$100 125 150 }	{ No Yes Yes }	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No ¹	Yes
	February 1, 1955, to July 1, 1967.	As Public Law 550.	{ \$110 135 160 }	{ Yes Yes Yes }	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

¹ Flag only.

The bill provides for a permanent program for veterans who serve after January 31, 1955. The program is described in the following paragraphs:

A program of educational assistance on the basis of a month of training for each month of service, not to exceed 36 calendar months, is provided. The assistance rates for full-time training are \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent. There are proportionate rates for less than full-time training. Education is generally limited to institutions of higher learning, and must be completed within 8 years from the date of discharge. Individuals in the service whose duty assignments permit may avail themselves of educational assistance while on active duty, but in such instances the Government will pay only the cost of tuition fees and not the full education assistance allowance. The educational provisions are effective June 1, 1966.

The educational assistance and home loan guarantee provisions of the reported bill are patterned closely after Public Law 550, 82d Congress (the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952) which gave these benefits to veterans of the Korean conflict. Insofar as the provisions of the reported bill are the same as Public Law 550, it is expected that they will be administered in the same manner. In addition to patterning the bill after Public Law 550, particular care has been taken to achieve consistency between the program of educational assistance provided in the reported bill and the War Orphans Educational Assistance program (Public Law 634, 84th Cong.) in effect under chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code.

Loan guaranty provisions provide that the Veterans' Administration may guarantee as much as \$7,500 of a loan made by a private lender for a veteran's home. Direct loans are authorized by the Veterans' Administration where private financing is not available, and the maximum amount of such a loan is increased by this legislation from \$15,000 to \$17,500. The maximum interest rate payable on any loan under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, would be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to time, with the maximum which could be fixed by him being that established under the comparable home loan insurance program under the National Housing Act.

The bill also provides non-service-connected medical care in the VA hospital system for these veterans. It further extends to this same group presumptive service connection for chronic and tropical diseases first manifested within specified periods following discharge, a provision now generally limited to veterans who served during time of war.

The Veterans' Administration is authorized to provide a flag to drape the casket of a veteran of this service at the time of his funeral.

Job counseling and job placement under the Department of Labor is authorized and on the same basis as that given to veterans of prior conflicts.

Preference in Federal employment is provided.

Under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act individuals who are renting homes are protected from eviction, except under leave of a court. Where the monthly rental does not exceed \$80, the bill increases this figure to \$150 since the cost of living in 1940 was 48.4 when the \$80 figure was set, and is now 111.

A detailed explanation of each section of the bill follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION

Section 1 of the bill provides that it may be cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966."

Section 2 of the bill establishes a new program of educational assistance for veterans who have served in the Armed Forces on or after the end of the Korean conflict (January 31, 1955). Specifically, it amends title 38, United States Code, by adding a new chapter 34, entitled "Veterans' Educational Assistance," containing sections 1651 through 1686.

There follows an analysis of the provisions of the new chapter by sections:

Section 1651

The congressional purpose in enacting the new educational program is set forth as (1) enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces, (2) extending the benefits of higher education to qualified and deserving young persons, (3) providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to men and women whose careers have been interrupted by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and (4) aiding such persons in obtaining the vocational and educational status to which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

Section 1652

This section contains definitions for the purpose of this chapter and defines—

"Eligible veteran" as a veteran who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged or released after such date for a service-connected disability.

The requirement of discharge or release would be waived in a case of an individual who served at least 2 years on active duty for so long as he continued on active duty without a break therein. This makes it possible for a person who continues to serve in the Armed Forces to avail himself of the educational benefits while so serving if his military assignments permit.

The definition of "active duty," contained in 38 U.S.C. 101(21), is applicable, except that any period during which an individual was assigned full time to a civilian institution for a course of education which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or served as a cadet or midshipman in one of the service academies is excluded, both in establishing basic eligibility and computing the amount of educational assistance to which entitled. This same exclusion was made in the cases of both the World War II and Korean GI education and training programs.

The bill also includes language to make it clear that no entitlement accrues from service performed pursuant to the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval

Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve.

"Program of education" is defined as any curriculum or any combination of unit courses pursued in an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill the requirements for attainment of a predetermined educational, professional, or vocational objective. This definition is identical to that contained in chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, for the purposes of war orphans' educational assistance.

"Educational institution" means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers' college, college, normal school, professional school, university or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above. This definition follows that applicable to war orphans' educational assistance with the addition of correspondence schools.

"Dependent" means the child, wife, or dependent parent of a veteran. By virtue of 38 U.S.C. 102(b), the term "wife" includes the husband of a female veteran if such husband is incapable of self-maintenance and is permanently incapable of self-support due to mental or physical disability.

Section 1661

This section sets out the entitlement and limitations thereon, providing that each eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period of 1 month (or the equivalent in part-time educational assistance) for each month, or part of a month, he serves on active duty after January 31, 1955.

Entitlement under this chapter, or when combined with any education or training received under the World War II or the Korean GI Readjustment Act, the war orphans' educational assistance program, or the vocational rehabilitation program for disabled veterans, may not exceed 36 months, except that when the veterans' period of entitlement ends while he is enrolled in an institution regularly operated on a quarter or semester system, the period may be extended until the termination of the quarter or semester during which his entitlement ended, or if enrolled in an institution not operated on a quarter or semester system, if the veteran's period of eligibility ends after a major portion of his course is completed, his eligibility may be extended at the end of the course or for 12 weeks, whichever is the lesser.

A veteran eligible both for the benefit of the new chapter 34 and vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 because of a service-connected disability must elect whether he will receive educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation, and if, after commencing to receive educational assistance he then becomes eligible under chapter 31, he must make such an election, utilizing to the fullest extent practicable, any training which he has already received, if he elects to receive vocational rehabilitation.

Section 1662

A veteran must complete his program of education within 8 years after his last discharge or release from active duty. A special exception is made if the veteran is not initially eligible because of the nature

of his discharge, and such discharge is later modified or corrected to one "under conditions other than dishonorable." In such case the 8-year period runs from the date of the modification or correction of his discharge.

In the case of an eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date of enactment of this chapter, the 8-year delimiting period runs from June 1, 1966, the first date for which an educational assistance allowance is payable under this chapter.

Section 1663

The Administrator may make educational and vocational counseling available to eligible veterans. It is also provided that he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions, utilizing facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information to the extent practicable.

Section 1670

Each eligible veteran may select a program of education at any approved educational institution selected by him which will accept and retain him in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

Section 1671

An eligible veteran must submit an application in the form prescribed by the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such application, unless he finds that (a) the veteran is not eligible for educational assistance, (b) his program of education fails to meet any of the requirements of the chapter, or (c) he is already qualified for the objective he is seeking. The Administrator must notify the veteran of approval or disapproval of his application.

Section 1672

Each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct) may make one change of program. The Administrator may approve one additional change of program when he finds that the program the veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities. The Administrator may also approve a change of program even though the eligible veteran's interruption or failure to progress in his initial program was due to his own misconduct, if he finds that there exists a reasonable likelihood with respect to the program the veteran proposes to pursue that there will be no recurrence of an interruption or failure to progress.

A change of program of education is not deemed to include a change from one pursuit to another where the first is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into the second.

Section 1673

The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which is avocational or recreational in character, unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation. In both the war orphans' program and the Korean conflict program, this bar was spelled out, detailing those programs for which enrollment could not be approved.

Under this simplified version, it is anticipated that by regulation, the Administrator will follow the same guidelines. For convenience, the pertinent provisions of the Korean conflict program were:

(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

Further, he is barred from approving the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training other than one given by an educational institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard college degree; in any course of apprentice or other training on the job; in any course of institutional on-farm training; or in any course pursued by open circuit television or radio. The Administrator may approve enrollment in a course to be pursued in residence, leading to a standard college degree, which includes subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television, if the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

The Administrator may not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course which is to be pursued as a regular part of his secondary school education, but may approve enrollment below the college level if he finds that the veteran has ended his secondary school education, and if the course is a specialized vocational course pursued for the purpose of qualifying in a bona fide vocational objective. This provision is identical to 38 U.S.C. 1723(d) which applies to the war orphans' educational assistance program.

The Administrator may not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran not already enrolled in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution during any period in which he finds that more than 85 percent of the students enrolled in the course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration. A similar provision was applicable to the Korean GI education and training program (38 U.S.C. 1623(d)).

Section 1674

The Administrator shall discontinue the educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if he finds that according to the regular standards and practices of the institution the veterans' conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. He may renew the payment of educational assistance allowance only if he finds that the cause of unsatisfactory conduct or progress has been removed and the program the veteran now proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

Section 1675

This section provides that the Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation less than 2 years, unless the institution is a public or other tax-supported institution; or that the course is offered by an institution which has been in operation more than 2 years and the course is similar to instruction previously given; the course has been offered for more than 2 years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; the course is offered by a nonprofit institution of college level and is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

Section 1676

An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education in an institution which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator may, in his discretion, deny or discontinue the educational assistance of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not in the best interest of the veteran or the Government. These provisions are the same as those which were applicable to the Korean GI education and training program.

Section 1681

This section provides for the payment of the educational assistance allowances which are authorized under the act. It provides that such allowances are to meet, in part, the expenses of the eligible veteran's subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs. The authorized allowances may be paid only for the period of enrollment approved by the Administrator. No allowances may be paid, however, to any veteran enrolled (a) in a course which leads to a standard college degree, unless the course is pursued in accordance with the prescribed policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter and of chapter 36, (b) in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of 30 days in a 12-month period with certain exceptions, nor (c) for a correspondence course for a period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution. The Administrator shall obtain such certification or other assurance as he may, by regulation, prescribe to determine the enrollment and attendance of eligible veterans enrolled in courses leading to a standard college degree. For other courses the more rigid requirements of the Korean GI education and training program are continued. Specifically, no allowance may be paid for enrollment in a course in an institution which does not lead to a standard college degree, unless the Administrator receives from

the eligible veteran, and the institution, a certification of actual attendance, or, in those cases where the veteran is pursuing a correspondence course, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran, and serviced by the institution.

Section 1682

Basic educational assistance allowances payable under the new program are set forth in the following table:

Type of program	No dependents	1 dependent	2 or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full-time-----	\$100	\$125	\$150
$\frac{3}{4}$ time-----	75	95	115
$\frac{1}{2}$ time-----	50	65	75
Cooperative-----	80	100	120

While pursuing a program of education on a less than one-half time basis or while on active duty, the educational assistance allowance is computed at the rate of the established institutional charges for tuition and fees, or \$100 per month, whichever is the lesser. Allowances paid for pursuit of correspondence courses are computed on the basis of the established charges of the schools for nonveterans. Pursuit of correspondence courses is charged to a veteran's entitlement at the rate of one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such a program.

Section 1683

Standards for the measurement of courses are basically similar to those formerly applicable to the Korean GI program and war orphans' program. For any course not specifically covered, the Administrator is authorized to prescribe what will constitute full-time or part-time training.

Section 1684

If an educational institution charges an eligible veteran an amount which is higher than that charged similarly circumstanced nonveteran students, the Administrator may disapprove the institution for the enrollment of an eligible veteran not already enrolled therein under this new chapter or under chapter 31 or 35.

Section 1685

This section provides that an eligible veteran may receive the benefits of the new program only if the course in which he is enrolled is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 (which provides basically for approval by State approving agencies).

Section 1686

The Administrator may discontinue the allowance paid to an eligible veteran if he finds that the program being pursued fails to meet the requirements of the new chapter or of chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational institution has violated the provisions of such chapters.

Section 3 of the bill enacts a new chapter 36 of title 38, United States Code, "Administration of Educational Benefits." In addition, it contains a number of technical and perfecting amendments which are necessary in order to avoid duplications in various administrative provisions now applicable to the new chapter 34, as well as to the

war orphans' educational assistance program. The following listing of the sections shows the scope of the new chapter 36:

- § 1770. Scope of approval.
- § 1771. Designation.
- § 1772. Approval of courses.
- § 1773. Cooperation.
- § 1774. Reimbursement of expenses.
- § 1775. Approval of accredited courses.
- § 1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.
- § 1777. Notice of approval of courses.
- § 1778. Disapproval of courses.
- § 1781. Nonduplication of benefits.
- § 1782. Control by agencies of the United States.
- § 1783. Conflicting interests.
- § 1784. Reports by institutions.
- § 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.
- § 1786. Examination of records.
- § 1787. False or misleading statements.
- § 1788. Advisory Committee.
- § 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General.
- § 1790. Use of other Federal agencies.

The system of approval of educational institutions by State approving agencies, which has proved its worth in connection with the World War II and Korean GI bills and the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act, has been continued with respect to the new program. The committee looks to the approval function as one of the basic safeguards against abuse and therefore expects that these approval and supervisory efforts will be fully supported by the Veterans' Administration.

Perfecting amendments are made in chapter 35 to reflect the revised format. The net effect of these amendments made by this section is that the new chapter 36 will now contain the provisions dealing with the approval of courses for both chapter 34 and chapter 35, as well as the other miscellaneous administrative provisions formerly in chapter 35, but which will be applicable also to the new chapter 34. Two substantive changes are made in the provisions of chapter 35 relative to war orphans' education to conform to the pattern of the new chapter 34. The requirements of 38 U.S.C. 1761(a), concerning review of payment by the General Accounting Office, and the authority to pay a "reporting allowance" at the rate of \$1 per month have been deleted. The reporting allowance is authorized through May 31, 1966.

Section 4 of the bill makes a number of technical amendments to various provisions of title 38 to remove provisions made obsolete by the expiration of the Korean conflict educational program, as well as other necessary perfecting amendments.

Chapter 33 of title 38 relating to the Korean conflict education and training program, which terminated January 31, 1965, will be repealed. However, a saving clause has been enacted to insure that the repeal of this chapter will not affect any right or liability which matured before its repeal.

Subsection (c) contains purely perfectory amendments reflecting the deletion of chapter 33.

Subsection (d) adds to the definition of the term "State," now contained in section 101(2) of title 38, language to include the Canal Zone, for the purposes of section 903 (burial benefits) of chapter 34

and chapter 35. Such term has heretofore been specifically defined in chapter 35, from which it is being deleted.

Subsections (e), (f) and (g) delete obsolete references to chapter 33 in 38 U.S.C. 102 and replace such a reference in 38 U.S.C. 111 (relating to travel authority for counseling purposes) with a reference to the new chapter 34.

Subsection (h) deletes the exception to the Administrator's finality of decision from 38 U.S.C. 211 which was applicable to the Korean GI education and training program and the war orphans' education program. The latter is a substantive change to reflect a committee decision that administration of the education program should be the same as other veterans' benefits programs.

Subsection (i) deletes the provision from 38 U.S.C. 903(b) including the "Canal Zone" within the definition of the term "State." This is necessary in view of the direct amendment of the definition of "State" accomplished by subsection (d).

Subsection (j) removes the limitation on the service period which furnished eligibility for war orphans' educational assistance (i.e., prior to the end of the "induction period"), and converts that program into a permanent program. This is consistent with the open-ended eligibility period for the new chapter 34 educational benefits. As a technical matter, it also deletes from chapter 35 the provision which includes the Canal Zone within the definition of "State," and also strikes out the definition of the "induction period" which is no longer needed.

Subsection (k) makes the necessary amendment to 38 U.S.C. 1711 to insure that entitlement under the war orphans' program will be reduced by any period of education received under the new program provided by chapter 34.

Subsection (l) amends 38 U.S.C. 1731 to provide, in effect, that the certification required from the educational institution is only necessary where the eligible person is enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree. The Administrator is authorized, however, to determine enrollment pursued and attendance in any program of education pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe. The revised requirements parallel those of the new chapter 34.

Subsection (m) amends 38 U.S.C. 1734 by deleting the reference to the old chapter 33 and inserting the reference to the new chapter 34. Accordingly, an educational institution which overcharges a person receiving war orphans' benefits would be disapproved, not only for the purposes of those benefits, but also for the purposes of the new chapter 34 benefits.

Subsection (n) amends 38 U.S.C. 1735 to provide that approval of courses under chapter 34 will be in accordance with the provisions of the new chapter 36. Subsection (o) amends 38 U.S.C. 1736 to delete obsolete language. Subsection (p) deletes the reference to chapter 33 and the provision of law concerning the effective date of 38 U.S.C. 3013, and replaces it with a reference to the new chapter 34.

Section 5 of the bill adds a new section 1818 to chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to grant veterans who have had more than 180 days' service since January 31, 1955, coverage for direct and guaranteed home loan benefits under the Veterans' Administration program. This is similar to the direct and guaranteed home loan coverage of this program heretofore provided for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict with certain exceptions. For this new group, a veteran-applicant would be required to deposit an initial fee which

could be as high as one-half of 1 percent and which would go into the loan guaranty revolving fund to be used for paying claims and management expenses under the guaranteed loan program. An innovation is that, as in the case of educational benefits, the requirement of a discharge or release is waived after 2 years of active duty so that the benefit will be available to persons while still in service.

Subsection (e) of the proposed new section 1818 would avoid penalizing a large number of World War II and Korean conflict veterans who will have eligibility for home and farm loan benefits under the bill based on later service during the post-Korean period. So long as (1) the period of their Korean or World War II entitlement has not expired; and (2) they have not used their prior entitlement, they could use their new entitlement without paying the fee and for purposes of business and insured loans, as well as home and farm loans.

Further, the bill contains a provision, amendatory to 38 U.S.C. 1803(c)(1) and applicable to all groups eligible for VA loan assistance, that the statutory maximum interest rate applicable to loans shall be that established from time to time by the Administrator, but not in excess of that established under the comparable home loan insurance program under the National Housing Act. Within this new ceiling the authority of the Administrator to establish maximum rates from time to time as he finds the loan market demands would be continued. The interest rate under the program provided by the National Housing Act (exclusive of premium and service charges) is now $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent, which is also the current statutory maximum for VA loans. But the National Housing Act rate can be changed under the applicable law from time to time up to a maximum of 6 percent. Any such change by the Administrator after enactment of this bill would not, of course, apply to preexisting loans made or guaranteed by VA but only to new ones.

Another innovation made by the new section 1818 is to raise the authorized direct loan amount from \$15,000 to \$17,500, which would apply to all groups covered by the program for the purposes of new direct home loans.

Subsection (f) of section 5 of the bill adds a new section 1826 to chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code. These are the same provisions that were passed by the House on September 20, 1965, as H.R. 7571. These provisions have a twofold purpose. First, they would prohibit a setoff from benefits payable by VA of indebtedness asserted by the Administrator arising out of a loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed on account of an individual by the Veterans' Administration unless the debtor consents to the setoff. Second, they would preclude the enforced setoff of such an indebtedness against other types of Government payments due a veteran or the widow of a veteran except where the debtor consents or the liability and its amount has first been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which the veteran or widow was a party.

Section 6 would amend chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code, to provide the same privilege with respect to job counseling and employment placement service for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, as available to war veterans. This program is administered by the Department of Labor.

Section 7 of the bill would add a section 337 to chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, so as to apply the so-called "wartime pre-

sumptions" to veterans having service after January 31, 1955, with respect to determination of service-connection of the disability. These are the presumption of soundness (38 U.S.C. 311) and the presumption as to service-incurrence of certain chronic and tropical diseases (38 U.S.C. 312).

Section 8 of the bill would amend the existing law governing hospital and domiciliary care for war veterans so that veterans of service after January 31, 1955, will have the same eligibility for hospital and domiciliary care where they have no service-connected disability as veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. The current group of veterans is already covered for care where they have service-connected disabilities, but they do not have the privilege of being hospitalized or domiciled by the VA for wholly non-service-connected conditions on the basis of a showing of financial inability to defray the cost of care, which is established by the veterans' statement under oath. The bill would provide the new group this extended eligibility and thus equate them with veterans of officially recognized war periods.

Section 9 of the bill amends section 901 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the furnishing of flags to drape the caskets of deceased veterans who have served after January 31, 1955.

Section 10 of the bill amends the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to increase the protection of individuals who are renting homes, when they are called into service, from \$80 a month to \$150 a month. In connection, it should be noted that the Consumer Price Index figure for 1940 (average), the year of enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, based on 1957-59 accruing 100, was 48.4. On the same basis, the December 1965 figure was 111.0. This represents an increase of 129.3 percent.

Section 11 of the bill would amend section II of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to extend the benefits therein to ex-service men and women who have served for a period of more than 180 consecutive days after January 31, 1955, and have been separated under honorable conditions. Currently these veterans are entitled to the 5-point preference in obtaining Federal employment only if they have secured the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal or the Vietnam Forces Medal. Language is included to make it clear that no entitlement to Veterans' preference arises from service under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve.

Section 12 of the bill provides effective dates for the provisions of this act. Such provisions take effect on the date of enactment; however, educational assistance allowance payable under the new chapter 34 shall not be payable until June 1, 1966, and no such allowance may be paid for the month of June, unless (a) the eligible veteran commenced the course on or after June 1, 1966, or (b) the course continues through June 30, 1966.

**REPORTS OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE**

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., January 19, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
*Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Veterans' Administration appeared before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee on September 1, 1965, to testify concerning the cold war GI bill, we stated that, in conjunction with other interested agencies, we would study the need for such legislation in the light of current socioeconomic data.

The readjustment needs of our prior wartime-veterans were excellently fulfilled by the extremely successful World War II and Korean conflict GI bills. Those needs were highlighted by indeterminate periods of service and rapid mobilization and demobilization, with the consequent inability of the serviceman to plan his postservice career. In addition, the economy could not rapidly provide adequate jobs for large numbers of returning veterans.

In the 10 years since the end of hostilities in Korea, the readjustment problems were not equivalent. Draft obligation was for a prescribed period and lenient deferment policies obtained for those actively pursuing an education. Mobilization and demobilization were orderly and a burgeoning economy readily absorbed the returning veteran.

During the same decade, the Department of Defense has intensified its efforts to improve and broaden its program of career education, in the interests of retaining highly qualified men in an increasingly technical fighting force and of preparing a Ready Reserve.

For these reasons we have, in the past, opposed a cold war GI bill; nor do our studies now show need for a readjustment program for those veterans discharged during that period. However, with the escalation of hostilities in Vietnam the situation has now changed for those who are obligated for potential service in combat zones. Their situation is more nearly analogous to wartime service and their readjustment needs have grown with the rigors and hazards of their service. Planning for the future, which was feasible for veterans until fairly recently, grows less and less practicable with the rapidly changing situation.

For these reasons, I now believe that a readjustment bill is needed for veterans of recent service.

Each readjustment program has profited by analysis of previous programs as well as careful study of the current needs of the veteran in his relationship to society as a whole. The GI bill was focused in the direction of on-the-job training to meet the needs of 16 million veterans cast precipitously into the post-World War II setting. Public Law 550 emphasized formal education rather than on-the-job training because of the more orderly return of Korean conflict veterans into civilian life, their higher level of preservice schooling, and the greater technical demands of the post-Korean conflict society.

Currently, there are some 180,000 men serving in Vietnam, about 7 percent of the Military Establishment. The existence of broad new Government-supported educational benefits, most significantly the scholarships and loans of the Higher Education Act, impels a

new approach to meet the needs of today's veterans and the Nation's welfare which are not already fulfilled by existing programs.

Without attempting to advise the extent or specific manner of implementation, I believe it important that Congress consider the availability of existing programs.

In my opinion such a program should—

(a) Be provided to those who had service since October 1, 1963, with special attention to the combat veteran;

(b) Substantially assist the veteran in obtaining an education in an institution above the secondary level;

(c) Reward longer service with a greater period of educational entitlement;

(d) Permit career servicemen to use entitlement while on active duty;

(e) To the extent possible take advantage of the Higher Education Act and other training and education programs.

In my opinion, these broad principles provide the framework for a soundly based program.

I cannot recommend extension of these benefits to veterans who did not experience the hazards of recent service.

Sincerely,

W. J. DRIVER, *Administrator.*

COST

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., February 1, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
*Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request, there is enclosed a chart setting forth estimates as to the cost of H.R. 12410—Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. Also shown is the monthly average trainees anticipated.

Sincerely,

W. J. DRIVER, *Administrator.*

Educational cost of H.R. 12410 (for fiscal year 1967, 1st full year)

Fiscal year	Monthly average trainees	Cost of direct benefits
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Millions</i>
1967	240	\$327
1968	286	386
1969	336	449
1970	370	497
1971	368	494
5-year total		2,153

NOTE.—The 1st year direct-benefit cost of the committee bill will need to be increased by approximately \$20,000,000 to reflect the inclusion of the provision authorizing hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities in the cases of veterans with service after Jan. 31, 1955. The direct benefit cost for subsequent years will need to be increased by progressively larger amounts.

Subsequently, the Veterans' Administration advised the committee that the first-year cost of the various sections of the bill would be as follows:

- Section 1 (short title). No cost.
- Section 2 (educational assistance). \$327,000,000.
- Sections 3 and 4 (administrative provisions). No cost.
- Section 5 (loan guarantee). No direct cost, for administrative cost see below.
- Section 6 (job counseling and employment placement). \$2,000,000.¹
- Section 7 (wartime presumptions). \$5,000,000.
- Section 8 (hospitalization). Out-of-pocket cost \$1,235,000, true cost \$16,400,000.
- Section 9 (burial flags). \$47,000.
- Section 10 (soldiers' and sailors' civil relief). Unknown but not significant.
- Section 11 (veterans' preference). Unknown but not significant.
- Veterans' Administration administrative costs for entire bill: \$23,000,000.

JANUARY 27, 1966.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for a report by the Veterans' Administration on H.R. 11936,² 89th Congress.

The bill, if enacted, would increase from \$80 to \$150 the maximum monthly rental of servicemen's dwellings which are subject to the protective provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 530).

At the present time section 300 of such act provides generally that in the absence of judicial consent it shall be a misdemeanor to evict the wife, children, or other dependents of a person in military service from any premises occupied chiefly as a dwelling for which the agreed rent does not exceed \$80 per month. No change in this amount has been made since 1940 when the section was originally enacted. The comparable figure in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1918 was \$50 per month.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act was designed to afford broad protection to persons while in military service. Except for article IV, relating to the guarantee of certain commercial life insurance premiums, the provisions of the act are not administered by the Veterans' Administration, although our loan assistance activities are sometimes affected if the veteran has reentered the service. Most of the provisions of the act, including section 300, are construed and enforced by the courts in individual cases.

The Department of Defense and the Department of Justice would appear to have considerable interest in the type of legislation proposed by H.R. 11936, and the committee may desire to obtain their comments on the bill. Under the circumstances, the Veterans' Administration defers to the views of those Departments as to the merits of the proposed legislation.

¹ Not administered by the Veterans' Administration.

² H.R. 11936 is identical to sec. 10, H.R. 12410.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

W. J. DRIVER, *Administrator.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 28, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
*Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to H.R. 11936,¹ 89th Congress, a bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, in order to provide increased protection against eviction of dependents from premises rented for dwelling purposes. The Secretary of Defense has delegated to the Department of the Air Force the responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense.

The purpose of H.R. 11936 is as stated in its title.

Current law provides that where dependents of a person in the military service occupy a dwelling for which the rent does not exceed \$80 per month, they are protected from eviction from such dwelling during the period of military service except upon court order. H.R. 11936 would extend this protection to the dependents of servicemen who occupy dwellings for which the rent does not exceed \$150 per month. This increase in the maximum rent for which protection is afforded recognizes the increase in current rental prices over those in effect at the time of enactment of the present law. It is noted that the average Consumer Price Index (all items) for 1940 was 48.8, while that same index for November 1965 was 108.7. This proposed amendment to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act would increase the number of service families protected by the law. Current law which establishes \$80 per month as the maximum rental for which protection is afforded significantly limits the number of families protected.

The Department of the Air Force, on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends that favorable consideration be given to the enactment of H.R. 11936.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Sincerely,

NORMAN S. PAUL,
Under Secretary of the Air Force.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as

¹ H.R. 11936 is identical to sec. 10 of H.R. 12410.

reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

VETERANS' BENEFITS

Part	Sec.
I. General Provisions.....	101
II. General Benefits.....	301
III. Readjustment and Related Benefits.....	1501
IV. General Administrative Provisions.....	3001
V. Boards and Departments.....	4001
VI. Acquisition and Disposition of Property.....	5001

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter	Sec.
1. General.....	101
3. Veterans' Administration; Officers and Employees.....	201

PART II. GENERAL BENEFITS

Chapter	Sec.
11. Compensation for Service-Connected Disability or Death.....	301
13. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths.....	401
15. Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability or Death or for Service..	501
17. Hospital, Domiciliary, and Medical Care.....	601
19. Insurance.....	701
21. Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans.....	801
23. Burial Benefits.....	901

PART III. READJUSTMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS

Chapter	Sec.
31. Vocational Rehabilitation.....	1501
[33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans.....	1601]
<i>34. Veterans' Educational Assistance.....</i>	<i>1650</i>
35. War Orphans' Educational Assistance.....	1701
<i>36. Administration of Educational Benefits.....</i>	<i>1770</i>
37. Home, Farm, and Business Loans.....	1801
39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans.....	1901
[41. Unemployment Benefits for Veterans.....	2001]
<i>41. Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Veterans.....</i>	<i>2001</i>
43. Mustering-Out Payments.....	2101
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PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter	Sec.
1. General.....	101
3. Veterans' Administration; Officers and Employees.....	201

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

Sec.
101. Definitions.
102. Dependent parents and dependent husbands.
103. Special provisions relating to marriages.
104. Approval of educational institutions.
105. Line of duty and misconduct.
106. Certain service deemed to be active service.
107. Certain service deemed not to be active service.
108. Seven-year absence presumption of death.
109. Benefits for discharged members of allied forces.
110. Preservation of disability ratings.
111. Travel expenses.
112. Presidential memorial certificate program.

§ 101. Definitions

For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs.

(2) The term “veteran” means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

(3) The term “widow” means (except for purposes of chapter 19 of this title) a woman who was the wife of a veteran at the time of his death, and who lived with him continuously from the date of marriage to the date of his death (except where there was a separation which was due to the misconduct of, or procured by, the veteran without the fault of the wife) and who has not remarried or (in cases not involving remarriage) has not since the death of the veteran, and after enactment of the 1962 amendment to this paragraph, lived with another man and held herself out openly to the public to be the wife of such other man.

(4) The term “child” means (except for purposes of chapter 19 of this title and section 5202(b) of this title) a person who is unmarried and—

(A) who is under the age of eighteen years;

(B) who, before attaining the age of eighteen years, became permanently incapable of self-support; or

(C) who, after attaining the age of eighteen years and until completion of education or training (but not after attaining the age of twenty-three years), is pursuing a course of instruction at an approved educational institution;

and who is a legitimate child, a legally adopted child, a stepchild who is a member of a veteran’s household or was a member at the time of the veteran’s death, or an illegitimate child but, as to the alleged father, only if acknowledged in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered to contribute to the child’s support or has been, before his death, judicially decreed to be the father of such child, or if he is otherwise shown by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator to be the father of such child. A person shall be deemed, as of the date of death of a veteran, to be the legally adopted child of such veteran if such person was at the time of the veteran’s death living in the veteran’s household and was legally adopted by the veteran’s surviving spouse within two years after the veteran’s death or the date of enactment of this sentence; however, this sentence shall not apply if at the time of the veteran’s death, such person was receiving regular contributions toward his support from some individual other than the veteran or his spouse, or from any public or private welfare organization which furnishes services or assistance for children.

(5) The term “parent” means (except for purposes of chapter 19 of this title) a father, a mother, a father through adoption, a mother through adoption, or an individual who for a period of not less than one year stood in the relationship of a parent to a veteran at any time before his entry into active military, naval, or air service or if two persons stood in the relationship of a father or a mother for one year or more, the person who last stood in the relationship of father or mother before the veteran’s last entry into active military, naval, or air service.

(6) The term "Spanish-American War" (A) means the period beginning on April 21, 1898, and ending on July 4, 1902, (B) includes the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion, and (C) in the case of a veteran who served with the United States military forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, means the period beginning on April 21, 1898, and ending on July 15, 1903.

(7) The term "World War I" (A) means the period beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on November 11, 1918, and (B) in the case of a veteran who served with the United States military forces in Russia, means the period beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on April 1, 1920.

(8) The term "World War II" means (except for purposes of chapters 31 and 37 of this title) the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946.

(9) The term "Korean conflict" means the period beginning on June 27, 1950, and ending on January 31, 1955.

(10) The term "Armed Forces" means the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof.

(11) The term "period of war" means the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on a date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

(12) The term "veteran of any war" means any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service during a period of war.

(13) The term "compensation" means a monthly payment made by the Administrator to a veteran because of service-connected disability, or to a widow, child, or parent of a veteran because of the service-connected death of the veteran occurring before January 1, 1957.

(14) The term "dependency and indemnity compensation" means a monthly payment made by the Administrator to a widow, child, or parent (A) because of a service-connected death occurring after December 31, 1956, or (B) pursuant to the election of a widow, child, or parent, in the case of such a death occurring before January 1, 1957.

(15) The term "pension" means a monthly payment made by the Administrator to a veteran because of service, age, or non-service-connected disability, or to a widow or child of a veteran because of the non-service-connected death of the veteran.

(16) The term "service-connected" means, with respect to disability or death, that such disability was incurred or aggravated, or that the death resulted from a disability incurred or aggravated, in line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service.

(17) The term "non-service-connected" means, with respect to disability or death, that such disability was not incurred or aggravated, or that the death did not result from a disability incurred or aggravated, in line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service.

(18) The term "discharge or release" includes retirement from the active military, naval, or air service.

(19) The term "State home" means a home established by a State (other than a possession) for veterans of any war (including the Indian Wars) disabled by age, disease, or otherwise who by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living. Such term also includes such a home which furnishes nursing home care for veterans of any war.

(20) The term "State" means each of the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. *For the purpose of section 903 and chapters 34 and 35 of this title, such term also includes the Canal Zone.*

(21) The term "active duty" means—

(A) full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than active duty for training;

(B) full-time duty (other than for training purposes) as a commissioned officer of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service (i) on or after July 29, 1945, or (ii) before that date under circumstances affording entitlement to "full military benefits" or (iii) at any time, for the purposes of chapter 13 of this title;

(C) full-time duty as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (i) on or after July 29, 1945, or (ii) before that date (a) while on transfer to one of the Armed Forces, or (b) while, in time of war or national emergency declared by the President, assigned to duty on a project for one of the Armed Forces in an area determined by the Secretary of Defense to be of immediate military hazard, or (c) in the Philippine Islands on December 7, 1941, and continuously in such islands thereafter, or (iii) at any time, for the purposes of chapter 13 of this title;

(D) service as a cadet at the United States Military, Air Force, or Coast Guard Academy, or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy; and

(E) authorized travel to or from such duty or service.

(22) The term "active duty for training" means—

(A) full-time duty in the Armed Forces performed by Reserves for training purposes;

(B) full-time duty for training purposes performed as a commissioned officer of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service (i) on or after July 29, 1945, or (ii) before that date under circumstances affording entitlement to "full military benefits", or (iii) at any time, for the purposes of chapter 13 of this title;

(C) in the case of members of the National Guard or Air National Guard of any State, full-time duty under section 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32, or the prior corresponding provisions of law; and

(D) authorized travel to or from such duty.

The term does not include duty performed as a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve.

(23) The term "inactive duty training" means—

(A) duty (other than full-time duty) prescribed for Reserves (including commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service) by the Secretary concerned under section 301 of title 37 or any other provision of law; and

(B) special additional duties authorized for Reserves (including commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service) by an authority designated by the Secretary concerned and performed by them on a voluntary basis in connection with the prescribed training or maintenance activities of the units to which they are assigned.

In the case of a member of the National Guard or Air National Guard of any State, such term means duty (other than full-time duty) under

sections 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32, or the prior corresponding provisions of law. Such term does not include (i) work or study performed in connection with correspondence courses, (ii) attendance at an educational institution in an inactive status, or (iii) duty performed as a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve.

(24) The term "active military, naval, or air service" includes active duty, any period of active duty for training during which the individual concerned was disabled or died from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty, and any period of inactive duty training during which the individual concerned was disabled or died from an injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

(25) The term "Secretary concerned" means—

(A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army;

(B) the Secretary of the Navy, with respect to matters concerning the Navy or the Marine Corps;

(C) the Secretary of the Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force;

(D) the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard;

(E) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service; and

(F) the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

(26) The term "Reserve" means a member of a reserve component of one of the Armed Forces.

(27) The term "reserve component" means, with respect to the Armed Forces—

(A) the Army Reserve;

(B) the Naval Reserve;

(C) the Marine Corps Reserve;

(D) the Air Force Reserve;

(E) the Coast Guard Reserve;

(F) the National Guard of the United States; and

(G) the Air National Guard of the United States.

(28) The term "nursing home care" means the accommodation of convalescents or other persons who are not acutely ill and not in need of hospital care, but who require skilled nursing care and related medical services, if such nursing care and medical services are prescribed by, or are performed under the general direction of, persons duly licensed to provide such care. The term includes intensive care where the nursing service is under the supervision of a registered professional nurse.

§ 102. Dependent parents and dependent husbands

(a) (1) Dependency of a parent, which may arise before or after the death of a veteran, shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

(2) [Except for purposes of chapter 33 of this title, dependency] *Dependency* of a parent shall not be denied (A) solely because of remarriage, or (B) in any case in any State where the monthly income for a mother or father, not living together, is not more than \$105, or where the monthly income for a mother and father living together, is not more than \$175, plus, in either case, \$45, for each additional

member of the family whom the father or mother is under a moral or legal obligation to support, as determined by the Administrator.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection in determining monthly income the Administrator shall not consider any payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration because of disability or death or payments of bonus or similar cash gratuity by any State based upon service in the Armed Forces.

(b) For the purposes of this title (except [chapters 19 and 33] *chapter 19*), (1) the term "wife" includes the husband of any female veteran if such husband is incapable of self-maintenance and is permanently incapable of self-support due to mental or physical disability; and (2) the term "widow" includes the widower of any female veteran if such widower is incapable of self-maintenance and was permanently incapable of self-support due to physical or mental disability at the time of the veteran's death.

* * * * *

§ 111. Travel expenses

(a) Under regulations prescribed by the President, the Administrator may pay the actual necessary expense of travel (including lodging and subsistence), or in lieu thereof an allowance based upon mileage traveled, of any person to or from a Veterans' Administration facility or other place in connection with vocational rehabilitation, counseling required by the Administrator pursuant to chapter [33] 34 or 35 of this title, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care. In addition to the mileage allowance authorized by this section, there may be allowed reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls.

(b) Mileage may be paid under this section in connection with vocational rehabilitation, counseling, or upon termination of examination, treatment, or care, before the completion of travel.

(c) When any person entitled to mileage under this section requires an attendant (other than an employee of the Veterans' Administration) in order to perform such travel, the attendant may be allowed expenses of travel upon the same basis as such person.

(d) The Administrator may provide for the purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans and their authorized attendants when traveling at their own expense to or from any Veterans' Administration facility.

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CHAPTER 3—VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION; OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SUBCHAPTER I—VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Sec.

201. Veterans' Administration an independent agency.

202. Seal of the Veterans' Administration.

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

210. Appointment and general authority of Administrator.

211. Decisions by Administrator; opinions of Attorney General.

212. Delegation of authority and assignment of duties.

213. Contracts and personal services.

214. Reports to the Congress.

215. Publication of laws relating to veterans.

216. Research by Administrator; indemnification of contractors.

217. Studies of rehabilitation of disabled persons.

* * * * *

§ 211. Decisions by Administrator; opinions of Attorney General

(a) Except as provided in sections [775, 784, 1661, 1761] 775, 784, and as to matters arising under chapter 37 of this title, the decisions of the Administrator on any question of law or fact concerning a claim for benefits or payments under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be final and conclusive and no other official or any court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such decision.

(b) The Administrator may require the opinion of the Attorney General on any question of law arising in the administration of the Veterans' Administration.

* * * * *

PART II. GENERAL BENEFITS

Chapter	Sec.
11. Compensation for Service-Connected Disability or Death.....	301
13. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths.....	401
15. Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability or Death or for Service..	501
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CHAPTER 11—COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY OR DEATH

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER IV—PEACETIME DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Sec.

- 331. Basic entitlement.
- 332. Presumption of sound condition.
- 333. Presumptions relating to certain diseases.
- 334. Rates of peacetime disability compensation.
- 335. Additional compensation for dependents.
- 336. Conditions under which wartime rates payable.
- 337. *Wartime presumptions for certain veterans.*

* * * * *

Subchapter IV—Peacetime Disability Compensation**§ 331. Basic entitlement**

For disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in line of duty, or for aggravation of a preexisting injury suffered or disease contracted in line of duty, in the active military, naval, or air service, during other than a period of war, the United States will pay to any veteran thus disabled and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from the period of service in which said injury or disease was incurred, or preexisting injury or disease was aggravated, compensation as provided in this subchapter, but no compensation shall be paid if the disability is the result of the veteran's own willful misconduct.

§ 332. Presumption of sound condition

For the purposes of section 331 of this title, every person employed in the active military, naval, or air service for six months or more shall be taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted and enrolled for service, except as to defects, infirmities, or

disorders noted at the time of the examination, acceptance and enrollment, or where evidence or medical judgment is such as to warrant a finding that the disease or injury existed before acceptance and enrollment.

§ 333. Presumptions relating to certain diseases

(a) For the purposes of section 331 of this title, and subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section, any veteran who served for six months or more and contracts a tropical disease or a resultant disorder or disease originating because of therapy administered in connection with a tropical disease, or as a preventative thereof, shall be deemed to have incurred such disability in the active military, naval, or air service when it is shown to exist within one year after separation from active service, or at a time when standard and accepted treatises indicate that the incubation period thereof commenced during active service.

(b) Service-connection shall not be granted pursuant to subsection (a), in any case where the disease or disorder is shown by clear and unmistakable evidence to have had its inception before or after active military, naval, or air service.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the granting of service-connection for any disease or disorder otherwise shown by sound judgment to have been incurred in or aggravated by active military, naval, or air service.

§ 334. Rates of peacetime disability compensation

For the purposes of section 331 of this title, the compensation payable for the disability shall be equal to 80 per centum of the compensation payable for such disability under section 314 of this title, adjusted upward or downward to the nearest dollar, counting fifty cents and over as a whole dollar.

§ 335. Additional compensation for dependents

Any veteran entitled to compensation at the rates provided in section 334 of this title, and whose disability is rated not less than 50 per centum, shall be entitled to additional monthly compensation for dependents equal to 80 per centum of the additional compensation for dependents provided in section 315 of this title, and subject to the limitations thereof. The amounts payable under this section shall be adjusted upward or downward to the nearest dollar, counting fifty cents and over as a whole dollar.

§ 336. Conditions under which wartime rates payable

Any veteran otherwise entitled to compensation under the provisions of this subchapter shall be entitled to receive the rate of compensation provided in sections 314 and 315 of this title, if the disability of such veteran resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty (1) as a direct result of armed conflict, (2) while engaged in extrahazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war, or (3) after December 31, 1946, and before July 26, 1947.

§ 337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans

For the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter V of this chapter and notwithstanding the provisions of sections 332 and 333 of this subchapter, the provisions of sections 311, 312, and 313 of this chapter

shall be applicable in the case of any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service after January 31, 1955.

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CHAPTER 17—HOSPITAL, DOMICILIARY, AND MEDICAL CARE

* * * * *

Subchapter II—Hospital or Domiciliary Care and Medical Treatment

§ 610. Eligibility for hospital and domiciliary care

(a) The Administrator, within the limits of Veterans' Administration facilities, may furnish hospital care which he determines is needed to—

(1)(A) any veteran for a service-connected disability; or

(B) a veteran of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, for a non-service-connected disability if he is unable to defray the expenses of necessary hospital care;

(2) a veteran whose discharge or release from the active military, naval, or air service was for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty; and

(3) a person who is in receipt of, or but for the receipt of retirement pay would be entitled to, disability compensation.

(b) The Administrator, within the limits of Veterans' Administration facilities, may furnish domiciliary care to—

(1) a veteran who was discharged or released from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty, or a person who is in receipt of disability compensation, when he is suffering from a permanent disability or tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric ailment and is incapacitated from earning a living and has no adequate means of support; and

(2) a veteran of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, who is in need of domiciliary care, if he is unable to defray the expenses of necessary domiciliary care.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 23—BURIAL BENEFITS

Sec.

901. Flags.

902. Funeral expenses.

903. Death in Veterans' Administration facility.

904. Claims for reimbursement.

905. Persons eligible under prior law.

§ 901. Flags

(a) The Administrator shall furnish a flag to drape the casket of each deceased veteran who—

(1) was a veteran of any war [or of Mexican border service], *of Mexican border service, or of service after January 31, 1955*;

(2) had served at least one enlistment; or

(3) had been discharged or released from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

(b) After the burial of the veteran the flag so furnished shall be given to his next of kin. If no claim is made for the flag by the next of kin, it may be given, upon request, to a close friend or associate

of the deceased veteran. If a flag is given to a close friend or associate of the deceased veteran, no flag shall be given to any other person on account of the death of such veteran.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the term "Mexican border service" means active military, naval, or air service during the period beginning on January 1, 1911, and ending on April 5, 1917, in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the waters adjacent thereto.

§ 902. Funeral expenses

(a) Where a veteran dies who—

(1) was a veteran of any war;

(2) had been discharged from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty; or

(3) was in receipt of, or but for the receipt of retirement pay would have been entitled to, disability compensation;

the Administrator, in his discretion having due regard to the circumstances in each case, may pay a sum not exceeding \$250 to such person as he prescribes to cover the burial and funeral expenses of the deceased veteran and the expense of preparing the body and transporting it to the place of burial.

(b) Except as hereafter provided in this subsection, no deduction shall be made from the burial allowance because of the veteran's net assets at the time of his death, or because of any contribution from any source toward the burial and funeral expenses (including transportation) unless the amount of expenses incurred is covered by the amount actually paid therefor by the United States, a State, any agency or political subdivision of the United States or of a State, or the employer of the deceased veteran. No claim shall be allowed (1) for more than the difference between the entire amount of the expenses incurred and the amount paid by any or all of the foregoing, or (2) when the burial allowance would revert to the funds of a public or private organization or would discharge such an organization's obligation without payment. The burial allowance or any part thereof shall not be paid in any case where specific provision is otherwise made for payment of expenses of funeral, transportation, and interment under any other Act.

§ 903. Death in Veterans' Administration facility

(a) Where death occurs in a Veterans' Administration facility to which the deceased was properly admitted for hospital or domiciliary care under authority of section 610 or 611(a) of this title, the Administrator shall pay the actual cost (not to exceed \$250) of the burial and funeral.

(b) In addition to the foregoing, when such a death occurs in a State, the Administrator shall transport the body to the place of burial in the same, or any other State. [For the purposes of this subsection the term "State" includes the Canal Zone.]

(c) Within the limits prescribed in subsection (a), the Administrator may make contracts for burial and funeral services without regard to the laws requiring advertisement for proposals for supplies and services for the Veterans' Administration.

* * * * *

PART III. READJUSTMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS

Chapter	Sec.
31. Vocational Rehabilitation.....	1501
[33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans.....	1601]
34. <i>Veterans' Educational Assistance</i>	1650
35. War Orphans Educational Assistance.....	1701
36. <i>Administration of Educational Benefits</i>	1770
37. Home, Farm, and Business Loans.....	1801
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41. <i>Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Veterans</i>	2001
43. Mustering-Out Payments.....	2101

CHAPTER 31—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Sec.

- 1501. Definitions.
- 1502. Basic entitlement.
- 1503. Periods of eligibility.
- 1504. Subsistence allowances.
- 1505. Leaves of absence.
- 1506. Medical care of trainees.
- 1507. Loans to trainees.
- 1508. Regulations to promote good conduct.
- 1509. Books, supplies, and equipment.
- 1510. Vocational rehabilitation for hospitalized persons.
- 1511. Training and training facilities.

§ 1501. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term "World War II" means the period beginning on September 16, 1940, and ending on July 25, 1947.

(2) The term "vocational rehabilitation" means training (including educational and vocational counseling and other necessary incidental services) for the purpose of restoring employability, to the extent consistent with the degree of disablement, lost by virtue of a handicap due to service-connected disability.

§ 1502. Basic entitlement

(a) Every veteran who is in need of vocational rehabilitation on account of a service-connected disability which is, or but for the receipt of retirement pay would be, compensable under chapter 11 of this title shall be furnished such vocational rehabilitation as may be prescribed by the Administrator, if such disability—

(1) arose out of service during World War II or the Korean conflict; or

(2) arose out of service after World War II, and before the Korean conflict, or after the Korean conflict, and is rated for compensation purposes as 30 per centum or more, or if less than 30 per centum is clearly shown to have caused a pronounced employment handicap.

(b) Unless a longer period is prescribed by the Administrator, no course of vocational rehabilitation may exceed four years.

(c) Vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded outside of a State to a veteran on account of post-World War II service if the veteran, at the time of such service, was not a citizen of the United States.

§ 1503. Periods of eligibility

(a) Unless a longer period of eligibility is authorized pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section, vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded to a veteran after nine years following his discharge

or release; except vocational rehabilitation may be afforded to any person until—

- (1) August 20, 1963, if such person was discharged or released before August 20, 1954, or
 - (2) October 15, 1971, if such person is eligible for vocational rehabilitation by reason of a disability arising from service before October 15, 1962, but either after World War II, and before the Korean conflict, or after the Korean conflict.
- (b) Where a veteran is prevented from entering, or having entered, from completing vocational rehabilitation training within the period of eligibility prescribed in subsection (a) of this section because—
- (1) he had not timely attained, retained, or regained medical feasibility for training because of disability;
 - (2) he had not timely met the requirement of a discharge or release under conditions other than dishonorable, but the nature of such discharge or release was later changed by appropriate authority; or
 - (3) he had not timely established the existence of a compensable service-connected disability,
- such training may be afforded him during a period not to exceed four years beyond the period of eligibility otherwise applicable to him.

(c) A veteran who is found to be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of blindness, or other serious disability, resulting from a service-connected disability which affords basic eligibility for vocational rehabilitation under section 1502 of this title may be afforded such vocational rehabilitation after the termination date otherwise applicable to him, but not beyond ten years after such termination date, or June 30, 1975, whichever date is the later, if—

- (1) he had not previously been rehabilitated (that is, rendered employable) as the result of training furnished under this chapter, or
- (2) such serious disability (whether blindness or otherwise) has developed from, or as a result of, the worsening of his service-connected disability since he was declared rehabilitated to the extent that it precludes his performing the duties of the occupation for which he was previously trained under this chapter.

§ 1504. Subsistence allowances

- (a) While pursuing a course of vocational rehabilitation training and for two months after his employability is determined, each veteran shall be paid a subsistence allowance as prescribed in this section.
- (b) The subsistence allowance of a veteran-trainee is to be determined in accordance with the following table, and shall be the monthly amount shown in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the appropriate type of training as specified in column I:

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Type of training	No dependents	One dependent	Two or more dependents
Full-time institutional training-----	\$110	\$150	\$175
Institutional on-farm, apprentice or other on-job training----	95	125	150

Where any trainee has more than two dependents and is not eligible to receive additional compensation as provided by section 315 or section 335 (whichever is applicable) of this title, the subsistence allowance prescribed in column IV of the foregoing table shall be increased by an additional \$5 per month for each dependent in excess of two.

(c) Where the course of vocational rehabilitation training consists of training on the job by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit monthly to the Administrator a statement in writing showing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him to the veteran during the month, directly or indirectly. Based upon such written statements, the Administrator is authorized to reduce the subsistence allowance of such veteran to an amount considered equitable and just.

§ 1505. Leaves of absence

The Administrator shall prescribe such regulations as he deems necessary for granting leaves of absence to veterans pursuing a course of vocational rehabilitation training. Such leaves of absence shall not be granted to any veteran in excess of thirty days in any consecutive twelve months, except in exceptional circumstances. During authorized leaves of absence, a veteran shall be considered as pursuing his course of vocational rehabilitation training.

§ 1506. Medical care for trainees

The Administrator may furnish veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation such medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, whether or not such medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or prosthesis is otherwise authorized under chapter 17 of this title.

§ 1507. Loans to trainees

The revolving fund which was established pursuant to part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) is continued in effect, and may be used by the Administrator, under regulations prescribed by him, for making advances, not in excess of \$100 in any case, to veterans commencing or undertaking courses of vocational rehabilitation. Such advances, and advances heretofore made, shall bear no interest and shall be repaid in such installments as may be determined by the Administrator, by proper deductions from future payments of subsistence allowance, compensation, pension, or retirement pay.

§ 1508. Regulations to promote good conduct

The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary in order to promote good conduct and cooperation on the part of veterans who are receiving vocational rehabilitation. Penalties for the breach of such rules and regulations may extend to (1) forfeiture by the offender for three months of subsistence allowance otherwise payable, and (2) permanent disqualification for further vocational rehabilitation.

§ 1509. Books, supplies, and equipment

(a) Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a veteran under this chapter shall be deemed released to him, except that if, because of fault on his part, he fails to complete the course of vocational rehabilitation, he may be required by the Administrator to return any

or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended, or to repay the reasonable value thereof.

(b) Returned books, supplies, and equipment may be turned in to educational or training institutions for credit under such terms as may be approved by the Administrator, or may be disposed of in such other manner as he may approve.

§ 1510. Vocational rehabilitation for hospitalized persons

Vocational rehabilitation may be afforded under this chapter to any person who is hospitalized pending final discharge from the active military, naval, or air service, if he is qualified for such vocational rehabilitation in every respect except for discharge. No subsistence allowance shall be payable to any person while he is receiving vocational rehabilitation solely by reason of this section.

§ 1511. Training and training facilities

The Administrator shall prescribe and provide vocational rehabilitation to veterans eligible therefor. For such purpose, the Administrator may—

(1) employ additional personnel and experts, as he deems necessary;

(2) utilize and extend Veterans' Administration facilities;

(3) utilize facilities of any agency of the United States, or any facilities maintained by joint Federal and State contributions;

(4) provide, by agreement or contract with public or private institutions or establishments, for such additional training facilities as may be suitable and necessary;

(5) cooperate with and employ the facilities of other governmental and State employment agencies for the purpose of placing in gainful employment persons who have received vocational rehabilitation.

[CHAPTER 33—EDUCATION OF KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS

[SUBCHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

[Sec.

[1601. Definitions.

[SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY

[1610. Entitlement to education or training generally.

[1611. Duration of veteran's education or training.

[1612. Commencement; time limitations.

[1613. Expiration of all education and training.

[SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

[1620. Selection of program.

[1621. Applications; approval.

[1622. Change of program.

[1623. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

[1624. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

[1625. Period of operation for approval.

[1626. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

[SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO VETERANS**[Sec.**

- [1631.** Education and training allowance.
- [1632.** Computation of education and training allowances.
- [1633.** Measurement of courses.
- [1634.** Overcharges by educational institutions.

[SUBCHAPTER V—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

- [1641.** Designation.
- [1642.** Approval of courses.
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[SUBCHAPTER VI—APPROVAL OF COURSES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- [1651.** Apprentice or other training on the job.
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- [1653.** Approval of accredited courses.
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[SUBCHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- [1661.** Authority and duties of Administrator.
- [1662.** Advisory committee.
- [1663.** Control by agencies of United States.
- [1664.** Conflicting interests.
- [1665.** Reports by institutions.
- [1666.** Overpayments to veterans.
- [1667.** Examination of records.
- [1668.** False or misleading statements.
- [1669.** Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

[Subchapter I—Definitions**[§ 1601. Definitions**

[(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

[(1) The term “basic service period” means the Korean conflict, except that with respect to persons on active duty on January 31, 1955, such term means the period commencing on June 27, 1950, and ending on the date of the person’s first discharge or release from such active duty after January 31, 1955.

[(2) The term “eligible veteran” means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

[(A) served on active duty at any time during the Korean conflict;

[(B) was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; and

[(C) served on active duty for ninety days or more (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during the Korean conflict, for an actual service-connected disability.

[(3) The term “program of education or training” means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill

requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

[(4) The term "course" means an organized unit of subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

[(5) The term "dependent" means—

[(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

[(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

[(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

[(6) The term "educational institution" means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

[(7) The term "training establishment" means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

[(8) The term "State" includes the Canal Zone.

[(9) The term "Commissioner" means the United States Commissioner of Education.

[(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, unless such service would have qualified such individual for benefits under title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

[(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty during the Korean conflict and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

[Subchapter II—Eligibility

[§ 1610. Entitlement to education or training generally

[(Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to the education or training provided under this chapter.

[§ 1611. Duration of veteran's education or training

[(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to education or training under this chapter for a period equal to one and a half times the dura-

tion of his service on active duty during his basic service period (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except that—

[(1) in computing the duration of such service, there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

[(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapter 35 of this title; and

[(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with education or training received under chapter 31 of this title, part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed forty-eight months in the aggregate.

[(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

[(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

[§ 1612. Commencement; time limitations

[(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by this subsection because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1601(a)(2)(B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years after whichever is later, September 1, 1958, or the date his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified.

[(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than 12 consecutive months, and

may suspend the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

[(c) If an eligible veteran returned to active duty before February 1, 1955, his date of discharge or release shall, for the purposes of this section and section 1613 of this title, be the date of his discharge or release from his last period of active duty which began before February 1, 1955.

[§ 1613. Expiration of all education and training

[(a) No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after either his discharge or release from active duty or the end of his basic service period, whichever is earlier, except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1612(a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter after January 31, 1965.

[(b) In computing the three-year period referred to in section 1612(a) of this title and the eight- and five-year periods referred to in subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator shall disregard in the case of any eligible veteran any period of active duty performed by such veteran, before August 1, 1962, pursuant to (1) a call or order thereto issued to him as a Reserve after July 30, 1961, or (2) an extension of an enlistment, appointment, or period of duty with the Armed Forces pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 87-117.

[Subchapter III—Enrollment

[§ 1620. Selection of program

[Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

[§ 1621. Applications; approval

[Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not

eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational objective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

§ 1622. Change of program

[(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1621 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

[(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

[(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

[(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

[(c) As used in this section the term “change of program of education or training” shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

§ 1623. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

[(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

[(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

[(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

[(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

[(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

[(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary non-profit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than eighty-five per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

[§ 1624. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

[The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

[§ 1625. Period of operation for approval

[(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

[(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

[(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

[(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

[(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

[(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

[§ 1626. Institutions listed by Attorney General

[The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

[Subchapter IV—Payments to Veterans

[§ 1631. Education and training allowance

[(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

[(b) The education and training allowance for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1632 of this title, only for the

period of the veteran's enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

[(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

[(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprentice or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

[(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

[(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

[(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

[(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

[§ 1632. Computation of education and training allowances

[(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

[(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

[(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

[(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

[(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

[(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprentice or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training allowance as four months bears to the total duration of his apprentice or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an education and training allowance under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his approved training program, for productive labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

[(d) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent, four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veteran's institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

[(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

[(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less-than-half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

[(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training, he shall not be paid an education and training allowance under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the allowance payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day for each \$1.25 which is paid to the veteran as an education and training allowance for such course.

[(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and training allowance under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprentice or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

[(§ 1633. Measurement of courses

[(a) For the purposes of this chapter, (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an insitutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net

of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

[(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprentice training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

[§ 1634. Overcharges by educational institutions

[The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course.

[Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies

[§ 1641. Designation

[(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the "State approving agency" for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

[(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

[(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1642 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

[§ 1642. Approval of courses

[(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administrator with a current list of educational institutions and training establish-

ments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

[(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

[§ 1643. Cooperation

[(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

[(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

[(c) In order that effective State control may be maintained over educational institutions participating in educational programs carried on under this title, the Administrator shall continue to utilize State approving agencies in the administration of such programs.

[§ 1644. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies

[(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1645 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

[(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

§ 1645. Reimbursement of expenses

The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

Subchapter VI—Approval of Courses of Education and Training**§ 1651. Apprentice or other training on the job**

(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

(2) The length of the training period;

(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned

through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

[(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

[(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

[(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

[(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

[(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

[(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

[(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

[(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

[(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

[(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

[§ 1652. Institutional on-farm training

[(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

[(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

[(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of a least two hundred hours per

year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

[(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

[(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

[(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

[(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

[(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

[(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

[(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

[§ 1653. Approval of accredited courses

[(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

[(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

[(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

[(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11-28 of title 20; or

[(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree.

For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

[(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

[§ 1654. Approval of nonaccredited courses

[(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1653 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

[(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

[(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

[(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials and faculty;

[(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

[(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

[(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, make-up work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

[(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the pro-

bationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reenfranchise for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

[(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

[(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

[(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

[(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

[(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

[(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

[(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its non-accredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

[(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent in quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

[(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

[(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

[(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

[(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

[(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

[(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

[(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

[(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

[(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

[(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

[(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

[(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the completed portion of the course bears to its total length.

[(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

[§ 1655. Notice of approval of courses

[The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

[(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

[(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

[(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

[(4) name of each course approved;

[(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

[(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

[(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

[§ 1656. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances

[(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of

such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

[(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establishment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

[(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section. The Administrator shall notify the State approving agency of his disapproval of any educational institution or training establishment under chapter 31 of this title.

[Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions

[§ 1661. Authority and duties of Administrator

[(a) Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

[(b) The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

[§ 1662. Advisory Committee

[(a) There shall be an Advisory Committee formed by the Administrator, which shall be composed of persons who are eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and management, and of representatives of the various types of institutions and establishments furnishing education and training to veterans enrolled under this chapter. The Commissioner and the Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor shall be ex officio members of the Advisory Committee. The Administrator shall advise and consult with the committee from time to time with respect to the administration of this chapter and the committee may make such reports and recommendations as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Congress.

[(b) The Administrator may advise and consult with the committee from time to time with respect to the administration of chapters 31 and 35 of this title.

[§ 1663. Control by agencies of United States

[No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institu-

tion or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chapter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

[§ 1664. Conflicting interests

[(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

[(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1645 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State Department of Veterans Affairs or State Department of Education.

[(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

[(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

[§ 1665. Reports by institutions

[(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

[(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such

institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

§ 1666. Overpayments to veterans

¶ Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

§ 1667. Examination of records

¶ The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

§ 1668. False or misleading statements

¶ The Administrator shall not make any payments under this chapter to any person found by him to have willfully submitted any false or misleading claims. In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

§ 1669. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

¶ The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.¶

CHAPTER 34—VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

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Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions**§ 1651. Purpose**

The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the education program created by this chapter is for the purpose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

§ 1652. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter—

(a)(1) The term “eligible veteran” means any veteran who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability.

(2) The requirement of discharge or release, prescribed in paragraph (1)(A), shall be waived in the case of any individual who served at least two years in an active-duty status for so long as he continues on active duty without a break therein.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (1)(A) and section 1661(a), the term “active duty” does not include any period during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, (B) served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or (C) served under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10 pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve.

(b) The term “program of education” means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for

the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

(c) The term "educational institution" means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers' college, college, normal school, professional school, university, or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above.

(d) The term "dependent" means—

- (1) a child of an eligible veteran;
- (2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and
- (3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement

§ 1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration

Entitlement

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period of one month (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time educational assistance) for each month or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after January 31, 1955.

Entitlement Limitations

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in no event shall an eligible veteran receive educational assistance under this chapter for a period which, when combined with education and training received under any or all of the laws listed below, will exceed thirty-six months—

- (1) Parts VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a) as amended;
- (2) title 11 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952;
- (3) the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956;
- (4) chapters 31, 33, and 35 of this title.

(c) Whenever the period of entitlement under this section of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period shall be extended to the end of the course or for twelve weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

(d) If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title, he must, if he wants either, elect whether he will receive educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his program of education becomes entitled (as determined by the Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must, if he wants either, elect whether to continue to receive educational assistance or whether to receive such vocational rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilitation, the program of education under this chapter shall be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be furnished him.

§ 1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education

Delimiting Period for Completion

(a) No educational assistance shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond the date eight years after his last discharge or release from active duty after January 31, 1955.

Correction of Discharge

(b) In the case of any eligible veteran who has been prevented, as determined by the Administrator, from completing a program of education under this chapter within the period prescribed by subsection (a), because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of this chapter before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, then the 8-year delimiting period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was changed, corrected, or modified.

Savings Clause

(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date for which an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this chapter, the 8-year delimiting period shall run from such date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be applicable.

§ 1663. Educational and vocational counseling

The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational assistance under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

Subchapter III—Enrollment

§ 1670. Selection of program

Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution (approved in accordance with chapter 36 of this title) selected by him, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

§ 1671. Applications; approval

Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the educational assistance applied for, or that his program of education fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that he is already qualified. The

Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

§ 1672. Change of program

(a) *Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may make not more than one change of program of education.*

(b) *The Administrator may approve one additional change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible to make a change under subsection (a)) in program if he finds that—*

(1) the program of education which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities; and

(2) in any instance where the eligible veteran has interrupted, or failed to progress in, his program due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with respect to the program which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such an interruption or failure to progress.

(c) *As used in this section the term "change of program of education" shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.*

§ 1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

(a) *The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.*

(b) *The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training other than one given by an educational institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard college degree the eligible veteran is seeking.*

(c) *The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of apprentice or other training on the job, any course of institutional on-farm training, or any course to be pursued by open circuit television (except as herein provided) or radio. The Administrator may approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course, to be pursued in residence, leading to a standard college degree which includes, as an integral part thereof, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television, if the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.*

(d) *The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible person in any course which is to be pursued as a part of his regular secondary school education, but this subsection shall not prevent the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course to be pursued below the college level if the Administrator finds that such veteran has ended his secondary school education (by completion or otherwise) and that such course is a specialized vocational course pursued for the purpose of qualifying in a bona fide vocational objective.*

(e) *The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator*

finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter or chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

§ 1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress

The Administrator shall discontinue the educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, the Administrator finds that according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution, his conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Administrator may renew the payment of the educational assistance allowance only if he finds that—

(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or progress of the eligible veteran has been removed; and

(2) the program which the eligible veteran now proposes to pursue (whether the same or revised) is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

§ 1675. Period of operation for approval

(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

§ 1676. Education outside the United States

An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education at an educational institution which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the educational assistance under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Veterans

§ 1681. Educational assistance allowance

(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education under this chapter an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part, the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

(b) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1682 of this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this chapter, or of chapter 36;

(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution is not regularly in session; or

(3) to any veteran pursuing his program exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible veteran for any period for which he receives an educational assistance allowance under this chapter for pursuing such program or course.

(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to his actual attendance during such period or where the program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period and, in the case of an institution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certificate, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the veteran's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.

§ 1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances

(a)(1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c)(1), while pursuing a program of education under this chapter of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as determined by the veterans' dependency status) opposite the applicable type of program as shown in column I:

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Type of program	No dependents	One dependent	Two or more dependents
<i>Institutional:</i>			
Full time.....	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three quarter time.....	75	95	115
Half time.....	50	65	75
Cooperative.....	80	100	120

(2) A "cooperative" program means a full-time program of education which consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of training in a business or industrial establishment with the training in the business or industrial establishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion.

(b) The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program of education—

- (1) while on active duty, or
- (2) on less than a half-time basis,

shall be computed at the rate of (A) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to pay, or (B) \$100 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

(c)(1) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

(2) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

§ 1683. Measurement of courses

(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

(1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with no more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed;

(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction (which may include customary intervals not to exceed ten minutes between hours of instruction) is required; and

(3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

(b) The Administrator shall define part-time training in the case of the types of courses referred to in subsection (a), and shall define full-time and part-time training in the case of all other types of courses pursued under this chapter.

§ 1684. Overcharges by educational institutions

(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran pursuing a program of education under this chapter any amount for any course in excess of the charges for tuition and fees which such institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveteran students, who are enrolled in the same course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment

of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran or person not already enrolled therein under chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

(b) Any educational institution which has been disapproved under section 1734 of this title shall be deemed to be disapproved for the enrollment under this chapter of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein.

§ 1685. Approval of courses

An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title.

§ 1686. Discontinuance of allowances

The Administrator may discontinue the educational assistance allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the program of education or any course in which the eligible veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational institution offering such program or course has violated any provision of this chapter or chapter 36, or fails to meet any of their requirements.

CHAPTER 35—WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

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Subchapter I—Definitions

§ 1701. Definitions

(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term “eligible person” means a child of a person who—

(A) died of a service-connected disability, or

(B) has a total disability permanent in nature resulting from a service-connected disability, or who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence,

arising out of active military, naval, or air service after the beginning of the Spanish-American War [and prior to the end of the induction period], but only if such service did not terminate under dishonorable conditions. The standards and criteria for determining whether or not a disability arising out of such service is service connected shall be those applicable under chapter 11 of this title.

(2) The term “child” includes individuals who are married and individuals who are above the age of twenty-one years.

(3) The term “duty with the Armed Forces” as used in section 1712 of this title means (A) active duty, (B) active duty for training for a period of six or more consecutive months, or (C) active duty for training required by section [1013 (c) (1) of title 50] 511(d) of title 10.

(4) The term “guardian” includes a fiduciary legally appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, or any person who is determined by the Administrator in accordance with section 3202 of this title to be otherwise legally vested with the care of the eligible person.

(5) The term “program of education” means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill the requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

(6) The term “educational institution” means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, business school,

junior college, teachers' college, college, normal school, professional school, university, or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above.

(7) The term "special restorative training" means training furnished under subchapter V of this chapter.

[(8) The term "State" includes the Canal Zone.]

[(9) The term "induction period" means the period beginning on February 1, 1955, and ending on the day before the first day thereafter on which individuals (other than individuals liable for induction by reason of a prior deferment) are no longer liable for induction for training and service into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.]

[(10)] (8) The term "total disability permanent in nature" means any disability rated total for the purposes of disability compensation which is based upon an impairment reasonably certain to continue throughout the life of the disabled person.

(b) If an eligible person has attained his majority and is under no known legal disability, all references in this chapter to "parent or guardian" shall refer to the eligible person himself.

(c) Any provision of this chapter which requires any action to be taken by or with respect to the parent or guardian of an eligible person who has not attained his majority, or who, having attained his majority, is under a legal disability, shall not apply when the Administrator determines that its application would not be in the best interest of the eligible person, would result in undue delay, or would not be administratively feasible. In such a case the Administrator, where necessary to protect the interest of the eligible person, may designate some other person (who may be the eligible person himself) as the person by or with respect to whom the action so required should be taken.

(d) The Congress hereby declares that the educational program established by this chapter is for the purpose of providing opportunities for education to children whose education would otherwise be impeded or interrupted by reason of the disability or death of a parent from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the Armed Forces after the beginning of the Spanish-American War [and prior to the end of the induction period], and for the purpose of aiding such children in attaining the educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained but for the disability or death of such parent.

Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement

§ 1710. Eligibility and entitlement generally

Each eligible person shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to receive educational assistance.

§ 1711. Duration of educational assistance

(a) Each eligible person shall be entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period not in excess of thirty-six months (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training).

(b) The period of entitlement of an eligible person under this chapter shall be reduced by a period equivalent to any period of edu-

cation or training received by him under chapter 31 or [33] 34 of this title *or under chapter 33 of this title as in effect before February 1, 1965.*

(c) If an eligible person is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title, he must elect whether he will receive educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible person is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his program of education or special restorative training becomes entitled (as determined by the Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must elect whether to continue to receive educational assistance or whether to receive such vocational rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilitation, the program of education or special restorative training pursued under this chapter shall be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be furnished him.

(d) If any child pursuing a program of education, or of specialized restorative training, under this chapter ceases to be an "eligible person" because the parent from whom eligibility is derived is found to no longer have a "total disability permanent in nature", as defined in section 1701(a)(10) of this title, then such child (if he has sufficient remaining entitlement) may, nevertheless, be afforded educational assistance under this chapter until the end of a quarter or semester for which enrolled if the educational institution in which he is enrolled is operated on a quarter or semester system, or if the educational institution is not so operated until the end of the course, or until nine weeks have expired, whichever first occurs.

* * * * *

[§ 1726. Institutions listed by Attorney General

[The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an educational assistance allowance to, any eligible person in any course in an educational institution while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.]

Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Persons

§ 1731. Educational assistance allowance

(a) The Administrator shall pay to the parent or guardian of each eligible person who is pursuing a program of education under this chapter, and who applies therefor on behalf of such eligible person, an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part, the expenses of the eligible person's subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

(b) The educational assistance allowance on behalf of an eligible person shall be paid, as provided in section 1732 of this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

(1) on behalf of any person enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such person is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this chapter; or

(2) on behalf of any person enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law (or in the case of the Republic of the Philippines, Philippine law) during which the institution is not regularly in session.

[(c) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid on behalf of an eligible person for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

[(1) from the eligible person (A) in the case of an eligible person enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible person enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree, a certification as to actual attendance during such period; and

[(2) from the educational institution a certification, or an endorsement on the eligible person's certificate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period.

Educational assistance allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.]

(c) *The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible person for any period for which an educational assistance allowance is paid on behalf of such eligible person under this chapter for pursuing such programs or course.*

(d) *No educational assistance allowance shall be paid on behalf of an eligible person enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—*

(1) from the eligible person a certification as to his actual attendance during such period; and

(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the eligible person's certificate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period.

(e) *Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the eligible person's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.*

* * * * *

§ 1734. Overcharges by educational institutions

(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational institution has charged or received from any eligible person pursuing a course of education under this chapter any amount in excess of the charges for tuition and fees which such institution requires similarly circumstanced students, not receiving educational assistance under this chapter, who are enrolled in the same course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31 or [33] 34 of this title.

(b) Any educational institution which has been disapproved under section 1634 of this title shall be deemed to be disapproved for the

enrollment under this chapter of any eligible person not already enrolled therein.

§ 1735. Approval of courses

[(a) Until the date for the expiration of all education and training under chapter 33 of this title, an eligible person shall receive the benefits of this subchapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course (1) is approved in accordance with the provisions of this section or subchapter VII of this chapter, or (2) is approved for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title.

[(b) Any course offered by an educational institution (as defined in this chapter) shall be considered approved for the purposes of this chapter if it is approved under either section 1653 or section 1654 of this title before the date for the expiration of all education and training under chapter 33 of this title, and has not been disapproved under section 1656 or section 1778 of this title.]

An eligible person shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course (1) is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title, or (2) is approved for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title.

§ 1736. Discontinuance of allowances

[(a)] The Administrator may discontinue the educational assistance allowance of any eligible person if he finds that the course of education in which the eligible person is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, *or of chapter 36 of this title*, or if he finds that the educational institution offering such course has violated any provision of this chapter, *or of chapter 36 of this title*, or fails to meet any of its requirements.

[(b) Until the date for the expiration of all education and training under chapter 33 of this title, the Administrator may discontinue the educational assistance allowance of any eligible person if he finds that the course of education in which the eligible person is enrolled fails to meet any of the standards and criteria of sections 1653 and 1654 of this title.]

* * * * *

Subchapter VI—Miscellaneous Provisions

[§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator

[(a) Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office, as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

[(b) The Administrator may provide the educational and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this title, and may provide or require additional counseling if he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

[(c) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned.

and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement.

[(d) Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a State, or by any officer or agency thereof, such function, power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator.]

§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator

(a) *The Administrator may provide the educational and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this title, and may provide or require additional counseling if he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.*

(b) *Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a State, or by any officer or agency thereof, such function, power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator.*

§ 1762. Nonduplication of benefits

[(a)] The commencement of a program of education or special restorative training under this chapter shall be a bar (1) to subsequent payments of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension based on the death of a parent to an eligible person over the age of eighteen by reason of pursuing a course in an educational institution, or (2) to increased rates, or additional amounts, of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension because of such a person whether eligibility is based upon the death or upon the total permanent disability of the parent.¹

[(b) No educational assistance allowance or special training allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person under this chapter for any period during which such person is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of an allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury to the eligible person or to his parent or guardian in his behalf.]

§ 1763. Control by agencies of the United States

[(No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, or State educational agency, or any educational institution. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing of education under this chapter in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of law.)]

§ 1764. Conflicting interests

[(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an

eligible person was pursuing a course of education under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.】

【(b) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible persons by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.】

【§ 1765. Reports by institutions

【(a) Educational institutions shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of each eligible person enrolled therein under this chapter.】

【(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible person enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that in the event any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.】

【§ 1766. Overpayments to eligible persons

【Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to an eligible person as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational institution to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the eligible person, or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the eligible person. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.】

【§ 1767. Examination of records

【The records and accounts of educational institutions pertaining to eligible persons who received education under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.】

【§ 1768. False or misleading statements

【The Administrator shall not make any payments under this chapter to any person found by him to have willfully submitted any false or misleading claims. Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or that a person, with the complicity of an educational institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and, where deemed

advisable, to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.】

【Subchapter VII—State Approving Agencies】

CHAPTER 36.—ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

SUBCHAPTER I—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

Sec.

- 1770. *Scope of approval.*
- 1771. *Designation.*
- 1772. *Approval of courses.*
- 1773. *Cooperation.*
- 1774. *Reimbursement of expenses.*
- 1775. *Approval of accredited courses.*
- 1776. *Approval of nonaccredited courses.*
- 1777. *Notice of approval of courses.*
- 1778. *Disapproval of courses.*

SUBCHAPTER II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 1781. *Nonduplication of benefits.*
- 1782. *Control by agencies of the United States.*
- 1783. *Conflicting interests.*
- 1784. *Reports by institutions.*
- 1785. *Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.*
- 1786. *Examination of records.*
- 1787. *False or misleading statements.*
- 1788. *Advisory Committee.*
- 1789. *Institutions listed by Attorney General.*
- 1790. *Use of other Federal agencies.*

Subchapter I—State Approving Agencies

§ 1770. *Scope of approval*

(a) *A course approved under and for the purposes of this chapter shall deemed approved for the purposes of chapters 34 and 35 of this title.*

(b) *Any course approved under chapter 33 of this title, prior to February 1, 1965, under subchapter VII of chapter 35 of this title, prior to the date of enactment of this chapter, and not disapproved under section 1686, section 1656 (as in effect prior to February 1, 1965), or section 1778 of this title, shall be deemed approved for the purposes of this chapter.*

§ 1771. *Designation*

(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the “State approving agency” for his State for the purposes of 【this chapter after the date for the expiration of all education and training provided for in chapter 33 of this title. Such agency may be the agency designated or created in accordance with section 1641】 *chapters 34 and 35 of this title.*

(b)(1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1772 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

§ 1772. Approval of courses

(a) An eligible person *or veteran* shall receive the benefits of [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35* while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if (1) such course is approved as provided in [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35* by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution is located, or by the Administrator, or (2) such course is approved (A) for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title or (B) for special restorative training under subchapter V of [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35* and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administrator with a current list of educational institutions specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution in accordance with the provisions of [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*.

§ 1773. Cooperation

(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the educational programs established under [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions in which eligible persons *or veterans* are enrolled under [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*.

(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*.

§ 1774. Reimbursement of expenses

The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions for furnishing courses of education to eligible persons *or veterans* under [this chapter] *chapters 34 and 35*, and in the supervision of such

educational institutions, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with **[this chapter]** *chapters 34 and 35*. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of **[this chapter]** *chapters 34 and 35*.

§ 1775. Approval of accredited courses

(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

(2) such courses are conducted under sections 11–2S of title 20;
or

(3) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree.

For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner of Education shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency. In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible person *or veteran*. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the eligible person *or veteran* and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the eligible person *or veteran* and the Administrator so notified.

§ 1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses

(a) No course of education which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section **[1653 or]** 1775 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials and faculty;

(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, makeup work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its nonaccredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent in quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the eligible person and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the eligible person and the Administrator so notified.

(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the eligible person upon enrollment.

(6) Upon completion of training, the eligible person is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the eligible person fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the eligible person for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the completed portion of the course bears to its total length.

(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

§ 1777. Notice of approval of courses

The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

- (1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;
- (2) proper address and name of each educational institution;
- (3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;
- (4) name of each course approved;
- (5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;
- (6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

§ 1778. Disapproval of courses

(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

(b) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section. The Administrator shall notify the State approving agency of his disapproval of any educational institution under chapter 31 of this title.

Subchapter II—Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 1781. Nonduplication of benefits

No educational assistance allowance or special training allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person or veteran under chapter 34 or 35 of this title for any period during which such person or veteran is enrolled in and pursuing a program of education or course paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than such chapters, where the payment of an allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury to the eligible person or veteran or to his parent or guardian in his behalf.

§ 1782. Control by agencies of the United States

No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, or State educational agency, or any educational institution. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing of education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of law.

§ 1783. Conflicting interests

(a) *Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.*

(b) *If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 of this title, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1774 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an*

officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans' affairs or State department of education.

(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible persons or veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

§ 1784. Reports by institutions

Educational institutions shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of each eligible person or veteran enrolled therein under chapter 34 or 35.

§ 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans

Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to an eligible person or veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational institution to report, as required by chapter 34 or 35 of this title and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the eligible person or veteran, or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the eligible person or veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

§ 1786. Examination of records

The records and accounts of educational institutions pertaining to eligible persons or veterans who received education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

§ 1787. False or misleading statements

Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or that a person or veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and, where deemed advisable, to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

§ 1788. Advisory committee

There shall be an advisory committee formed by the Administrator which shall be composed of persons who are eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and management, and of representatives of the various types of institutions and establishments furnishing vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title or education to eligible persons or veterans enrolled under chapter 34 or 35 of this title. The Commissioner of Education and the Administrator, Manpower Administration,

Department of Labor, shall be ex officio members of the advisory committee. The Administrator shall advise and consult with the committee from time to time with respect to the administration of this chapter and chapters 31, 34, and 35 of this title, and the committee may make such reports and recommendations as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Congress.

§ 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General

The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an additional assistance allowance to, any eligible veteran or eligible person under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any course in an educational institution while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 12 of Executive Order 10450.

§ 1790. Use of other Federal agencies

In carrying out his functions under this chapter or chapter 34 or 35 of this title, the administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement.

CHAPTER 37—HOME, FARM, AND BUSINESS LOANS

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL

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- 1801. Definitions.
- 1802. Basic entitlement.
- 1803. Basic provisions relating to loan guaranty.
- 1804. Restrictions on loans.
- 1805. Warranties.
- 1806. Escrow of deposits and downpayments.

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- 1810. Purchase or construction of homes.
- 1811. Direct loans to veterans.
- 1812. Purchase of farms and farm equipment.
- 1813. Purchase of business property.
- 1814. Loans to refinance delinquent indebtedness.
- 1815. Insurance of loans.
- 1816. Procedure on default.
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- 1820. Powers of Administrator.
- 1821. Incontestability.
- 1822. Recovery of damages.
- 1823. Direct loan revolving fund.
- 1824. Loan guaranty revolving fund.
- 1825. Waiver of discharge requirements for hospitalized persons.
- 1826. *Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.*

Subchapter I—General

§ 1801. Definitions

(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term "World War II" (A) means the period beginning on September 16, 1940, and ending on July 25, 1947, and (B) includes, in the case of any veteran who enlisted or reenlisted in a Regular com-

ponent of the Armed Forces after October 6, 1945, and before October 7, 1946, the period of the first such enlistment or reenlistment.

(2) The term "veteran" includes the widow of any veteran (including a person who died in the active military, naval, or air service) who died from a service-connected disability, but only if such widow is not eligible for benefits under this chapter on the basis of her own active duty. The active duty of her husband shall be deemed to have been active duty by such widow for the purposes of this chapter.

(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, unless such service would have qualified such individual for benefits under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

§ 1802. Basic entitlement

(a) Each veteran who served on active duty at any time during World War II or the Korean conflict and whose total service was for ninety days or more, or who was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during World War II or the Korean conflict, for a service-connected disability, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter. Entitlement derived from service during the Korean conflict (1) shall cancel any unused entitlement derived from service during World War II, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by which entitlement from service during World War II, has been used to obtain a direct, guaranteed, or insured loan—

(A) on real property which the veteran owns at the time of application; or

(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the incurrence and payment of such liability by the Administrator the resulting indebtedness of the veteran to the United States has been paid in full.

(b) In computing the aggregate amount of guaranty or insurance entitlement available to a veteran under this chapter—

(1) the Administrator may exclude the initial use of the veteran's entitlement for any loan with respect to which the security has been (A) taken (by condemnation or otherwise) by the United States or any State, or by any local government agency for public use, (B) destroyed by fire or other natural hazard, or (C) disposed of because of other compelling reasons devoid of fault on the part of the veteran; and

(2) the Administrator shall exclude the amount of guaranty or insurance entitlement previously used for any guaranteed or insured home loan which has been repaid in full, and with respect to which the real property which served as security for the loan has been disposed of because the veteran, while on active duty, was transferred by the service department with which he was serving.

Entitlement restored under this subsection may be used by a World War II veteran at any time before July 26, 1967, and by a Korean conflict veteran at any time before February 1, 1975.

(c) An honorable discharge shall be deemed to be a certificate of eligibility to apply for a guaranteed loan. Any veteran who does not have a discharge certificate, or who received a discharge other than honorable, may apply to the Administrator for a certificate of eligibil-

ity. Upon making a loan guaranteed or insured under this chapter, the lender shall forthwith transmit to the Administrator a report thereon in such detail as the Administrator may, from time to time, prescribe. Where the loan is guaranteed, the Administrator shall provide the lender with a loan guaranty certificate or other evidence of the guaranty. He shall also endorse on the veteran's discharge, or eligibility certificate, the amount and type of guaranty used, and the amount, if any, remaining. Nothing in this chapter shall preclude the assignment of any guaranteed loan or the security therefor.

(d) Loans will be automatically guaranteed under this chapter only if made (1) by any Federal land bank, national bank, State bank, private bank, building and loan association, insurance company, credit union, or mortgage and loan company, that is subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State, (2) by any State, or (3) by any Federal Housing Administration approved mortgagee designated by the Federal Housing Commissioner as a certified agent and which is acceptable to the Administrator. Any loan proposed to be made to a veteran pursuant to this chapter by any lender not of a class specified in the preceding sentence may be guaranteed by the Administrator if he finds that it is in accord otherwise with the provisions of this chapter.

(e) The Administrator may at any time upon thirty days' notice require loans to be made by any lender or class of lenders to be submitted to him for prior approval. No guaranty or insurance liability shall exist with respect to any such loan unless evidence of guaranty or insurance is issued by the Administrator.

(f) Any loan at least 20 per centum of which is guaranteed under this chapter may be made by any national bank or Federal savings and loan association, or by any bank, trust company, building and loan association, or insurance company, organized or authorized to do business in the District of Columbia. Any such loan may be so made without regard to the limitations and restrictions of any other law relating to—

- (1) ratio of amount of loan to the value of the property;
- (2) maturity of loan;
- (3) requirement for mortgage or other security;
- (4) dignity of lien; or
- (5) percentage of assets which may be invested in real estate loans.

§ 1803. Basic provisions relating to loan guaranty

(a)(1) Any loan to a World War II or Korean conflict veteran, if made within the applicable period prescribed in paragraph (3) of this subsection for any of the purposes, and in compliance with the provisions, specified in this chapter is automatically guaranteed by the United States in an amount not more than 60 per centum of the loan if the loan is made for any of the purposes specified in section 1810 of this title and not more than 50 per centum of the loan if the loan is for any of the purposes specified in section 1812, 1813, or 1814 of this title.

(2) If a loan report or an application for loan guaranty relating to a loan under this chapter is received by the Administrator before the date of the expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed or insured under the provisions of this chapter after such date.

(3)(A) A World War II veteran's entitlement to the benefits of this chapter will expire as follows:

(i) ten years from the date of discharge or release from the last period of active duty of the veteran, any part of which occurred during World War II, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran during World War II, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after July 25, 1967, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to July 25, 1962; or

(ii) on July 25, 1967, for a veteran discharged or released for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during World War II.

(B) A Korean conflict veteran's entitlement to the benefits of this chapter will expire as follows:

(i) ten years from the date of discharge or release from the last period of active duty of the veteran, any part of which occurred during the Korean conflict, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran during the Korean conflict, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after January 31, 1975, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to January 31, 1965; or

(ii) on January 31, 1975, for a veteran discharged or released for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during the Korean conflict.

(b) Except as provided in sections 1810 and 1811 of this title, the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not be more than \$2,000 in the case of non-real-estate loans, nor \$4,000 in the case of real-estate loans, or a prorated portion thereof on loans of both types or combination thereof. The liability of the United States under any guaranty, within the limitations of this chapter, shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation.

(c)(1) Loans guaranteed or insured under this chapter shall be payable upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto, subject to the provisions of this chapter and regulations of the Administrator issued pursuant to this chapter, and shall bear interest not in excess of such rate as the Administrator¹, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed 5¼ per centum per annum. ²*may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed that in effect under the provisions of section 203(b)(5) of the National Housing Act.*

(2) The provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 which were in effect before April 1, 1958, with respect to the interest chargeable on loans made or guaranteed under such Act shall, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, continue to be applicable—

(A) to any loan made or guaranteed before April 1, 1958; and

(B) to any loan with respect to which a commitment to guarantee was entered into by the Administrator before April 1, 1958.

(d)(1) The maturity of any non-real-estate loan shall not be more than ten years. The maturity of any real-estate loan (other than a

loan on farm realty) shall not be more than thirty years, and in the case of a loan on farm realty, shall not be more than forty years.

(2) Any loan for a term of more than five years shall be amortized in accordance with established procedure.

(3) Any real-estate loan (other than for repairs, alterations, or improvements) shall be secured by a first lien on the realty. Any non-real-estate loan (other than for working or other capital, merchandisc, goodwill, and other intangible assets) shall be secured by personalty to the extent legal and practicable.

§ 1804. Restrictions on loans

(a) No loan for the purchase or construction of residential property shall be financed through the assistance of this chapter unless the property meets or exceeds minimum requirements for planning, construction, and general acceptability prescribed by the Administrator; however, this subsection shall not apply to a loan for the purchase of residential property on which construction is fully completed more than one year before such loan is made.

(b) The Administrator may refuse to appraise any dwelling or housing project owned, sponsored, or to be constructed by any person identified with housing previously sold to veterans under this chapter as to which substantial deficiencies have been discovered, or as to which there has been a failure or indicated inability to discharge contractual liabilities to veterans, or as to which it is ascertained that the type of contract of sale or the methods or practices pursued in relation to the marketing of such properties were unfair or unduly prejudicial to veteran purchasers. The Administrator may also refuse to appraise any dwelling or housing project owned, sponsored, or to be constructed by any person refused the benefits of participation under the National Housing Act pursuant to a determination of the Federal Housing Commissioner under section 512 of that Act.

(c) No loan for the purchase or construction of residential property shall be financed through the assistance of this chapter unless the veteran applicant, at the time that he applies for the loan, and also at the time that the loan is closed, certifies in such form as the Administrator may require, that he intends to occupy the property as his home. No loan for the repair, alteration, or improvement of residential property shall be financed through the assistance of the provisions of this chapter unless the veteran applicant, at the time that he applies to the lender for the loan, and also at the time that the loan is closed, certifies, in such form as may be required by the Administrator, that he occupies the property as his home. For the purposes of this chapter the requirement that the veteran recipient of a guaranteed or direct home loan must occupy or intend to occupy the property as his home means that the veteran as of the date of his certification actually lives in the property personally as his residence or actually intends upon completion of the loan and acquisition of the dwelling unit to move into the property personally within a reasonable time and to utilize such property as his residence. Notwithstanding the foregoing requirements of this subsection, the provisions for certification by the veteran at the time he applies for the loan and at the time the loan is closed shall be considered to be satisfied if the Administrator finds that (1) in the case of a loan for repair, alteration, or improvement the veteran in fact did occupy the property at such times, or (2) in the case of a loan for construction or purchase the veteran intended

to occupy the property as his home at such times and he did in fact so occupy it when, or within a reasonable time after, the loan was closed.

(d) Whenever the Administrator finds with respect to guaranteed or insured loans that any lender or holder has failed to maintain adequate loan accounting records, or to demonstrate proper ability to service loans adequately or to exercise proper credit judgment or has willfully or negligently engaged in practices otherwise detrimental to the interest of veterans or of the Government, he may refuse either temporarily or permanently to guarantee or insure any loans made by such lender or holder and may bar such lender or holder from acquiring loans guaranteed or insured under this chapter; however, the Administrator shall not refuse to pay a guaranty or insurance claim on loans theretofore entered into in good faith between a veteran and such lender. The Administrator may also refuse either temporarily or permanently to guarantee or insure any loans made by a lender or holder refused the benefits of participation under the National Housing Act pursuant to a determination of the Federal Housing Commissioner under section 512 of that Act.

(e) No loan for the purchase or construction of new residential property (other than property served by a water and sewerage system approved by the Federal Housing Commissioner pursuant to title X of the National Housing Act) shall be financed through the assistance of this chapter, except pursuant to a commitment made prior to the date of the enactment of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, if such property is not served by a public or adequate community water and sewerage system and is located in an area where the appropriate local officials certify that the establishment of such systems is economically feasible. For purposes of this subsection, the economic feasibility of establishing public or adequate community water and sewerage systems shall be determined without regard to whether such establishment is authorized by law or is subject to approval by one or more local governments or public bodies.

§ 1805. Warranties

(a) The Administrator shall require that in connection with any property upon which there is located a dwelling designed principally for not more than a four-family residence and which is approved for guaranty or insurance before the beginning of construction, the seller or builder, and such other person as may be required by the Administrator to become warrantor, shall deliver to the purchaser or owner of such property a warranty that the dwelling is constructed in substantial conformity with the plans and specifications (including any amendments thereof, or changes and variations therein, which have been approved in writing by the Administrator) on which the Administrator based his valuation of the dwelling. The Administrator shall deliver to the builder, seller, or other warrantor his written approval (which shall be conclusive evidence of such approval) of any amendment of, or change or variation in, such plans and specifications which the Administrator deems to be a substantial amendment thereof, or change or variation therein, and shall file a copy of such written approval with such plans and specifications. Such warranty shall apply only with respect to such instances of substantial nonconformity to such approved plans and specifications (including any amendments thereof, or changes or variations therein, which have been approved in writing, as provided in this section, by

the Administrator) as to which the purchaser or home owner has given written notice to the warrantor within one year from the date of conveyance of title to, or initial occupancy of, the dwelling, whichever first occurs. Such warranty shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, all other rights and privileges which such purchaser or owner may have under any other law or instrument. The provisions of this section shall apply to any such property covered by a mortgage insured or guaranteed by the Administrator on and after October 1, 1954, unless such mortgage is insured or guaranteed pursuant to a commitment therefor made before October 1, 1954.

(b) The Administrator shall permit copies of the plans and specifications (including written approvals of any amendments thereof, or changes or variations therein, as provided in this section) for dwellings in connection with which warranties are required by subsection (a) of this section to be made available in their appropriate local offices for inspection or for copying by any purchaser, home owner, or warrantor during such hours or periods of time as the Administrator may determine to be reasonable.

§ 1806. Escrow of deposits and downpayments

(a) Any deposit or downpayment made by an eligible veteran in connection with the purchase of proposed or newly constructed and previously unoccupied residential property in a project on which the Administrator has issued a Certificate of Reasonable Value, which purchase is to be financed with a loan guaranteed, insured, or made under the provisions of this chapter, shall be deposited forthwith by the seller, or the agent of the seller, receiving such deposit or payment, in a trust account to safeguard such deposit or payment from the claims of creditors of the seller. The failure of the seller or his agent to create such trust account and to maintain it until the deposit or payment has been disbursed for the benefit of the veteran purchaser at settlement or, if the transaction does not materialize, is otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of the contract, may constitute an unfair marketing practice within the meaning of section 1804(b) of this chapter.

(b) If an eligible veteran contracts for the construction of a property in a project on which the Administrator has issued a Certificate of Reasonable Value and such construction is to be financed with the assistance of a construction loan to be guaranteed, insured, or made under the provisions of this chapter, it may be considered an unfair marketing practice under section 1804(b) of this chapter if any deposit or downpayment of the veteran is not maintained in a special trust account by the recipient until it is either (1) applied on behalf of the veteran to the cost of the land or to the cost of construction or (2), if the transaction does not materialize, is otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Subchapter II—Loans

§ 1810. Purchase or construction of homes

(a) Any loan to a veteran, if made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is automatically guaranteed if such loan is for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) To purchase or construct a dwelling to be owned and occupied by him as a home.

(2) To purchase a farm on which there is a farm residence to be owned and occupied by him as his home.

(3) To construct on land owned by him a farm residence to be occupied by him as his home.

(4) To repair, alter, or improve a farm residence or other dwelling owned by him and occupied by him as his home.

If there is an indebtedness which is secured by a lien against land owned by the veteran, the proceeds of a loan guaranteed under this section or made under section 1811 of this title for construction of a dwelling or farm residence on such land may be used also to liquidate such lien, but only if the reasonable value of the land is equal to or greater than the amount of the lien.

(b) No loan may be guaranteed under this section or made under section 1811 of this title unless—

(1) the proceeds of such loan will be used to pay for the property purchased, constructed, or improved;

(2) the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses;

(3) the veteran is a satisfactory credit risk;

(4) the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;

(5) the price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property, or for the cost of construction, repairs, or alterations, does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by the Administrator; and

(6) if the loan is for repair, alteration, or improvement of property, such repair, alteration, or improvement substantially protects or improves the basic livability or utility of such property.

(c) The amount of guaranty entitlement available to a veteran under this section shall not be more than \$7,500 less such entitlement as may have been used previously under this section and other sections of this chapter.

§ 1811. Direct loans to veterans

(a) The Congress finds that housing credit under section 1810 of this title is not and has not been generally available to veterans living in rural areas, or in small cities and towns not near large metropolitan areas. It is therefore the purpose of this section to provide housing credit for veterans living in such rural areas and such small cities and towns.

(b) Whenever the Administrator finds that private capital is not generally available in any rural area or small city or town for the financing of loans guaranteed under section 1810 of this title, he shall designate such rural area or small city or town as a "housing credit shortage area". He shall make, or enter into commitments to make, to any veteran eligible under this title, a loan for any or all of the purposes listed in section 1810(a) in such area.

(c) No loan may be made under this section to a veteran unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Administrator that—

(1) he is unable to obtain from a private lender in such housing credit shortage area, at an interest rate not in excess of the rate

authorized for guaranteed home loans, a loan for such purpose for which he is qualified under section 1810 of this title; and

(2) he is unable to obtain a loan for such purpose from the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 1000-1029 of title 7 or under sections 1471-1483 of title 42.

(d)(1) Loans made under this section shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Administrator, not to exceed the rate authorized for guaranteed home loans, and shall be subject to such requirements or limitations prescribed for loans guaranteed under this title as may be applicable.

(2) The original principal amount of any loan made under this section shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to **[\$15,000]** \$17,500 as the amount of guaranty to which the veteran is entitled under section 1810 of this title at the time the loan is made bears to \$7,500; and the guaranty entitlement of any veteran who heretofore or hereafter has been granted a loan under this section shall be charged with an amount which bears the same ratio to \$7,500 as the amount of the loan bears to **[\$15,000]** \$17,500.

(3) No veteran may obtain loans under this section aggregating more than **[\$15,000]** \$17,500.

(e) Loans made under this section shall be repaid in monthly installments, except that in the case of any such loan made for any of the purposes described in paragraphs (2), (3), or (4) of section 1810(a) of this title, the Administrator may provide that such loan shall be repaid in quarterly, semiannual, or annual installments.

(f) In connection with any loan under this section, the Administrator may make advances in cash to pay taxes and assessments on the real estate, to provide for repairs, alterations, and improvements, and to meet the incidental expenses of the transaction. The Administrator shall determine the expenses incident to origination of loans made under this section, which expenses, or a reasonable flat allowance in lieu thereof, shall be paid by the veteran in addition to the loan closing costs.

(g) The Administrator may sell, and shall offer for sale, to any person or entity approved for such purpose by him, any loan made under this section at a price which he determines to be reasonable but not less than 98 per centum of the unpaid principal balance, plus the full amount of accrued interest, except that if loans are offered to an investor in a package or block of two or more loans no sale shall be made at less than 98 per centum of the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the loans included in such package or block, plus the full amount of accrued interest; and the Administrator shall guarantee any loan thus sold subject to the same conditions, terms, and limitations which would be applicable were the loan guaranteed under section 1810 of this title.

(h) No loan may be made under this section to any veteran after the expiration of his entitlement pursuant to section 1803(a)(3) of this title except pursuant to a commitment issued by the Administrator before such entitlement expires.

(i)(1) If any builder or sponsor proposes to construct one or more dwellings in a housing credit shortage area, the Administrator may enter into commitment with such builder or sponsor, under which funds available for loans under this section will be reserved for a period not in excess of three months, or such longer period as the Administrator may authorize to meet the needs in any particular case, for the

purpose of making loans to veterans to purchase such dwellings. Such commitment may not be assigned or transferred except with the written approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall not enter into any such commitment unless such builder or sponsor pays a nonrefundable commitment fee to the Administrator in an amount determined by the Administrator, not to exceed 2 per centum of the funds reserved for such builder or sponsor.

(2) Whenever the Administrator finds that a dwelling with respect to which funds are being reserved under this subsection has been sold, or contracted to be sold, to a veteran eligible for a direct loan under this section, the Administrator shall enter into a commitment to make the veteran a loan for the purchase of such dwelling. With respect to any loan made to an eligible veteran under this subsection, the Administrator may make advances during the construction of the dwelling, up to a maximum in advances of (A) the cost of the land plus (B) 80 per centum of the value of the construction in place.

(3) After the Administrator has entered into a commitment to make a veteran a loan under this subsection, he may refer the proposed loan to the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Committee, in order to afford a private lender the opportunity to acquire such loan subject to guaranty as provided in subsection (g) of this section. If, before the expiration of sixty days after the loan made to the veteran by the Administrator is fully disbursed, a private lender agrees to purchase such loan, all or any part of the commitment fee paid to the Administrator with respect to such loan may be paid to such private lender when such loan is so purchased. If a private lender has not purchased or agreed to purchase such loan before the expiration of sixty days after the loan made by the Administrator is fully disbursed, the commitment fee paid with respect to such loan shall become a part of the special deposit account referred to in subsection (c) of section 1823 of this title. If a loan is not made to a veteran for the purchase of a dwelling, the commitment fee paid with respect to such dwelling shall become a part of such special deposit account.

(4) The Administrator may exempt dwellings constructed through assistance provided by this subsection from the minimum land planning and subdivision requirements prescribed pursuant to subsection (a) of section 1804 of this title, and with respect to such dwellings may prescribe special minimum land planning and subdivision requirements which shall be in keeping with the general housing facilities in the locality but shall require that such dwellings meet minimum requirements of structural soundness and general acceptability.

(j)(1) The Administrator shall commence the processing of any application for a loan under this section upon the receipt of such application, and shall continue such processing notwithstanding the fact that the assistance of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Committee has been requested by the Administrator for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such loan can be placed with a private lender.

(2) If the assistance of such Committee has been requested by the Administrator in connection with any such application, and the Administrator is not notified by such Committee within twenty working days after such assistance has been requested that it has been successful in enabling the applicant to place such loan with a private lender or expects to do so within ten additional working days, the Administrator shall proceed forthwith to complete any part of the

processing of such application remaining unfinished, and to grant or deny the application in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term "working days" means calendar days exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

(k) Without regard to any other provision of this chapter, the Administrator may take or cause to be taken such action as in his judgment may be necessary or appropriate for or in connection with the custody, management, protection, and realization or sale of investments under this section, may determine his necessary expenses and expenditures, and the manner in which the same shall be incurred, allowed and paid, may make such rules, regulations, and orders as he may deem necessary or appropriate for carrying out his functions under this section and section 1823 of this title and, except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, may employ, utilize, compensate, and, to the extent not inconsistent with his basic responsibilities under this chapter, delegate any of his functions under this section and section 1823 of this title to such persons and such corporate or other agencies, including agencies of the United States, as he may designate.

§ 1812. Purchase of farms and farm equipment

(a) Any loan to a veteran, if made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is automatically guaranteed if such loan is for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) To purchase any lands, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, supplies or implements, or to repair, alter, construct, or improve any land, equipment, or building, including a farmhouse, to be used in farming operations conducted by the veteran involving production in excess of his own needs.

(2) For working capital requirements necessary for such farming operations.

(3) To purchase stock in a cooperative association where the purchase of such stock is required by Federal law as an incident to obtaining the loan.

(b) No loan may be guaranteed under this section unless—

(1) the proceeds of the loan will be used for one of the purposes listed in subsection (a) in connection with bona fide farming operations conducted by the veteran;

(2) such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) the price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property, or for the cost of construction, repairs, or alterations, does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by the Administrator.

(c) For the purpose of encouraging the construction and improvement of farm housing, the Administrator may guarantee a loan for the construction or improvement of a farmhouse which loan is secured by a first lien on a portion of the farm suitable in size and location as an independent home site, and may permit payment out of the proceeds of such loan any sum required to obtain the release of such site from existing indebtedness. The Administrator may, in his discretion,

except any loan for the construction or improvement of a farmhouse from the first lien requirement imposed by section 1803(d)(3) of this title.

§ 1813. Purchase of business property

(a) Any loan to a veteran, if made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is automatically guaranteed if such loan is for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) To be used for the purpose of engaging in business or pursuing a gainful occupation.

(2) For the cost of acquiring for such purpose land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, tools, inventory, or stock in trade.

(3) For the cost of the construction, repair, alteration, or improvement of any realty or personalty used for such purpose.

(4) To provide the funds needed for working capital for such purpose.

(b) No loan may be guaranteed under this section unless—

(1) the proceeds of such loan will be used by the veteran for any of the specified purposes in connection with bona fide pursuit of a gainful occupation by the veteran;

(2) such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such business or occupation;

(3) the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such business or occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such business or occupation; and

(4) the price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property, or for the cost of construction, repairs, or alterations, does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by the Administrator.

§ 1814. Loans to refinance delinquent indebtedness

(a) Any loan to a veteran, if made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is automatically guaranteed if such loan is for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) To refinance any indebtedness of the veteran which is secured of record on property to be used or occupied by him as a home or for farming purposes.

(2) To refinance any indebtedness incurred by him in the pursuit of a gainful occupation which he is pursuing or which he proposes in good faith to pursue.

(3) To pay any delinquent taxes or assessments on such property or business.

(b) No loan may be guaranteed under this section unless—

(1) such refinancing will aid the veteran in his economic readjustment; and

(2) the amount of the loan does not exceed the reasonable value of the property or business as determined by the Administrator.

§ 1815. Insurance of loans

(a) Any loan which might be guaranteed under the provisions of this chapter, when made or purchased by any financial institution subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State may, in lieu of such guaranty, be insured by the Adminis-

trator under an agreement whereby he will reimburse any such institution for losses incurred on such loan up to 15 per centum of the aggregate of loans so made or purchased by it.

(b) Loans insured under this section shall be made on such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Administrator may prescribe within the limitations set forth in this chapter. The Administrator may fix the maximum rate of interest payable on any class of non-real-estate loans insured under this section at a figure not in excess of a 3 per centum discount rate or an equivalent straight interest rate on nonamortized loans.

§ 1816. Procedure on default

(a) In the event of default in the payment of any loan guaranteed under this chapter, the holder of the obligation shall notify the Administrator who shall thereupon pay to such holder the guaranty not in excess of the pro rata portion of the amount originally guaranteed, and shall be subrogated to the rights of the holder of the obligation to the extent of the amount paid on the guaranty. Before suit or foreclosure the holder of the obligation shall notify the Administrator of the default, and within thirty days thereafter the Administrator may, at his option, pay the holder of the obligation the unpaid balance of the obligation plus accrued interest and receive an assignment of the loan and security. Nothing in this section shall preclude any forbearance for the benefit of the veteran as may be agreed upon by the parties to the loan and approved by the Administrator. The Administrator may establish the date, not later than the date of judgment and decree of foreclosure or sale, upon which accrual of interest or charges shall cease.

(b) With respect to any loan made under section 1811 which has not been sold as provided in subsection (g) of such section, if the Administrator finds, after there has been a default in the payment of any installment of principal or interest owing on such loan, that the default was due to the fact that the veteran who is obligated under the loan has become unemployed as the result of the closing (in whole or in part) of a Federal installation, he shall (1) extend the time for curing the default to such time as he determines is necessary and desirable to enable such veteran to complete payments on such loan, including an extension of time beyond the stated maturity thereof, or (2) modify the terms of such loan for the purpose of changing the amortization provisions thereof by recasting, over the remaining term of the loan, or over such longer period as he may determine, the total unpaid amount then due with the modification to become effective currently or upon the termination of an agreed-upon extension of the period for curing the default.

§ 1817. Release from liability under guaranty

Whenever any veteran disposes of residential property securing a guaranteed, insured, or direct loan obtained by him, the Administrator, upon application made by such veteran and by the transferee incident to such disposal, shall issue to such veteran in connection with such disposal a release relieving him of all further liability to the Administrator on account of such loan (including liability for any loss resulting from any default of the transferee or any subsequent purchaser of such property) if the Administrator has determined, after such investigation as he may deem appropriate, that (1) the loan

is current, and (2) the purchaser of such property from such veteran (A) has obligated himself by contract to purchase such property and to assume full liability for the repayment of the balance of the loan remaining unpaid, and has assumed by contract all of the obligations of the veteran under the terms of the instruments creating and securing the loan, and (B) qualifies from a credit standpoint, to the same extent as if he were a veteran eligible under section 1810 of this title, for a guaranteed or insured or direct loan in an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the obligation for which he has assumed liability.

§ 1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955

(a) Each eligible veteran, as defined in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 1652 of this title, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) Entitlement under subsection (a), (1) shall cancel any unused entitlement under other provisions of this chapter derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by which entitlement from service during World War II or the Korean conflict has been used to obtain a direct, guaranteed, or insured loan—

(A) on real property which the veteran owns at the time of application; or

(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the incurrence and payment of such liability by the Administrator the resulting indebtedness has been paid in full.

(c) (1) Entitlement to the benefits of this section will expire as follows:

(A) Ten years from the date of discharge or release from the last period of active duty of the veteran, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran after such date, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release from his last period of active duty, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to the date ten years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) Twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955.

(C) Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after January 31, 1975, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

(2) If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before the date of expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed under this chapter after such date.

(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title.

(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, a veteran deriving entitlement under this section shall not be required to pay the fee prescribed by subsection (d) and such entitlement shall include eligibility for any of the purposes specified in sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the period of his entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service during World War II or the Korean conflict has not expired under section 1803(a)(3), and (2) he has not used any of his entitlement derived from such service.

Subchapter III—Administrative Provisions

§ 1820. Powers of Administrator

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, with respect to matters arising by reason of this chapter, the Administrator may—

(1) sue and be sued in his official capacity in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal;

(2) subject to specific limitations in this chapter, consent to the modification, with respect to rate of interest, time of payment of principal or interest or any portion thereof, security or other provisions of any note, contract, mortgage or other instrument securing a loan which has been guaranteed or insured under this chapter;

(3) pay, or compromise, any claim on, or arising because of, any such guaranty or insurance;

(4) pay, compromise, waive or release any right, title, claim, lien or demand, however acquired, including any equity or any right of redemption; and the authority to waive or release claims may include partial or total waiver of payment by the veteran, or his spouse, following default and loss of the property where the Administrator determines that the default arose out of compelling reasons without fault on the part of the veteran or that collection of the indebtedness would otherwise work a severe hardship upon the veteran;

(5) purchase at any sale, public or private, upon such terms and for such prices as he determines to be reasonable, and take title to, property, real, personal or mixed; and similarly sell, at public or private sale, exchange, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of any such property; and

(6) complete, administer, operate, obtain and pay for insurance on, and maintain, renovate, repair, modernize, lease, or otherwise deal with any property acquired or held pursuant to this chapter. The acquisition of any such property shall not deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil or criminal jurisdiction of, on, or over such property (including power to tax) or impair the rights under the State or local law of any persons on such property.

(b) The powers granted by this section may be exercised by the Administrator without regard to any other provision of law not enacted expressly in limitation of this section, which otherwise would govern the expenditure of public funds; however, section 5 of title 41 shall apply to any contract for services or supplies on account of any property acquired pursuant to this section if the amount of such contract exceeds \$1,000.

(c) The financial transactions of the Administrator incident to, or arising out of, the guaranty or insurance of loans pursuant to this chapter, and the acquisition, management, and disposition of property, real, personal, or mixed, incident to such activities and pursuant to this section, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government.

(d) The right to redeem provided for by section 2410 (c) of title 28 shall not arise in any case in which the subordinate lien or interest of the United States derives from a guaranteed or insured loan.

(e)(1) The Administrator is authorized from time to time, as he determines advisable, to set aside first mortgage loans, and installment sale contracts, owned and held by him under this chapter as the basis for the sale of participation certificates as herein provided. For this purpose the Administrator may enter into agreements, including trust agreements, with the Federal National Mortgage Association, and any other Federal agency, under which the Association as fiduciary may sell certificates of participation based on principal and interest collections to be received by the Administrator and the Association or any other such agency on first mortgage loans and installment sale contracts comprising mortgage pools established by them. The agreement may provide for substitution or withdrawal of mortgage loans, or installment sale contracts, or for substitution of cash for mortgages in the pool. The agreement shall provide that the Federal National Mortgage Association shall promptly pay to the Administrator the entire proceeds of any sale of certificates of participation to the extent such certificates are based on mortgages, including installment sale contracts, set aside by the Administrator and he shall periodically pay to the Association, as fiduciary, such funds as are required for payment of interest and principal due on outstanding certificates of participation to the extent of the pro rata amount allocated to the Administrator pursuant to the agreement. The agreement shall also provide that the Administrator shall retain ownership of mortgage loans and installment sale contracts set aside by him pursuant to the agreement unless transfer of ownership to the fiduciary is required in the event of default or probable default in the payment of participation certificates. The Administrator is authorized to purchase outstanding certificates of participation to the extent of the amount of his commitment to the fiduciary on participations outstanding and to pay his proper share of the costs and expenses incurred by the Federal National Mortgage Association as fiduciary pursuant to the agreement.

(2) The Administrator shall proportionately allocate and deposit the entire proceeds received from the sale of participations into the funds established pursuant to sections 1823 and 1824 of this chapter, as determined on an estimated basis, and the amounts so deposited shall be available for the purposes of the funds. The Administrator may nevertheless make such allocations of that part of the proceeds of participation sales representing anticipated interest collections on mortgage loans, including installment sale contracts, on other than an estimated proportionate basis if determined necessary to assure payment of interest on advances theretofore made to the Administrator by the Secretary of the Treasury for direct loan purposes. The Administrator shall set aside and maintain necessary reserves in the funds established pursuant to sections 1823 and 1824 of this chapter to be used for meeting commitments pursuant to this subsec-

tion and, as he determines to be necessary, for meeting interest payments on advances by the Secretary of the Treasury for direct loan purposes.

§ 1821. Incontestability

Any evidence of guaranty or insurance issued by the Administrator shall be conclusive evidence of the eligibility of the loan for guaranty or insurance under the provisions of this chapter and of the amount of such guaranty or insurance. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Administrator from establishing, as against the original lender, defenses based on fraud or material misrepresentation. The Administrator shall not, by reason of anything contained in this section, be barred from establishing, by regulations in force at the date of such issuance or disbursement, whichever is the earlier, partial defenses to the amount payable on the guaranty or insurance.

§ 1822. Recovery of damages

(a) Whoever knowingly makes, effects, or participates in a sale of any property to a veteran for a consideration in excess of the reasonable value of such property as determined by the Administrator, shall, if the veteran pays for such property in whole or in part with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration under section 1810, 1812, [or 1813] 1813, or 1818 of this title, be liable for three times the amount of such excess consideration irrespective of whether such person has received any part thereof.

(b) Actions pursuant to the provisions of this section may be instituted by the veteran concerned, in any United States district court, which court may, as a part of any judgment, award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the successful party. If the veteran does not institute an action under this section within thirty days after discovering he has overpaid, or having instituted an action shall fail diligently to prosecute the same, or upon request by the veteran, the Attorney General, in the name of the Government of the United States, may proceed therewith, in which event one-third of any recovery in said action shall be paid over to the veteran and two-thirds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(c) The remedy provided in this section shall be in addition to any and all other penalties imposed by law.

§ 1823. Direct loan revolving fund

(a) For the purposes of section 1811 of this title, the revolving fund heretofore established by section 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is continued in effect. For the purposes of further augmenting the revolving fund, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance to the Administrator from time to time after December 31, 1958, and until June 30, 1961, such sums (not in excess of \$150,000,000 in any one fiscal year, including prior advancements in fiscal year 1959) as the Administrator may request, except that the aggregate so advanced in any one quarter annual period shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000,000, less that amount which has been returned to the revolving fund during the preceding quarter annual period from the sale of loans pursuant to section 1811(g) of this title. In addition to the sums authorized in this subsection the Secretary of the Treasury shall also advance to the Administrator such additional sums, not in excess of \$100,000,000, as the Administrator may request, and the sums so advanced shall be made avail-

able without regard to any limitation contained in this subsection with respect to the amount which may be advanced in any one quarter annual period. The Secretary of the Treasury shall also advance to the Administrator from time to time such additional sums as the Administrator may request, not in excess of \$100,000,000 to be immediately available, plus an additional amount not in excess of \$400,000,000 after June 30, 1961, plus \$200,000,000 after June 30, 1962, plus \$150,000,000 after June 30, 1963, plus \$150,000,000 after June 30, 1964, plus \$100,000,000 after June 30, 1965, plus \$100,000,000 after June 30, 1966. Any such authorized advance which is not requested by the Administrator in the fiscal year in which the advance may be made shall be made thereafter when requested by the Administrator, except that no such request or advance may be made after June 30, 1967. Such authorized advances are not subject to the quarter annual limitation in the second sentence of this subsection, but the amount authorized to be advanced in any fiscal year after June 30, 1962, shall be reduced only by the amount which has been returned to the revolving fund during the preceding fiscal year from the sale of loans pursuant to section 1811(g) of this title. In addition the Secretary is authorized and directed to make available to the Administrator for this purpose from time to time as he may request the amount of any funds which may have been deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts under this subsection or subsection (c) of this section. After the last day on which the Administrator may make loans under section 1811 of this title, he shall cause to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, that part of all sums in such revolving fund, and all amounts thereafter received, representing unexpended advances or the repayment or recovery of the principal of direct home loans, retaining, however, a reasonable reserve for making loans with respect to which he has entered into commitments with veterans before such last day, and a reasonable reserve for meeting commitments pursuant to subsection 1820(e) of this title.

(b) On advances to such revolving fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, less those amounts deposited in miscellaneous receipts under subsections (a) and (c) the Administrator shall pay semiannually to the Treasurer of the United States interest at the rate or rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average rate on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the month preceding the advance. The Administrator shall not be required to pay interest on transfers made pursuant to the Act of February 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 8), from the capital of the "direct loans to veterans and reserves revolving fund" to the "loan guaranty revolving fund" and adjustments shall be made for payments of interest on such transfers before the date of enactment of this sentence.

(c) In order to make advances to such revolving fund, as authorized by law to effectuate the purposes and functions authorized in section 1811 of this title, the Secretary of the Treasury may use, as a public debt transaction, the proceeds of the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act include such purposes. Such sums, together with all receipts under this section and section 1811 of this title, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, in a special deposit account, and shall be available,

respectively, for disbursement for the purposes of section 1811 of this title. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator shall from time to time cause to be deposited into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, such of the funds in such account as in his judgment are not needed for the purposes for which they were provided, including the proceeds of the sale of any loans, and not later than June 30, 1976, he shall cause to be so deposited all sums in such account and all amounts received thereafter in repayment of outstanding obligations, or otherwise, except so much thereof as he may determine to be necessary for purposes of liquidation of loans made from the revolving fund and for the purposes of meeting commitments under subsection 1820(e) of this title.

§ 1824. Loan guaranty revolving fund

(a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund known as the Veterans' Administration Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund (hereinafter called the Fund).

(b) The Fund shall be available to the Administrator when so provided in appropriation Acts and within such limitations as may be included in such Acts, without fiscal year limitation, for all loan guaranty and insurance operations under this chapter, except administrative expenses.

(c) There shall be deposited in the Fund (1) by transfer from current and future appropriations for readjustment benefits such amounts as may be necessary to supplement the Fund in order to meet the requirements of the Fund, and (2) all amounts now held or hereafter received by the Administrator incident to loan guaranty and insurance operations under this chapter, including but not limited to all collections of principal and interest and the proceeds from the use of property held or the sale of property disposed of.

(d) The Administrator shall determine annually whether there has developed in such Fund a surplus which, in his judgment, is more than necessary to meet the needs of the Fund, and such surplus, if any, shall immediately be transferred into the general fund receipts of the Treasury.

§ 1825. Waiver of discharge requirements for hospitalized persons

The benefits of this chapter may be afforded to any person who is hospitalized pending final discharge from active duty, if he is qualified therefor in every respect except for discharge.

§ 1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.

(a) *The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits payable to such individual under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.*

(b) *No officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments (other than benefit payments under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration) which such veteran or widow would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such veteran or widow under this*

chapter, unless (1) there is first received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party.

* * * * *

[CHAPTER 41—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR VETERANS]

CHAPTER 41—JOB COUNSELING AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR VETERANS

Sec.

- 2001. Purpose.
- 2002. Assignment of veterans' employment representative.
- 2003. Employees of local offices.
- 2004. Cooperation of Federal agencies.
- 2005. Estimate of funds for administration.

§ 2001. Purpose

The Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment.

§ 2002. Assignment of veterans' employment representative

The Secretary of Labor shall assign to each of the States a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, and who shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Secretary of Labor, for the execution of the Secretary's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State. In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

(1) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, in employment;

(2) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public work and private industry or business;

(3) promote the interests of employers in employing veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*;

(4) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, available for employment and veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, advised of opportunities for employment; and

(5) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*.

§ 2003. Employees of local offices

Where deemed necessary by the Secretary of Labor, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees, preferably veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*, of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed for the veterans' employment representative.

§ 2004. Cooperation of Federal agencies

All Federal agencies shall furnish the Secretary such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering the provisions of this chapter, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Secretary in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans of any war *or of service after January 31, 1955*.

§ 2005. Estimate of funds for administration

The Secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this chapter; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the Bureau of Employment Security. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the Bureau of Employment Security shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Secretary.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 51—APPLICATIONS, EFFECTIVE DATES, AND PAYMENTS

§ 3013. Effective dates of educational benefits

Effective dates relating to awards under chapters 31, [33] 34, and 35 of this title shall, to the extent feasible, correspond to effective dates relating to awards of disability compensation.

SECTION 300(1) OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940 (50 APP. U.S.C. 530)

ARTICLE III—RENT, INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ASSIGNMENTS, LEASES

SEC. 300. (1) No eviction or distress shall be made during the period of military service in respect of any premises for which the agreed rent does not exceed [S80] \$150 per month, occupied chiefly for dwelling purposes by the wife, children, or other dependents of a person in military service, except upon leave of court granted upon application therefor or granted in an action or proceeding affecting the right of possession.

SECTION 2 OF THE VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT OF 1944 (5 U.S.C. 851)

SEC. 2. In certification for appointment, in appointment, in reinstatement, in reemployment, and in retention in civilian positions in all establishments, agencies, bureaus, administrations, projects, and departments of the Government, permanent or temporary, and in either (a) the classified civil service; (b) the unclassified civil service; (c) any temporary or emergency establishment, agency, bureau, administration, project, and department created by Acts of Congress or Presidential Executive order; and (d) the civil service of the District of Columbia, preference shall be given to (1) those ex-service men and women who have served on active duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions and who have established the present existence of a service-connected disability or who are receiving compensation, disability retirement benefits, or pension by reason of public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Department of the Army or Department of the Air Force or the Navy Department; (2) the wives of such service-connected disabled ex-servicemen as have themselves been unable to qualify for any civil-service appointment; (3) the unmarried widows of deceased ex-servicemen who served on active duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States during any war, or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized), or during the period specified in clause (6) of this section, and who were separated therefrom under honorable conditions; and (4) those ex-servicemen and women who have served on active duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States, during any war, or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized), or during the period specified in clause (6) of this section, and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions; (5) mothers of deceased ex-servicemen or ex-servicewomen who lost their lives, under honorable conditions while on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States during any war, or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized), or of service-connected permanently and totally disabled ex-servicemen or ex-servicewomen who were separated from such Armed Forces under honorable conditions if—

(A) the father is totally and permanently disabled, or

(B) the mother was widowed, divorced, or separated from the father and—

(1) has not remarried, or

(2) has remarried but (i) her husband is totally and permanently disabled or (ii) she is divorced or legally separated from her husband or such husband is dead at the time preference is claimed; [and]

(6) those ex-service men and women who have served on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States during the period beginning April 28, 1952, and ending July 1, 1955 (the period after the termination of the state of war between the United States and the Government of Japan during which persons may be inducted under existing law for training and service in the Armed Forces), and have been separated from such Armed Forces under honorable conditions and (7) those ex-service men and women who have

served on active duty (as defined in section 101(21) of title 38, United States Code) at any time in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of more than one hundred and eighty consecutive days after January 31, 1955, not including service under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, and who have been separated from such Armed Forces under honorable conditions.



89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

[Report No. 1258]

JANUARY 31, 1966

FEBRUARY 3, 1966

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

To enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Veterans’
Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966”.

1 EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

2 SEC. 2. Part III of title 38, United States Code, is
3 amended by inserting immediately after chapter 31 thereof
4 the following new chapter:

5 **“CHAPTER 34—VETERANS’ EDUCATIONAL**
6 **ASSISTANCE**

“SUBCHAPTER I—PURPOSE—DEFINITIONS

“Sec.

“1651. Purpose.

“1652. Definitions.

“SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

“1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration.

“1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education.

“1663. Educational and vocational counseling.

“SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

“1670. Selection of program.

“1671. Applications; approval.

“1672. Change of program.

“1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

“1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress.

“1675. Period of operation for approval.

“1676. Education outside the United States.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE VETERANS

“1681. Educational assistance allowance.

“1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances.

“1683. Measurement of courses.

“1684. Overcharges by educational institutions.

“1685. Approval of courses.

“1686. Discontinuance of allowances.

7 **“Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions**

8 **“§ 1651. Purpose**

9 “The Congress of the United States hereby declares
10 that the education program created by this chapter is for the
11 purpose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive serv-
12 ice in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending

1 the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving
2 young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford
3 such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment
4 and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service
5 men and women whose careers have been interrupted or
6 impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955,
7 and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and
8 educational status which they might normally have aspired
9 to and obtained had they not served their country.

10 **“§ 1652. Definitions**

11 “For the purposes of this chapter—

12 “(a) (1) The term ‘eligible veteran’ means any veteran
13 who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than
14 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31,
15 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under
16 conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged
17 or released from active duty after such date for a service-
18 connected disability.

19 “(2) The requirement of discharge or release, pre-
20 scribed in paragraph (1) (A), shall be waived in the case
21 of any individual who served at least two years in an active-
22 duty status for so long as he continues on active duty with-
23 out a break therein.

24 “(3) For purposes of paragraph (1) (A) and section
25 1661 (a), the term ‘active duty’ does not include any period

1 during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by
2 the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of
3 education which was substantially the same as established
4 courses offered to civilians ~~or (B)~~, (B) served as a cadet or
5 midshipman at one of the service academies, or (C) served
6 under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10 pursuant to
7 an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air Na-
8 tional Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve,
9 Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or
10 Coast Guard Reserve.

11 “(b) The term ‘program of education’ means any
12 curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects
13 pursued at an educational institution which is generally ac-
14 cepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment
15 of a predetermined and identified educational, professional,
16 or vocational objective.

17 “(c) The term ‘educational institution’ means any pub-
18 lic or private secondary school, vocational school, correspond-
19 ence school, business school, junior college, teachers’ col-
20 lege, college, normal school, professional school, university,
21 or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution
22 if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or
23 above.

24 “(d) The term ‘dependent’ means—

“ (1) a child of an eligible veteran;

“ (2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and

“ (3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

“Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement

“§ 1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration

“Entitlement

“ (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period of one month (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time educational assistance) for each month or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after January 31, 1955.

“Entitlement Limitations

“ (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in no event shall an eligible veteran receive educational assistance under this chapter for a period which, when combined with education and training received under any or all of the laws listed below, will exceed thirty-six months—

“ (1) Parts VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended;

“ (2) title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952;

“ (3) the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956;

1 “(4) chapters 31, 33, and 35 of this title.

2 “(c) Whenever the period of entitlement under this
3 section of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educa-
4 tional institution regularly operated on the quarter or semes-
5 ter system ends during a quarter or semester, such period
6 shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter
7 or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the
8 quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility
9 ends after a major portion of the course is completed such
10 period shall be extended to the end of the course or for
11 twelve weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

12 “(d) If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational
13 assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabili-
14 tation under chapter 31 of this title, he must, if he wants
15 either, elect whether he will receive educational assistance or
16 vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible veteran is entitled to
17 educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled
18 to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his pro-
19 gram of education becomes entitled (as determined by the
20 Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must,
21 if he wants either, elect whether to continue to receive edu-
22 cational assistance or whether to receive such vocational
23 rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilita-
24 tion, the program of education under this chapter shall be
25 utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the

1 character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be
2 furnished him.

3 **“§ 1662. Time limitations for completing a program of edu-**
4 **cation**

5 **“Delimiting Period for Completion**

6 **“(a)** No educational assistance shall be afforded an
7 eligible veteran under this chapter beyond the date eight
8 years after his last discharge or release from active duty
9 after January 31, 1955.

10 **“Correction of Discharge**

11 **“(b)** In the case of any eligible veteran who has been
12 prevented, as determined by the Administrator, from com-
13 pleting a program of education under this chapter within the
14 period prescribed by subsection (a), because he had not
15 met the nature of discharge requirements of this chapter
16 before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or
17 dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the
18 correction of the military records of the proper service de-
19 partment under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective
20 action by competent authority, then the 8-year delimiting
21 period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was
22 changed, corrected, or modified.

23 **“Savings Clause**

24 ~~“(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was dis-~~
25 ~~charged or released from active duty before the date of en-~~

1 actment of this chapter, the 8-year delimiting period shall
2 run from the first date for which the educational assistance
3 allowance shall be payable under this chapter, if such date
4 would be later than the date otherwise applicable.

5 “(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was dis-
6 charged or released from active duty before the date for which
7 an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this
8 chapter, the 8-year delimiting period shall run from such
9 date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be
10 applicable.

11 **“§ 1663. Educational and vocational counseling**

12 “The Administrator may arrange for educational and
13 vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational as-
14 sistance under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems
15 necessary, he shall make available information respecting
16 the need for general education and for trained personnel in
17 the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other
18 Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized
19 to the extent he deems practicable.

20 **“Subchapter III—Enrollment**

21 **“§ 1670. Selection of program**

22 “Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible
23 veteran may select a program of education to assist him in
24 attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective
25 at any educational institution (approved in accordance with

1 chapter 36 of this title) selected by him, which will accept
2 and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch
3 of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to
4 undertake or pursue.

5 **“§ 1671. Applications; approval**

6 “Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program
7 of education under this chapter shall submit an application
8 to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and con-
9 tain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe.
10 The Administrator shall approve such application unless he
11 finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the
12 educational assistance applied for, or that his program of
13 education fails to meet any of the requirements of this
14 chapter, or that he is already qualified. The Administrator
15 shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval
16 of his application.

17 **“§ 1672. Change of program**

18 “(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each
19 eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program
20 has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own miscon-
21 duct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may
22 make not more than one change of program of education.

23 “(b) The Administrator may approve one additional
24 change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible

1 to make a change under subsection (a)) in program if he finds
2 that—

3 “(1) the program of education which the eligible
4 veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes,
5 interests, and abilities; and

6 “(2) in any instance where the eligible veteran has
7 interrupted, or failed to progress in, his program due
8 to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack
9 of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with
10 respect to the program which the eligible veteran pro-
11 poses to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such
12 an interruption or failure to progress.

13 “(c) As used in this section the term ‘change of program
14 of education’ shall not be deemed to include a change from
15 the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the
16 first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, en-
17 trance into pursuit of the second.

18 **“§ 1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses**

19 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
20 ment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which the
21 Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in
22 character unless the eligible veteran submits justification
23 showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pur-
24 suit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

25 “(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-

1 ment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training
2 other than one given by an educational institution of higher
3 learning for credit toward a standard college degree the
4 eligible veteran is seeking.

5 “(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
6 ment of an eligible veteran in any course of apprentice or
7 other training on the job, any course of institutional on-farm
8 training, or any course to be pursued by open circuit tele-
9 vision (except as herein provided) or radio. The Admin-
10 istrator may approve the enrollment of an eligible
11 veteran in a course, to be pursued in residence, leading to a
12 standard college degree which includes, as an integral part
13 thereof, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit
14 television, if the major portion of the course requires con-
15 ventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

16 “(d) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
17 ment of an eligible person in any course which is to be pur-
18 sued as a part of his regular secondary school education, but
19 this subsection shall not prevent the enrollment of an eligible
20 veteran in a course to be pursued below the college level if
21 the Administrator finds that such veteran has ended his
22 secondary school education (by completion or otherwise)
23 and that such course is a specialized vocational course pur-
24 sued for the purpose of qualifying in a bona fide vocational
25 objective.

1 “(e) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
2 ment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any
3 nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a
4 proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational in-
5 stitution for any period during which the Administrator finds
6 that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the
7 course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other
8 charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or
9 the Veterans’ Administration under this chapter or chapter
10 31 or 35 of this title.

11 **“§ 1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or**
12 **progress**

13 “The Administrator shall discontinue the educational
14 assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, the
15 Administrator finds that according to the regularly prescribed
16 standards and practices of the educational institution, his
17 conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Administrator
18 may renew the payment of the educational assistance allow-
19 ance only if he finds that—

20 “(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or
21 progress of the eligible veteran has been removed; and

22 “(2) the program which the eligible veteran now
23 proposes to pursue (whether the same or revised) is
24 suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

25 **“§ 1675. Period of operation for approval**

1 “(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enroll-
2 ment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an edu-
3 cational institution when such course has been in operation
4 for less than two years.

5 “(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

6 “(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other
7 tax-supported educational institution;

8 “(2) any course which is offered by an educational
9 institution which has been in operation for more than
10 two years, if such course is similar in character to the
11 instruction previously given by such institution;

12 “(3) any course which has been offered by an in-
13 stitution for a period of more than two years, notwith-
14 standing the institution has moved to another location
15 within the same general locality; or

16 “(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit
17 educational institution of college level and which is rec-
18 ognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

19 **“§ 1676. Education outside the United States**

20 “An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of educa-
21 tion at an educational institution which is not located in a
22 State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educa-
23 tional institution of higher learning. The Administrator in
24 his discretion may deny or discontinue the educational assist-
25 ance under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educa-

1 tional institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for
2 the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

3 **“Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Veterans**

4 **“§ 1681. Educational assistance allowance**

5 “(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible vet-
6 eran who is pursuing a program of education under this
7 chapter an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part,
8 the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books,
9 equipment, and other educational costs.

10 “(b) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible
11 veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1682 of
12 this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved
13 by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

14 “(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which
15 leads to a standard college degree for any period when
16 such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance
17 with the regularly established policies and regulations of
18 the educational institution and the requirements of this
19 chapter, or of chapter 36;

20 “(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does
21 not lead to a standard college degree for any day of
22 absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period,
23 not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays
24 established by Federal or State law during which the
25 institution is not regularly in session; or

1 “(3) to any veteran pursuing his program ex-
2 clusively by correspondence for any period during which
3 no lessons were serviced by the institution.

4 “(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regu-
5 lations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit
6 of, and attendance at, any program of education or course
7 by an eligible veteran for any period for which he receives
8 an educational assistance allowance under this chapter for
9 pursuing such program or course.

10 “(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid
11 to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational
12 institution which does not lead to a standard college degree
13 for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

14 “(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to
15 his actual attendance during such period or where the
16 program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as
17 to the number of lessons actually completed by the
18 veteran and serviced by the institution; and

19 “(2) from the educational institution, a certifica-
20 tion, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that
21 such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of
22 education during such period and, in the case of an in-
23 stitution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by
24 correspondence, a certificate, or an endorsement on the

1 veteran’s certificate, as to the number of lessons com-
2 pleted by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

3 “(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as
4 soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the
5 veteran’s enrollment in and pursuit of the program of edu-
6 cation for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.

7 **“§ 1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances**

8 “(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c)
9 (1), while pursuing a program of education under this
10 chapter of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be
11 paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth
12 in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as deter-
13 mined by the veterans’ dependency status) opposite the ap-
14 plicable type of program as shown in column I:

“Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Type of program	No dependents	One dependent	Two or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full time-----	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three quarter time-----	75	95	115
Half time-----	50	65	75
Cooperative-----	80	100	120

15 “(2) A ‘cooperative’ program means a full-time program
16 of education which consists of institutional courses and alter-
17 nate phases of training in a business or industrial establish-
18 ment with the training in the business or industrial estab-

1 lishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional
2 portion.

3 “(b) The educational assistance allowance of an indi-
4 vidual pursuing a program of education—

5 “(1) while on active duty, or

6 “(2) on less than a half-time basis,

7 shall be computed at the rate of (A) the established charges
8 for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly
9 circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to
10 pay, or (B) \$100 per month for a full-time course, which-
11 ever is the lesser.

12 “(c) (1) The educational assistance allowance of an
13 eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively
14 by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the es-
15 tablished charge which the institution requires nonveterans to
16 pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran.
17 Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis
18 for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the
19 institution, as certified by the institution.

20 “(2) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pur-
21 suing any program of education exclusively by correspond-
22 ence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program
23 of education shall be charged against the veteran's period
24 of entitlement.

1 **“§ 1683. Measurement of courses**

2 “(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

3 “(1) an institutional trade or technical course
4 offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level
5 involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall
6 be considered a full-time course when a minimum of
7 thirty hours per week of attendance is required with no
8 more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per
9 week allowed;

10 “(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour
11 basis below the college level in which theoretical or
12 classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a
13 full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours
14 per week net of instruction (which may include cus-
15 tomary intervals not to exceed ten minutes between
16 hours of instruction) is required; and

17 “(3) an institutional undergraduate course offered
18 by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hour
19 basis for which credit is granted toward a standard col-
20 lege degree shall be considered a full-time course when
21 a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent
22 is required.

23 “(b) The Administrator shall define part-time training
24 in the case of the types of courses referred to in subsection
25 (a), and shall define full-time and part-time training in

1 the case of all other types of courses pursued under this
2 chapter.

3 **“§ 1684. Overcharges by educational institutions**

4 “(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational
5 institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran
6 pursuing a program of education under this chapter any
7 amount for any course in excess of the charges for tuition
8 and fees which such institution requires similarly circum-
9 stanced nonveteran students, who are enrolled in the same
10 course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institu-
11 tion for the enrollment of any eligible veteran not already
12 enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran
13 or person not already enrolled therein under chapter 31
14 or 35 of this title.

15 “(b) Any educational institution which has been dis-
16 approved under section 1734 of this title shall be deemed
17 to be disapproved for the enrollment under this chapter of
18 any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein.

19 **“§ 1685. Approval of courses**

20 “An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this
21 chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by
22 an educational institution only if such course is approved in
23 accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36
24 of this title.

1 **“§ 1686. Discontinuance of allowances**

2 “The Administrator may discontinue the educational
3 assistance allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that
4 the program of education or any course in which the eligible
5 veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of
6 this chapter or chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational
7 institution offering such program or course has violated any
8 provision of this chapter or chapter 36, or fails to meet any
9 of their requirements.”

10 SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 35 of title 38 of the United States
11 Code is amended by—

12 (1) amending section 1761 thereof to read as
13 follows:

14 **“§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator**

15 “(a) The Administrator may provide the educational
16 and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this
17 title, and may provide or require additional counseling if
18 he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
19 this chapter.

20 “(b) Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or
21 requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a
22 State, or by any officer or agency thereof, such function,
23 power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the
24 Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator.”;

1 (2) deleting in section 1762, “(a)” and subsection
2 (b) in its entirety;

3 (3) deleting sections 1726, 1763, 1764, 1765,
4 1766, 1767, and 1768;

5 (4) deleting the following heading immediately
6 preceding section 1771, “Subchapter VII—State Ap-
7 proving Agencies”, and substituting therefor:

8 **“CHAPTER 36.—ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCA-**
9 **TIONAL BENEFITS**

“SUBCHAPTER I—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

“Sec.

“1770. Scope of approval.

“1771. Designation.

“1772. Approval of courses.

“1773. Cooperation.

“1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

“1775. Approval of accredited courses.

“1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

“1777. Notice of approval of courses.

“1778. Disapproval of courses.

“SUBCHAPTER II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

“1781. Nonduplication of benefits.

“1782. Control by agencies of the United States.

“1783. Conflicting interests.

“1784. Reports by institutions.

“1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.

“1786. Examination of records.

“1787. False or misleading statements.

“1788. Advisory Committee.

“1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

“1790. Use of other Federal agencies.

10 **“Subchapter I—State Approving Agencies”;**

11 (5) inserting a new section 1770 to read as follows:

12 **“§ 1770. Scope of approval**

13 **“(a) A course approved under and for the purposes**

1 of this chapter shall be deemed approved for the purposes
2 of chapters 34 and 35 of this title.

3 “(b) Any course approved under chapter 33 of this
4 title, prior to February 1, 1965, under subchapter VII of
5 chapter 35 of this title, prior to the date of enactment of
6 this chapter, and not disapproved under section 1686, sec-
7 tion 1656 (as in effect prior to February 1, 1965), or
8 section 1778 of this title, shall be deemed approved for the
9 purposes of this chapter.”;

10 (6) striking out in section 1771 (a), “this chapter
11 after the date for the expiration of all education and
12 training provided in chapter 33 of this title. Such
13 agency may be the agency designated or created in
14 accordance with section 1641 of this title”, and sub-
15 stituting therefor “chapters 34 and 35 of this title”;

16 (7) striking out in sections 1772, 1773, and 1774,
17 each time it appears, the phrase “this chapter” and sub-
18 stituting therefor “chapters 34 and 35”;

19 (8) striking out in sections 1772, 1774, and 1775,
20 each time it appears, the phrase “eligible person” and
21 substituting therefor “eligible person or veteran”;

22 (9) striking out in section 1776 “1653 or”;

1 (10) deleting from the analysis appearing at the
2 head of chapter 35 of such title:

“1726. Institutions listed by the Attorney General.”

3 and

“1763. Control by agencies of the United States.

“1764. Conflicting interests.

“1765. Reports by institutions.

“1766. Overpayments to eligible persons.

“1767. Examination of records.

“1768. False or misleading statements.

“SUBCHAPTER VII—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

“1771. Designation.

“1772. Approval of courses.

“1773. Cooperation.

“1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

“1775. Approval of accredited courses.

“1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

“1777. Notice of approval of courses.

“1778. Disapproval of courses.”

4 (11) striking out the term “eligible persons” in
5 sections 1773 (a) and 1774 and inserting in lieu thereof
6 “eligible persons or veterans”.

7 (b) Title 38 of the United States Code is further
8 amended by adding immediately following section 1778, the
9 following new subchapter:

10 **“Subchapter II—Miscellaneous Provisions**

11 **“§ 1781. Nonduplication of benefits**

12 “No educational assistance allowance or special training
13 allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person or

1 veteran under chapter 34 or 35 of this title for any period
2 during which such person or veteran is enrolled in and pur-
3 suing a program of education or course paid for by the
4 United States under any provision of law other than such
5 chapters, where the payment of an allowance would con-
6 stitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treas-
7 ury to the eligible person or veteran or to his parent or
8 guardian in his behalf.

9 **“§ 1782. Control by agencies of the United States**

10 “No department, agency, or officer of the United States,
11 in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision
12 or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency,
13 or State educational agency, or any educational institution.
14 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any de-
15 partment, agency, or officer of the United States from exer-
16 cising any supervision or control which such department,
17 agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any
18 Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing
19 of education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any in-
20 stitution over which supervision or control is exercised by
21 such other department, agency, or officer under authority
22 of law.

23 **“§ 1783. Conflicting interests**

24 “(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans’ Ad-
25 ministration who has, while such an officer or employee,

1 owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, divi-
2 dends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational
3 institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or
4 veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under
5 chapter 34 or 35 shall be immediately dismissed from his
6 office or employment.

7 “(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who
8 is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has,
9 while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest
10 in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratui-
11 ties, or services from, an educational institution operated for
12 profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing
13 a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 of
14 this title, he shall discontinue making payments under sec-
15 tion 1774 of this title to such State approving agency unless
16 such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be
17 necessary to terminate the employment of such person and
18 such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an
19 officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State
20 department of veterans’ affairs or State department of
21 education.

22 “(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any
23 course offered by an educational institution operated for
24 profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall dis-

1 approve each such course, if it finds that any officer or em-
2 ployee of the Veterans' Administration or the State approv-
3 ing agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary,
4 dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

5 “(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice
6 and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this
7 section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans'
8 Administration or of a State approving agency, if he finds
9 that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible
10 persons or veterans by reason of such interest or connection
11 of such officer or employee.

12 **“§ 1784. Reports by institutions**

13 “Educational institutions shall, without delay, report
14 to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the
15 enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of
16 each eligible person or veteran enrolled therein under chap-
17 ter 34 or 35.

18 **“§ 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans**

19 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpay-
20 ment has been made to an eligible person or veteran as the
21 result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational
22 institution to report, as required by chapter 34 or 35 of this
23 title and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Adminis-

1 tration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance
2 or interruption of a course by the eligible person or veteran,
3 or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the
4 amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of
5 such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner
6 as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so
7 collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered
8 from the eligible person or veteran. This section shall not
9 preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability
10 under this or any other law.

11 **“§ 1786. Examination of records**

12 “The records and accounts of educational institutions
13 pertaining to eligible persons or veterans who received edu-
14 cation under chapter 34 or 35 of this title shall be available
15 for examination by duly authorized representatives of the
16 Government.

17 **“§ 1787. False or misleading statements**

18 “Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational
19 institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim,
20 or that a person or veteran, with the complicity of an educa-
21 tional institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make
22 a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate
23 State approving agency and, where deemed advisable, to

1 the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate
2 action.

3 **“§ 1788. Advisory committee**

4 “There shall be an advisory committee formed by the
5 Administrator which shall be composed of persons who are
6 eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and
7 management, and of representatives of the various types of
8 institutions and establishments furnishing vocational rehabili-
9 tation under chapter 31 of this title or education to eligible
10 persons or veterans enrolled under chapter 34 or 35 of
11 this title. The Commissioner of Education and the Admin-
12 istrator, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor,
13 shall be ex officio members of the advisory committee.
14 The Administrator shall advise and consult with the com-
15 mittee from time to time with respect to the administration
16 of this chapter and chapters 31, 34, and 35 of this title, and
17 the committee may make such reports and recommendations
18 as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Con-
19 gress.

20 **“§ 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General**

21 “The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment
22 of, or payment of an additional assistance allowance to, any
23 eligible veteran or eligible person under chapter 34 or 35

1 of this title in any course in an educational institution while
2 it is listed by the Attorney General under section 12 of
3 Executive Order 10450.

4 **“§ 1790. Use of other Federal agencies**

5 “In carrying out his functions under this chapter or
6 chapter 34 or 35 of this title, the Administrator may utilize
7 the facilities and services of any other Federal department or
8 agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper
9 agreement with the Federal department or agency con-
10 cerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made
11 either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be
12 provided in such agreement.”

13 SEC. 4. (a) Chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code,
14 is hereby repealed.

15 (b) Nothing in this Act or any amendment or repeal
16 made by it, shall affect any right or liability (civil or crim-
17 inal) which matured under chapter 33 of title 38 before the
18 date of enactment of this Act; and all offenses committed,
19 and all penalties and forfeitures incurred, under any pro-
20 vision of law amended or repealed by this Act, may be
21 punished or recovered, as the case may be, in the same
22 manner and with the same effect as if such amendments or
23 repeals had not been made.

1 (c) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and
 2 of part III thereof, are both amended by (1) striking out
 “33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans----- 1601”;
 3 (2) inserting in lieu thereof,
 “34. Veterans’ Educational Assistance----- 1650”;
 4 and (3) inserting immediately after
 “35. War Orphans’ Educational Assistance----- 1701”
 5 the following:

 “36. Administration of Educational Benefits----- 1770”.

6 (d) Section 101 of such title 38, United States Code,
 7 is amended by adding the following sentence to paragraph
 8 (20) thereof: “For the purpose of section 903 and chapters
 9 34 and 35 of this title, such term also includes the Canal
 10 Zone.”

11 (e) Section 102 (a) (2) of such title 38 is amended
 12 by striking out “Except for the purposes of chapter 33 of
 13 this title, dependency” and inserting in lieu thereof “De-
 14 pendency”.

15 (f) Section 102 (b) of such title 38 is amended by
 16 striking out “(except chapters 19 and 33)”, and inserting
 17 in lieu thereof, “(except chapter 19)”.

18 (g) Section 111 (a) of such title 38 is amended by
 19 striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”.

20 (h) Section 211 (a) of such title 38 is amended by

1 striking out “775, 784, 1661, 1761” and inserting in lieu
2 thereof “775, 784”.

3 (i) Section 903 (b) of such title 38 is amended by
4 deleting the last sentence thereof.

5 (j) Section 1701 of such title 38 is amended (1) *by*
6 *striking out “1013(c)(1) of title 50” in subsection*
7 *(a)(3)(C) and inserting in lieu thereof “511(d) of title*
8 *10” (2) by striking out paragraphs (8) and (9) in sub-*
9 *section (a) thereof and redesignating paragraph (10) of*
10 *such subsection as paragraph (8) and ~~(2)~~ (3) by striking*
11 *out “and prior to the end of the induction period” in subsec-*
12 *tions (a) (1) and (d) thereof.*

13 (k) Section 1711 (b) of such title 38 is amended by
14 striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”, and by
15 inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof
16 the following: “or under chapter 33 of this title as in effect
17 before February 1, 1965”.

18 (l) Section 1731 of title 38, United States Code, is
19 amended by striking out subsection (c) thereof and insert-
20 ing immediately after subsection (b) the following new
21 subsections:

22 “(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regula-
23 tions as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit

1 of, and attendance at, any program of education or course
2 by an eligible person for any period for which an educational
3 assistance allowance is paid on behalf of such eligible person
4 under this chapter for pursuing such programs of course.

5 “(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid
6 on behalf of an eligible person enrolled in a course in an
7 educational institution which does not lead to a standard
8 college degree for any period until the Administrator shall
9 have received—

10 “(1) from the eligible person a certification as to
11 his actual attendance during such period; and

12 “(2) from the educational institution, a certifica-
13 tion, or an endorsement on the eligible person’s certifi-
14 cate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of
15 education during such period.

16 “(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as
17 soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the
18 eligible person’s enrollment in and pursuit of the program
19 of education for the period for which such allowance is to be
20 paid.”

21 (m) Section 1734 (a) of such title 38 is amended by
22 striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”.

23 (n) Section 1735 of such title 38 is amended to read

1 as follows: "An eligible person shall receive the benefits of
 2 this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered
 3 by an educational institution only if such course (1) is
 4 approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I
 5 of chapter 36 of this title, or (2) is approved for the enroll-
 6 ment of the particular individual under the provisions of
 7 section 1737 of this title."

8 (o) Section 1736 of such title 38 is amended by (1)
 9 striking out "(a)", (2) striking out all of subsection (b)
 10 thereof, and (3) inserting after the phrase "this chapter",
 11 both times it appears, the following: ", or of chapter 36 of
 12 this title,".

13 (p) Section 3013 of such title 38 is amended by strik-
 14 ing out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

15 GUARANTEED HOME AND FARM LOANS

16 SEC. 5. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States
 17 Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817
 18 the following new section:

19 "§ 1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955

20 "(a) Each eligible veteran, as defined in paragraphs
 21 (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 1652 of this
 22 title, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter
 23 (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans un-

1 der section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of
2 this section.

3 “(b) Entitlement under subsection (a), (1) shall
4 cancel any unused entitlement under other provisions of this
5 chapter derived from service during World War II or the
6 Korean conflict, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by
7 which entitlement from service during World War II or the
8 Korean conflict has been used to obtain a direct, guar-
9 anteed, or insured loan—

10 “(A) on real property which the veteran owns at
11 the time of application; or

12 “(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred
13 actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the
14 incurrence and payment of such liability by the Adminis-
15 trator the resulting indebtedness has been paid in full.

16 “(c) (1) Entitlement to the benefits of this section will
17 expire as follows:

18 “(A) Ten years from the date of discharge or re-
19 lease from the last period of active duty of the veteran,
20 any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, plus
21 an additional period equal to one year for each three
22 months of active duty performed by the veteran after
23 such date, except that entitlement shall not continue
24 in any case after twenty years from the date of the
25 veteran's discharge or release from his last period of

1 active duty, nor shall entitlement expire in any case
2 prior to the date ten years after the date of enactment of
3 this Act; or

4 “(B) Twenty years from the date of the veteran’s
5 discharge or release for a service-connected disability
6 from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred
7 after January 31, 1955.

8 “(C) Direct loans authorized by this section shall
9 not be made after January 31, 1975, except pursuant
10 to commitments issued by the Administrator on or
11 before that date.

12 “(2) If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is
13 received by the Administrator before the date of expiration
14 of the veteran’s entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed
15 under this chapter after such date.

16 “(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtain-
17 ing a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no
18 loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until
19 the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected
20 and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee
21 shall be established from time to time by the Administrator,
22 but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of
23 the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be in-
24 cluded in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds
25 thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected

1 hereunder in the revolving fund established under the pro-
 2 visions of section 1824 of this title.”

3 “(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this sec-
 4 tion, a veteran deriving entitlement under this section shall
 5 not be required to pay the fee prescribed by subsection (d)
 6 and such entitlement shall include eligibility for any of the
 7 purposes specified in sections 1813 and 1815, and business
 8 loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the period of his
 9 entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service dur-
 10 ing World War II or the Korean conflict has not expired
 11 under section 1803(a)(3), and (2) he has not used any of
 12 his entitlements derived from such service.”

13 (b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37
 14 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below
 “1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”
 15 the following:

“1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955.”

16 (c) Section 1822 (a) of such title is amended by strik-
 17 ing out “or 1813”, and inserting in lieu thereof “1813, or
 18 1818”.

19 (d) Section 1803 (c) (1) of title 38, United States
 20 Code, is amended by striking out “~~and shall bear interest~~”
 21 “*, with the approval of the Secretary*” and all that follows
 22 through the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the
 23 following: “~~but no loan shall be guaranteed, insured, or~~

1 made, under the provisions of this chapter which bears inter-
 2 est at a rate in excess of *may from time to time find the loan*
 3 *market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed*
 4 that in effect under the provisions of section 203 (b) (5) of
 5 the National Housing Act.”

6 (e) Section 1811 (d) of such title is amended by strik-
 7 ing out “\$15,000” each place where it appears therein and
 8 inserting in lieu thereof in each such place “\$17,500”.

9 (f) (1) Subchapter III of chapter 37 of such title is
 10 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
 11 section:

12 **“§ 1826. Determination of liability; no setoff**

13 “(a) No individual shall be liable to the Administrator
 14 as a result of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed
 15 or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter
 16 unless such liability and the amount thereof is determined by
 17 a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action to which
 18 such individual is a party.

19 “(b) The Administrator shall not set off against, or
 20 otherwise withhold from, any individual any benefits pay-
 21 able to such individual pursuant to any law administered by
 22 the Veterans’ Administration because of liability allegedly
 23 arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed
 24 or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.”

1 ~~(2)~~ The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37
 2 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“1826. Determination of liability; no setoff.”

3 “§ 1826. *Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.*

4 “(a) The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains
 5 the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or
 6 otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits pay-
 7 able to such individual under any law administered by the
 8 Veterans’ Administration because of liability allegedly aris-
 9 ing out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or
 10 insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

11 “(b) No officer, employee, department, or agency of the
 12 United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold
 13 from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments
 14 (other than benefit payments under any law administered by
 15 the Veterans’ Administration) which such veteran or widow
 16 would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability
 17 to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to,
 18 assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such vet-
 19 eran or widow under this chapter, unless (1) there is first
 20 received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as
 21 the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof
 22 was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pro-
 23 ceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party.”

1 (b) *The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37*
 2 *is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

“1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.”

3 JOB COUNSELING

4 SEC. 6. (a) The heading of chapter 41 of title 38,
 5 United States Code, is amended by deleting:

6 **“CHAPTER 41—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR**
 7 **VETERANS”**

8 and inserting therefor:

9 **“CHAPTER 41—JOB COUNSELING AND EM-**
 10 **PLOYMENT PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR VET-**
 11 **ERANS”**

12 (b) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and
 13 of part III thereof, are amended by deleting:

 “41. Unemployment Benefits for Veterans----- 2001”

14 and inserting therefor:

 “41. Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Vet-
 erans----- 2001”.

15 (c) Sections 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 of title 38,
 16 United States Code, are amended by inserting the phrase,
 17 “or of service after January 31, 1955” immediately after
 18 the phrase “veterans of any war”, and the phrase “veteran
 19 of any war” each time such phrases appear therein.

1 WARTIME PRESUMPTIONS FOR VETERANS SERVING AFTER

2 JANUARY 31, 1955

3 SEC. 7. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 11 of title 38,
4 United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new section:

6 **“§ 337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans**

7 “For the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter V of
8 this chapter and notwithstanding the provisions of sections
9 332 and 333 of this subchapter, the provisions of sections
10 311, 312, and 313 of this chapter shall be applicable in the
11 case of any veteran who served in the active military, naval,
12 or air service after January 31, 1955.”

13 (b) The analysis of such subchapter which appears in
14 such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the
15 following:

“337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans.”

16 MEDICAL CARE

17 SEC. 8. Section 610 (a) (1) (B) and section 610 (b)
18 (2) of title 38, United States Code, are each amended by
19 inserting “or of service after January 31, 1955,” imme-
20 diately after “veteran of any war”.

21 DECEASED VETERANS—FLAGS

22 SEC. 9. Section 901 (a) (1) of title 38, United States
23 Code, is amended by striking out “or of Mexican border

1 service” and inserting in lieu thereof “, of Mexican border
2 service, or of service after January 31, 1955”.

3 SOLDIERS’ AND SAILORS’ CIVIL RELIEF ACT

4 SEC. 10. Subsection (1) of section 300 of the Soldiers’
5 and Sailors’ Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 App.
6 U.S.C. 530), is amended by striking out “\$80” and inserting
7 in lieu thereof “\$150”.

8 VETERANS’ PREFERENCE

9 SEC. 11. Section 2 of the Veterans’ Preference Act of
10 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851), is amended by striking
11 out “and” at the end of clause (5) and by striking out the
12 period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof
13 a semicolon and the following: “and (7) those ex-service
14 men and women who have served on active duty (*as defined*
15 *in section 101(21) of title 38, United States Code*) at any
16 time in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States
17 for a period of more than one hundred and eighty consecu-
18 tive days after January 31, 1955, *not including service under*
19 *the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States*
20 *Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National*
21 *Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service*
22 *in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve,*
23 *Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, and who*
24 *have been separated from such Armed Forces under hon-*
25 *orable conditions.”*

EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 12. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but no educational assistance allowance shall be payable under chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act, for any period before June 1, 1966, nor for the month of June 1966, unless (1) the eligible veteran commenced the pursuit of the course of education on or after June 1, 1966, or (2) the pursuit of such course continued through June 30, 1966.

(b) The provisions of section 1765 (b) of title 38, United States Code, as in effect immediately before the enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect through May 31, 1966.

A BILL

To enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces; and for other purposes.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas

JANUARY 31, 1966

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

FEBRUARY 3, 1966

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Feb. 8, 1966
For actions of Feb. 7, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 20

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HIGHLIGHTS: For highlights see page 6

SENATE

1. MILK. Sen. Proxmire criticized the budget reduction for school milk funds and a USDA report on the subject, and Sen. Bass expressed the hope that an adequate supply of milk can be continued without curtailment. p. 2100
2. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Mondale criticized the proposed budget reduction in REA loan funds and inserted letters from constituents in support of these funds. p. 2109

3. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Scott commended a proposal made by Gov. Scranton for a joint White House-Governors' Conference on Federal-State Relationships "to achieve more effective concerted government action in solving today's many and complex domestic problems." pp. 2116-8
4. WHEAT. Sen. McGovern commended and inserted an article, "Restriction on Wheat Shipments Is Stupid." pp. 2123-24
5. WOOL IMPORTS. Sen. Pastore criticized an editorial referring to the woolen industry as "a prosperous and politically powerful domestic industry," and stated that the woolen industry says that "wool imports have so emasculated the American woolen industry in these past 15 years that the capability of the industry to meet defense demands is being sorely tested." pp. 2193-4

HOUSE

6. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed with an amendment S. 9, the proposed Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 to provide educational and VA home and farm loan benefits for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955, after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 12410, which was passed earlier under a motion to suspend the rules by a vote of 381 to 0. H. R. 12410 was tabled. pp. 2218-74
7. FOREIGN AID. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12563, to provide for U. S. participation in the Asian Development Bank (H. Rept. 1267) (p. 2327). Rep. Albert announced that the bill will be considered Wed. under a motion to suspend the rules (pp. 2196-7). Rep. Hansen spoke in support of the bill (p. 2323).
8. SCHOOL MILK; SCHOOL LUNCH. Rep. Weltner criticized the budget reduction for the school milk program and urged reconsideration of the reduction. p. 2195
Rep. Boggs defended the President's budget message proposing "to increase aid to the needy through legislation to improve the nutrition of needy children and to shift the focus of the school lunch and special milk programs more on needy children." pp. 2313-4
9. FARM LABOR. Reps. Teague and Talcott criticized the farm labor policies of the Department of Labor and contended that termination of the Mexican farm labor program has resulted in crop losses. pp. 2290-1, 2299-3300
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Gross expressed "strong misgivings about the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the 50-percent tariff reductions proposed under it." pp. 2289-90
Rep. Chamberlain criticized free world shipping to North Vietnam and urged that such ships be prohibited from using U. S. ports. pp. 2300-03
11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Latta resigned from, and Rep. Hansen, Ida., was elected to, the Agriculture Committee. p. 2285
12. JOB CORPS. Reps. Goodell and quie criticized administration of Job Corps camps. pp. 2286-8
13. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Rep. Polanco-Abreu inserted an address by Virgin Islands Governor Paiewonsky reviewing economic developments in the islands. pp. 2291-4

the Roseburg VA hospital medical advisory board, a group distinguished by representation from nursing, social work, and psychology professions in addition to physicians, I can attest to the increased effectiveness of the multidisciplinary group. Broad spectrum representation seems to increase the likelihood of seeing the entire hospital as a dynamic system with a few major missions, to which each discipline makes important and unique contributions. I believe that this results in a better use of the person resources of the institution.

In summary, you have my support for H.R. 11631. How would you like for me to manifest that support?

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK R. FOSMIRE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Psychology, Director, Clinical Training Program.

REED COLLEGE,

Portland, Oreg., January 21, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Representative from Texas,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: I wish to make a few comments concerning two bills (H.R. 11631 and H.R. 7728) which are now before your Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

During the past 18 years I have occasionally worked with staff members of the VA hospital here in Portland, on research projects involving the use of radiolotopes in medicine. I have been impressed not only by the high competence of these physicians but also by their alertness to new developments in medicine and their desire to take maximum advantage of these developments in the operation of the hospital. It has seemed to me, however, that, due to restrictions on its operations, the hospital's full potential has not been realized. The two House bills referred to above will lift these restrictions and thereby enhance the value of the hospital to the community. For this reason, therefore, I want to record my full, unqualified support of H.R. 11631 and H.R. 7728.

I am particularly interested in the fact that H.R. 11631 will open the way for VA hospitals to make important contributions to the education and training of undergraduate students in this country. During 1962-64 I served as head, Special Projects in Science Education of the National Science Foundation, and through this experience I learned something of the needs of many small colleges of the United States of America. I believe that VA hospitals in certain areas could cooperate with small colleges in those areas to mutual advantage. This is one special reason why I hope H.R. 11631 will be enacted during this session of the Congress.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR F. SCOTT,
Professor of Chemistry.

P.S.: A year ago I published an article in which I put together some of my observations on the training and education of chemists. Since certain parts of this article may be of interest to you, I will enclose a reprint for your files.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., January 12, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: Your letter and a draft of your bill concerning utilization of the Veterans' Administration as a potential resource for health service manpower training has been referred to me for comment.

In view of the critical shortage of health service personnel in all categories, it seems to me essential that all available training resources be used to the maximum. We have

been utilizing the facilities in this locality in the training of students in clinical psychology and would like to continue to do so. I would, however, like to make one suggestion. Where paramedical personnel are being trained in a Veterans' Administration hospital, it would seem to me highly desirable to have a representative of the disciplines involved included by specification on the deans' committee of the hospital. At present, the deans' committees are composed (exclusive, as far as I know) of the members of the staff of the Medical School. Schools of nursing, social work and psychology are not represented. While this has not proven to present any insuperable difficulties, training would be more effective and the departments concerned would be more inclined to utilize training facilities if they were represented on the deans' committee.

Sincerely,

C. R. STROTHER, Ph.D.,
Director, Mental Retardation and
Child Development Center.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK,
Seattle, Wash., January 17, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have reviewed your legislative proposal H.R. 11631 and find myself not only in complete agreement with the proposal, but also hope that the Congress will see fit to make the changes which you suggest.

Your proposal clarifies immensely the relationship between the Veterans' Administration and educational institutions in the matter of student stipends and scholarships, and this will, no doubt, strengthen the Veterans' Administration in its efforts to make inroads upon the manpower shortage.

I am equally, if not more, enthusiastic about your proposal to broaden the makeup of the deans' committees which advise veterans' installations. Although the medical profession is undoubtedly tremendously important in the guidance of the treatment programs in veterans' establishments, it must be recognized that other professions are also heavily involved. The broadening of the deans' committees will, in my judgment, have the effect of improving the services offered by veterans' administration programs.

I endorse your recommendations and am grateful for your constructive support of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES B. BRINK, Dean.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MEDICAL CENTER,
Madison, Wis., November 8, 1965.

HON. OLIN TEAGUE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: I am in receipt of your communication regarding a legislative proposal relative to the Veterans' Administration.

I believe any effort to permit the Veterans' Administration with its tremendous resources to participate in the expansion of the medical education effort is to be commended. I think it is highly desirable that the manpower needs of this country be faced realistically.

At the University of Wisconsin we regard our local Veterans' Administration hospital as an important facility for teaching. This, of course, has the effect of improving the quality of medical care for the veteran. Such mutually beneficial relationships should be continued and expanded. I applaud your efforts to amend the present law.

Sincerely yours,

PETER L. EICHMAN, M.D., Dean.

THE MENNINGER FOUNDATION,
Topeka, Kans., November 17, 1965.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: For many years I have wanted to see education in the Veterans' Administration hospitals acquire the dignity and importance which it really deserves. Paul Hawley and the rest of us of that era longed for something like this. I am referring to the bill which you have introduced into the House to permit the Veterans' Administration to develop its full potential in connection with universities, medical schools, and other educational centers. Thank you.

Sincerely,

KARL MENNINGER, M.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY,
Iowa City, Iowa, November 19, 1965.

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is a grateful acknowledgment of your letter of November 3d and the attached reproduction of an extract from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, House.

I am heartily in accord with your proposal. I believe that the objectives are perfectly sound. I believe that the implementation of your program will offer improvement to the medical schools, to the Veterans' Administration hospitals and, most importantly, to the adequate care of veteran patients.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Representative JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER along with my suggestion that he give the bill his hearty support.

Sincerely,

GEORGE S. EASTON, D.D.S., Dean.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Iowa City, Iowa, December 6, 1965.

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to endorse in as strong a fashion as possible your legislative proposal concerning the participation of Veterans' Administration hospitals in medical education. We all know that they have been so involved for many years, although this has not been spelled out even in permissive legislation. At this particular time it is necessary to mobilize all possible support for medical education in view of our country's tremendous health needs. The legislation which you propose would do much to strengthen both the patient care in Veterans' hospitals which is already good and medical education which must be expanded.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT C. HARDIN, M.D.,
Dean, Vice President, Medical Services.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 11631

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately before the first sentence and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In order to more effectively carry out the functions imposed on the Department of Medicine and Surgery by subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator, acting in cooperation with schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and nursing; other institutions of higher education; medical centers; hospi-

tals; and such other public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, or organizations as the Administrator deems appropriate, shall carry out a program of training and education of health service personnel."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 4112 of title 38, United States Code, is amended (1) by amending the subheading thereof to read "§ 4112. Advisory bodies"; (2) by inserting "(a)" immediately before the first sentence thereof, and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In each case where the Administrator has a contract or agreement with any school, institution of higher learning, medical center, hospital, or other public or nonprofit agency, institution, or organization, for the training or education of health service personnel, he shall establish an advisory committee (that is, deans committee, medical advisory committee or the like). Such advisory committee shall advise the Administrator and the Chief Medical Director with respect to policy matters arising in connection with, and the operation of, the program with respect to which it was appointed and may be established on an institutionwide, multidisciplinary, basis or on a regional basis whenever such is found to be feasible. Members of each such advisory committee shall be appointed by the Administrator and shall include personnel of the Veterans' Administration and of the entity with which the Administrator has entered into such contract or agreement. The number of members and terms of members of each advisory committee shall be prescribed by the Administrator."

(b) The analysis of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "Medical Advisory Group" and inserting in lieu thereof "Advisory bodies".

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 16, strike out the period and insert "(i.e., deans committee, medical advisory committee or the like)."

On page 2, line 20, strike out the period and insert "and may be established on an institutionwide, multidisciplinary basis or on a regional basis whenever such is found to be feasible."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to support this vital piece of legislation which our chairman has sponsored. I hope that H.R. 11631 can be speedily enacted into law. It carries the approval of many fine institutions in my State of Florida and I am happy to include as a part of my remarks some letters of support of this legislation from officials at our great University at Gainesville.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
Gainesville, November 18, 1965.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: In reference to the legislative proposal concerning Veterans' Administration partnership with universities and medical schools, I should like to make a few comments which might be useful in the deliberations of your committee.

The University of Florida, through the J. Hillis Miller Health Center, and its various colleges, is in the process of planning affiliation with the Veterans' Administration hospital under construction in Gainesville. The history of this hospital and its planned affiliation is probably no more than an average example of the difficulties encountered by the Veterans' Administration because of legal and budgetary restrictions. Unquestionably, officials and representatives of the Veterans' Administration have a very definite

desire to utilize the facilities of Veterans' Affairs for educational programs in the health field. However, even in planning the affiliation of a new hospital, the difficulties are so numerous that frequently one wonders whether a true affiliation of such a hospital can become possible at all.

1. First of all, the planning of the hospital cannot include its potential mission as an educational institution because space is assigned exclusively on the basis of patient care.

2. There is no overall policy for the utilization of VA facilities for education in the health field as a whole. Our deans' committee called at the University of Florida, the VA Hospital Advisory Council, is probably unique inasmuch as it has on its membership the deans of the college of nursing, college of health-related professions, and college of pharmacy in addition to the dean of the college of medicine.

3. Fiscal policy makes it difficult to plan an educational program in advance. Decisions can only be obtained on urgent problems rather than for long-range plans.

These are only a few of the reasons for which any deans' committee may find it very difficult to deal effectively with the affiliation program. The suggested bill H.R. 631 could greatly help toward alleviating this situation. I fully agree with your statement in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs that it is exceedingly wasteful that the Federal Government is not able to utilize fully the facilities offered by the Veterans' Administration for educational purposes while at the same time being engaged in many activities aimed at supporting health education.

If I could be of any assistance in your attempts to improve this situation, I would be very happy to be informed.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL SUTER, M.D.,
Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
Gainesville, November 18, 1965.

Congressman OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: I have read with interest and enthusiasm the material concerning H.R. 11631. It is, in my opinion, clearly an excellent development. For some time now, the health services have found growing responsibilities in the general hospital programs in spite of the awkward policy structures that have been the rule. This bill will certainly be a step in the right direction in improving matters.

I speak to this as a departmental chairman of psychology and more than 15 years of intermittent consulting with the Veterans' Administration.

Let me at this time express my general appreciation for your efforts in the health areas.

Sincerely,

WILSE B. WEBB,
Chairman.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
COLLEGE OF HEALTH RELATED PROFESSIONS,
Gainesville, November 16, 1965.
The Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: I am grateful to you for sending me a copy of the extract from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of October 18, 1965, which includes your remarks regarding the use of the Veterans' Administration as a potential resource for health service manpower. I have been affiliated with the Veterans' Administration program for clinical psychologists for more than 17 years and from this vantage, I would

heartily commend, endorse, and support your recommendations.

For a number of years I was on the faculty at Duke University Medical School before coming to the University of Florida's J. Hillis Miller Health Center. In this latter center, a number of health related professions as well as physicians are being trained and the excitement and potential for effective training and patient-care services which derives from our own example encourages me to support your proposal on the basis of some experience.

Shortly, a Veterans' Administration hospital will be opened alongside our teaching hospital at the University of Florida and I feel that your proposals for the advisory committee structure would enormously enhance the training opportunities in the Veterans' Administration hospital. On an informal basis, the very essence of your proposal is being worked out, but it would certainly be more appropriate to have it legally established and encouraged in other settings as well as our own. Your proposal should certainly function to provide training to meet the needs for a wider range of desperately needed health workers.

Again, may I commend you, sir, for your articulate and foresighted presentation.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS D. COHEN, Ph. D.,
Professor and Chairman.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in connection with our consideration today of House Resolution 11631, I would like to call to the attention of the House the endorsement of this measure by the dean of the School of Dentistry of the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, Dr. Harry Lyons. This bill calls for the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to carry out a program of training and educating health service personnel in cooperation with schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and nursing. Dr. Lyons' endorsement of the bill came in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, which I am pleased to include at this point in the RECORD:

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 22, 1965.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: I applaud your proposed legislation with reference to the Veterans' Administration and the training and education of health service personnel. The implementation of such a program would be a significant contribution to the health and welfare of our people.

Sincerely,

HARRY LYONS,
Dean.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

EDUCATION AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS OF SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12410) to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing

a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 12410

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966".

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

SEC. 2. Part III of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after chapter 31 thereof the following new chapter:

"Chapter 34—Veterans' educational assistance"

"Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions"

"Sec.

"1651. Purpose.

"1652. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement

"1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration.

"1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education.

"1663. Educational and vocational counseling.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"1670. Selection of program.

"1671. Applications; approval.

"1672. Change of program.

"1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress.

"1675. Period of operation for approval.

"1676. Education outside the United States.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Veterans"

"1681. Educational assistance allowance.

"1682. Computation of education assistance allowances.

"1683. Measurement of courses.

"1684. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"1685. Approval of courses.

"1686. Discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions"

"§ 1651. Purpose

"The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the education program created by this chapter is for the purpose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"§ 1652. Definitions

"For the purposes of this chapter—

"(a) (1) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability.

"(2) The requirement of discharge or release, prescribed in paragraph (1) (A), shall be waived in the case of any individual who

served at least two years in an active-duty status for so long as he continues on active duty without a break therein.

"(3) For purposes of paragraph (1) (A) and section 1661 (a), the term 'active duty' does not include any period during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, (B) served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or (C) served under the provisions of section 511 (d) of title 10 pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve.

"(b) The term 'program of education' means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(c) The term 'educational institution' means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers' college, college, normal school, professional school, university, or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above.

"(d) The term 'dependent' means—

"(1) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and

"(3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement

"§ 1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration

"Entitlement"

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period of one month (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time educational assistance) for each month or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after January 31, 1955.

"Entitlement limitations"

"(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in no event shall an eligible veteran receive educational assistance under this chapter for a period which, when combined with education and training received under any or all of the laws listed below, will exceed thirty-six months—

"(1) Parts VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended;

"(2) title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952;

"(3) the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956;

"(4) chapters 31, 33, and 35 of this title.

"(c) Whenever the period of entitlement under this section of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period shall be extended to the end of the course or for twelve weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(d) If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title, he must, if he wants either, elect whether he will receive educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his pro-

gram of education becomes entitled (as determined by the Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must, if he wants either, elect whether to continue to receive educational assistance or whether to receive such vocational rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilitation, the program of education under this chapter shall be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be furnished him.

"§ 1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education

"Delimiting period for completion"

"(a) No educational assistance shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond the date eight years after his last discharge or release from active duty after January 31, 1955.

"Correction of discharge"

"(b) In the case of any eligible veteran who has been prevented, as determined by the Administrator, from completing a program of education under this chapter within the period prescribed by subsection (a), because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of this chapter before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, then the eight-year delimiting period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was changed, corrected, or modified.

"Savings clause"

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date for which an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this chapter, the eight-year delimiting period shall run from such date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be applicable.

"§ 1663. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational assistance under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment"

"§ 1670. Selection of program

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution (approved in accordance with chapter 36 of this title) selected by him, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

"§ 1671. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the educational assistance applied for, or that his program of education fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that he is already qualified. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1672. Change of program.

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may make not more than one change of program of education.

"(b) The Administrator may approve one additional change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible to make a change under subsection (a)) in program if he finds that—

"(1) the program of education which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities; and

"(2) in any instance where the eligible veteran has interrupted, or failed to progress in, his program due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with respect to the program which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such an interruption or failure to progress.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another program where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training other than one given by an educational institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard college degree the eligible veteran is seeking.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of apprentice or other training on the job, any course of institutional on-farm training, or any course to be pursued by open circuit television (except as herein provided) or radio. The Administrator may approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course, to be pursued in residence, leading to a standard college degree which includes, as an integral part thereof, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television, if the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

"(d) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible person in any course which is to be pursued as a part of his regular secondary school education, but this subsection shall not prevent the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course to be pursued below the college level if the Administrator finds that such veteran has ended his secondary school education (by completion or otherwise) and that such course is a specialized vocational course pursued for the purpose of qualifying in a bona fide vocational objective.

"(e) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veterans, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter or chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

"§ 1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, the Administrator finds that according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution, his conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Administrator may renew the payment of the educational assistance allowance only if he finds that—

"(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or progress of the eligible veterans has been removed; and

"(2) the program which the eligible veteran now proposes to pursue (whether the same or revised) is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

"§ 1675. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

"(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

"(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1676. Education outside the United States

"An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education at an educational institution which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the educational assistance under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Veterans

"§ 1681. Educational assistance allowance

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education under this chapter an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part, the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

"(b) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1682 of this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this chapter, or of chapter 36;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution is not regularly in session; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible veteran for any period for which he receives an educational assistance allowance under this chapter for pursuing such program or course.

"(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to his actual attendance during such period or where the program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period and, in the case of an institution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certificate, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

"(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the veteran's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.

"§ 1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances

"(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c) (1), while pursuing a program of education under this chapter of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the applicable type of program as shown in column I:

"Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Type of program	No dependents	One dependent	Two or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full-time.....	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three-quarter time.....	75	95	115
Half-time.....	50	65	75
Cooperative.....	80	100	120

"(2) A 'cooperative' program means a full-time program of education which consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of training in a business or industrial establishment with the training in the business or industrial establishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion.

"(b) The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program of education—

"(1) while on active duty, or

"(2) on less than a half-time basis, shall be computed at the rate of (A) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to pay, or (B) \$100 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(c) (1) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran.

Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(2) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

§ 1683. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

"(1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with no more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed;

"(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction (which may include customary intervals not to exceed ten minutes between hours of instruction) is required; and

"(3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define part-time training in the case of the types of courses referred to in subsection (a), and shall define full-time and part-time training in the case of all other types of courses pursued under this chapter.

§ 1684. Overcharges by educational institutions

"(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran pursuing a program of education under this chapter any amount for any course in excess of the charges for tuition and fees which such institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveteran students, who are enrolled in the same course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran or person not already enrolled therein under chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

"(b) Any educational institution which has been disapproved under section 1734 of this title shall be deemed to be disapproved for the enrollment under this chapter of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein.

§ 1685. Approval of courses

"An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title.

§ 1686. Discontinuance of allowances

"The Administrator may discontinue the educational assistance allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the program of education or any course in which the eligible veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational institution offering such program or course has violated any provision of this chapter or chapter 36, or fails to meet any of their requirements."

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 35 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by—

(1) amending section 1761 thereof to read as follows:

"§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator

"(a) The Administrator may provide the educational and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this title, and may provide or require additional counseling if he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a State, or by any officer or agency thereof, such function, power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator."

(2) deleting in section 1762, "(a)" and subsection (b) in its entirety;

(3) deleting sections 1726, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, and 1768;

(4) deleting the following heading immediately preceding section 1771, "Subchapter VII—State Approving Agencies", and substituting therefor:

"Chapter 36.—Administration of educational benefits

"Subchapter I—State Approving Agencies

"Sec.

"1770. Scope of approval.

"1771. Designation.

"1772. Approval of courses.

"1773. Cooperation.

"1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

"1775. Approval of accredited courses.

"1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1777. Notice of approval of courses.

"1778. Disapproval of courses.

"Subchapter II—Miscellaneous Provisions

"1781. Nonduplication of benefits.

"1782. Control by agencies of the United States.

"1783. Conflicting interests.

"1784. Reports by institutions.

"1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.

"1786. Examination of records.

"1787. False or misleading statements.

"1788. Advisory Committee.

"1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"1790. Use of other Federal agencies.

"Subchapter I—State Approving Agencies";

(5) inserting a new section 1770 to read as follows:

"§ 1770. Scope of approval

"(a) A course approved under and for the purposes of this chapter shall be deemed approved for the purposes of chapters 34 and 35 of this title.

"(b) Any course approved under chapter 33 of this title, prior to February 1, 1965, under subchapter VII of chapter 35 of this title, prior to the date of enactment of this chapter, and not disapproved under section 1686, section 1656 (as in effect prior to February 1, 1965), or section 1778 of this title, shall be deemed approved for the purposes of this chapter."

(6) striking out in section 1771(a), "this chapter after the date for the expiration of all education and training provided in chapter 33 of this title. Such agency may be the agency designated or created in accordance with section 1641 of this title", and substituting therefor "chapters 34 and 35 of this title";

(7) striking out in sections 1772, 1773, and 1774, each time it appears, the phrase "this chapter" and substituting therefor "chapters 34 and 35";

(8) striking out in sections 1772, 1774, and 1775, each time it appears, the phrase "eligible person" and substituting therefor "eligible person or veteran";

(9) striking out in section 1776 "1653 or";

(10) deleting from the analysis appearing at the head of chapter 35 of such title:

"1726. Institutions listed by the Attorney General."

and

"1763. Control by agencies of the United States.

"1764. Conflicting interests.

"1765. Reports by institutions.

"1766. Overpayments to eligible persons.

"1767. Examination of records.

"1768. False or misleading statements.

"Subchapter VII—State Approving Agencies

"1771. Designation.

"1772. Approval of courses.

"1773. Cooperation.

"1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

"1775. Approval of accredited courses.

"1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1777. Notice of approval of courses.

"1778. Disapproval of courses."

(11) striking out the term "eligible persons" in sections 1773(a) and 1774 and inserting in lieu thereof "eligible persons or veterans".

(b) Title 38 of the United States Code is further amended by adding immediately following section 1778, the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter II—Miscellaneous Provisions

"§ 1781. Nonduplication of benefits

"No educational assistance allowance or special training allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person or veteran under chapter 34 or 35 of this title for any period during which such person or veteran is enrolled in and pursuing a program of education or course paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than such chapters, where the payment of an allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury to the eligible person or veteran or to his parent or guardian in his behalf.

"§ 1782. Control by agencies of the United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, or State educational agency, or any educational institution. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing of education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of law.

"§ Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 of this title, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1774 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary

to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans' affairs or State department of education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible persons or veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1784. Reports by institutions

"Educational institutions shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of each eligible person or veteran enrolled therein under chapter 34 or 35.

"§ 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to an eligible person or veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational institution to report, as required by chapter 34 or 35 of this title and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the eligible person or veteran, or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the eligible person or veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1786. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions pertaining to eligible persons or veterans who received education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1787. False or misleading statements

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or that a person or veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and, where deemed advisable, to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1788. Advisory committee

"There shall be an advisory committee formed by the Administrator which shall be composed of persons who are eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and management, and of representatives of the various types of institutions and establishments furnishing vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title or education to eligible persons or veterans enrolled under chapter 34 or 35 of this title. The Commissioner of Education and the Administrator, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, shall be ex officio members of the advisory committee. The Administra-

tor shall advise and consult with the committee from time to time with respect to the administration of this chapter and chapters 31, 34, and 35 of this title, and the committee may make such reports and recommendations as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Congress.

"§ 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an additional assistance allowance to, any eligible veteran or eligible person under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any course in an educational institution while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 12 of Executive Order 10450.

"§ 1790. Use of other Federal agencies

"In carrying out his functions under this chapter or chapter 34 or 35 of this title, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement."

Sec. 4. (a) Chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, is hereby repealed.

(b) Nothing in this Act or any amendment or repeal made by it, shall affect any right or liability (civil or criminal) which matured under chapter 33 of title 38 before the date of enactment of this Act; and all offenses committed, and all penalties and forfeitures incurred, under any provision of law amended or repealed by this Act, may be punished or recovered, as the case may be, in the same manner and with the same effect as if such amendments or repeals had not been made.

(c) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are both amended by (1) striking out:

"33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans----- 1601";

(2) inserting in lieu thereof,

"34. Veterans' Educational Assistance- 1650";

and (3) inserting immediately after

"35. War Orphans' Educational Assistance----- 1701"

the following:

"36. Administration of Educational Benefits----- 1770".

(d) Section 101 of such title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding the following sentence to paragraph (20) thereof: "For the purpose of section 903 and chapters 34 and 35 of this title, such term also includes the Canal Zone."

(e) Section 102(a)(2) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "Except for the purposes of chapter 33 of this title, dependency" and inserting in lieu thereof "Dependency".

(f) Section 102(b) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "(except chapters 19 and 33)", and inserting in lieu thereof, "(except chapter 19)".

(g) Section 111(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

(h) Section 211(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "775, 784, 1661, 1761" and inserting in lieu thereof "775, 784".

(i) Section 903(b) of such title 38 is amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

(j) Section 1701 of such title 38 is amended (1) by striking out "1013(c)(1) of title 50" in subsection (a)(3)(C) and inserting in lieu thereof "511(d) of title 10" (2) by striking out paragraphs (8) and (9) in subsection (a) thereof and redesignating paragraph (10) of such subsection as paragraph (8) and (3) by striking out "and prior to

the end of the induction period" in subsections (a)(1) and (d) thereof.

(k) Section 1711(b) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34", and by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "or under chapter 33 of this title as in effect before February 1, 1965".

(l) Section 1731 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (c) thereof and inserting immediately after subsection (b) the following new subsections:

"(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible person for any period for which an educational assistance allowance is paid on behalf of such eligible person under this chapter for pursuing such programs of course.

"(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid on behalf of an eligible person enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible person a certification as to this actual attendance during such period; and

"(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the eligible person's certificate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period.

"(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the eligible person's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid."

(m) Section 1734(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

(n) Section 1735 of such title 38 is amended to read as follows: "An eligible person shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course (1) is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title, or (2) is approved for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title."

(o) Section 1736 of such title 38 is amended by (1) striking out "(a)", (2) striking out all of subsection (b) thereof, and (3) inserting after the phrase "this chapter", both times it appears, the following: ", or of chapter 36 of this title."

(p) Section 3013 of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

GUARANTEED HOME AND FARM LOANS

SEC. 5 (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

§ 1818. Veterans who serve after January 1955

"(a) Each eligible veteran, as defined in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 1652 of this title, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section.

"(b) Entitlement under subsection (a), (1) shall cancel any unused entitlement under other provisions of this chapter derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by which entitlement from service during World War II or the Korean conflict has been used to obtain a direct, guaranteed, or insured loan—

"(A) on real property which the veteran owns at the time of application; or

"(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the incurrence and payment of such liability by the Administrator the resulting indebtedness has been paid in full.

"(c)(1) Entitlement to the benefits of this section will expire as follows:

"(A) Ten years from the date of discharge or release from the last period of active duty of the veteran, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran after such date, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after twenty years from the date of the veterans' discharge or release from his last period of active duty, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to the date ten years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

"(B) Twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955.

"(C) Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after January 31, 1975, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

"(2) If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before the date of expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed under this chapter after such date.

"(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title.

"(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, a veteran deriving entitlement under this section shall not be required to pay the fee prescribed by subsection (d) and such entitlement shall include eligibility for any of the purposes specified in sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the period of his entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service during World War II or the Korean conflict has not expired under section 1803(a)(3), and (2) he has not used any of his entitlements derived from such service."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below

"1817. Release from liability under guaranty."

the following:

"1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955."

(c) Section 1822(a) of such title is amended by striking out "or 1813", and inserting in lieu thereof "1813, or 1818".

(d) Section 1803(c)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "with the approval of the Secretary" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed that in effect under the provisions of section 203(b)(5) of the National Housing Act."

(e) Section 1811(d) of such title is amended by striking out "\$15,000" each place where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof in each such place "\$17,500".

(f)(1) Subchapter III of chapter 37 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.

"(a) The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits payable to such individual under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

"(b) No officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments (other than benefit payments under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration) which such veteran or widow would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such veteran or widow under this chapter, unless (1) there is first received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party."

(b) The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc."

JOB COUNSELING

SEC. 6. (a) The heading of chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by deleting:

"Chapter 41—Unemployment benefits for veterans"

and inserting therefor:

"Chapter 41—Job counseling and employment placement service for veterans"

(b) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are amended by deleting:

"41. Unemployment Benefits for Veterans----- 2001"

and inserting therefor:

"41. Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Veterans----- 2001".

(c) Sections 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 of title 38, United States Code, are amended by inserting the phrase, "or of service after January 31, 1955," immediately after the phrase "veterans of any war", and the phrase "veteran of any war" each time such phrases appear therein.

WARTIME PRESUMPTIONS FOR VETERANS SERVING AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955

SEC. 7. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans

"For the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter V of this chapter and notwithstanding the provisions of sections 332 and 333 of this subchapter, the provisions of sections 311, 312, and 313 of this chapter shall be applicable in the case of any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service after January 31, 1955."

(b) The analysis of such subchapter which appears in such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans."

MEDICAL CARE

SEC. 8. Section 610(a)(1)(B) and section 610(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, are each amended by inserting "or of service after January 31, 1955," immediately after "veteran of any war".

DECEASED VETERANS—FLAGS

SEC. 9. Section 901(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or of Mexican border service" and inserting in lieu thereof, "of Mexican border service, or of service after January 31, 1955".

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

SEC. 10. Subsection (1) of section 300 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 530), is amended by striking out "\$80" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150".

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

SEC. 11. Section 2 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851), is amended by striking out "and" at the end of clause (5) and by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "and (7) those exservice men and women who have served on active duty (as defined in section 101(21) of title 38, United States Code) at any time in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of more than one hundred and eighty consecutive days after January 31, 1955, not including service under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, and who have been separated from such Armed Forces under honorable conditions."

EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 12. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but no educational assistance allowance shall be payable under chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act, for any period before June 1, 1966, nor for the month of June 1966, unless (1) the eligible veteran commenced the pursuit of the course of education on or after June 1, 1966, or (2) the pursuit of such course continued through June 30, 1966.

(b) The provisions of section 1765(b) of title 38, United States Code, as in effect immediately before the enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect through May 31, 1966.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 10]

Andrews,	Flynt	Pepper
N. Dak.	Fuqua	Pickle
Arends	Griffin	Powell
Aspinall	Hansen, Idaho	Rogers, Tex.
Baldwin	Keogh	Rostenkowski
Berry	King, Calif.	Roush
Blatnik	Kluczynski	Schisler
Cabell	Love	Scott
Cahill	McClory	Sweeney
Cameron	Martin, Mass.	Taylor
Craley	Martin, Nebr.	Thomas
Daddario	Matsunaga	Thomson, Wis.
Devine	Michel	Tuck
Dowdy	Mink	Vanik
Ellsworth	Murray	Vivian
Farnsley	Passman	Willis
Feighan	Pelly	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 379 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill is the result of 8 years of work.

The so-called Korean bill was discontinued by President Eisenhower, a Republican. After that Mr. Eisenhower opposed this type of legislation. President Kennedy opposed this type of legislation. And President Johnson has opposed this type of legislation.

The first bill introduced in the Congress after that bill was discontinued, was by Congressman AYRES of Ohio. The next bill that was introduced was my bill.

We have worked on this legislation for the past 8 years.

We have a bill today that meets the objections of most people.

The Department of Defense objected to this bill contending that it encouraged men to come out of the service and not to stay in the service.

This bill provides that a man in the service can go to school. This bill provides a day of education for a day of service. This bill encourages a man to enlist for either 3 years or to stay in for 4 years.

I have some assurance that the administration will accept this bill.

I have some assurance that the Defense Department is satisfied with it.

I have some assurance—I have positive assurance that all the veterans' groups are for this bill.

I have about as much assurance as you can get from the other body that if this bill passes today, I move to substitute the bill, the language of H.R. 12410, for S. 9, that the other body would take this bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think we come to the House today with a bill that every Member can vote for and be happy with.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which the House is considering today, I am glad to say, was reported unanimously by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on last Thursday. I believe we are presenting

the House with a bill that all Members can take pride in and support fully.

The measure is closely patterned after the Korean GI bill of rights, Public Law 550 of the 82d Congress, which I had the honor to sponsor. In addition to education and loan guarantee provisions, it provides medical care and other important benefits for veterans serving on and after January 31, 1955.

Perhaps it would be well to consider some of the background of this legislation.

The concept of Federal assistance for education and training first came into being when President Roosevelt was confronted with the necessity of drafting 18-year-olds. In its final form, the legislation went beyond education and training and included home, farm, and business loans; unemployment compensation; job placement assistance; and mustering-out pay. This five-part package became known as the World War II GI bill, and ultimately involved the expenditure of in excess of \$20 billion. It was officially designated the Servicemen's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1944, Public Law 346, 76th Congress, June 22, 1944. The year before, the Congress had enacted the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Public Law 16, 76th Congress. It was the first major scholarship undertaking by the Federal Government and many serious problems developed early in the program.

Instead of continuing the basic principles of the World War II act the Congress, after an investigation which extended over two Congresses, adopted the concept embodied in Public Law 550 of the 82d Congress of making payments direct to the veteran and letting him use the money paid by the Veterans' Administration for his tuition, books, and subsistence. This program has worked extremely well and very few abuses have been noted. This situation is in sharp contrast to Public Law 346 of the 76th Congress.

In 1956, the war orphans' scholarship program was created—Public Law 634, 8th Congress. This program was patterned directly upon the Korean education and training program, in that all of the major administrative provisions of the two programs were incorporated to insure that a school training a veteran and a war orphan would not be confronted with two programs with varying procedures and regulations. In 1964, the war orphans' program was expanded by adding the children of 100-percent-disabled veterans to those eligible for this benefit Public Law 88-361.

The Korean conflict was terminated by Presidential proclamation on January 31, 1955. Public Law 7, 84th Congress was enacted, which permitted veterans with as little as 1 day of service prior to February 1, 1955, to accrue entitlement under the Korean program for the period of their service, up until the time of first discharge. Since most enlistments were for a 3-year period, this meant that entitlement could be accrued considerably past the January 31, 1955, termination date.

The structure of veterans' laws which have developed over the past 20 years has been based on the concept of war-

time and peacetime service. War veterans have been given substantially more benefits than peacetime veterans. This system worked very well through World War II. It was after World War II, when we entered the so-called cold war, that problems arose. It has been during this period that we have continued compulsory military service for an extended period of time for the first time in our history. Prior to World War II, we had very few servicemen stationed outside the United States. Today our servicemen are scattered throughout the world, and in many instances are serving under combat or near-combat conditions. During the period of time which is covered by this bill, our Nation has gone through a series of crises associated with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan-Matsu, Lebanon, Berlin, Laos, and Vietnam. The perpetual cold war condition, with its crises, compulsory military service, and expanded overseas commitments, makes this bill necessary if our servicemen, during this tense period of history, are to receive equitable treatment.

It should be emphasized that it is not the intention of this legislation to establish a program which completely subsidizes the cost of a veteran's education or training program, as well as his living costs. This legislation is designed as an aid program and it is expected that in many cases the veteran will be required to make a contribution to the cost of his own education and training program. It is believed that the veteran will maintain a greater interest in the use made of the funds provided by this bill, if he is required to make a contribution from his own resources.

Moreover, it is emphasized that the purpose of the committee is not to equalize educational opportunities for the veteran population, but rather to provide assistance which would help a veteran to follow the educational plan that he might have adopted had he never entered the Armed Forces.

This legislation furthermore insures that the Nation shall be able to utilize the highest skills and abilities of the veterans who benefit from it. This is especially important since at this time the number of young men available to fill the essential technical and professional posts is the lowest in ratio to our total population which we have had or will have for a decade to come. It is doubly essential that we make fullest use of the skills of the young men who are available.

I would like to direct attention to the language on page 11 of the reported bill, which provides that the Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of a person eligible under the new act in "any course which is to be pursued as part of his regular secondary school education." Concern has been expressed that this language would bar a veteran from enrolling in, and pursuing, specialized or accelerated courses for adults which lead to a high school diploma, or its equivalent.

It does not bar the pursuit of those courses which would permit those who dropped out of high school prior to serv-

ice from making up this deficiency in courses designed for adults, and, thus, permit them to qualify for college, if they so desire, or otherwise enhance their educational or vocational ambitions.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has advised that he concurs in this statement.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague and for many years the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Committee was the first member of the committee to introduce a bill providing education and training for veterans discharged after January 31, 1955, the end of the Korean conflict. Congressman AYRES introduced his bill in the 84th Congress and has labored for its enactment since that time. He has made a great contribution and I express my appreciation to him. His efforts have been recognized in the Akron Beacon Journal. A copy of their editorial comment is inserted:

NEW HELP FOR GI'S

From President Johnson in the White House to the youngest soldier just inducted into the armed services there is general agreement that a new GI bill of rights should be enacted.

This would extend to today's servicemen and possibly to all who have served since 1955 part or all of the special readjustment benefits given to those who served in World War II and the Korean conflict.

The only disagreement in Congress centers around just how generous the Government should be.

In ascending order of generosity, there are these four propositions:

1. The administration bill, to give educational aid to those who have served in "hot spots" such as Vietnam since October 1, 1963, with less help for those with 2 years or more service not in combat areas. This is estimated to cost \$150 million a year.

2. The bill approved Thursday by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, giving educational and vocational education benefits to all veterans of 180 days' service or more who have served since 1955 when the Korean war GI benefits expired. This is estimated to cost \$327 million a year at the start.

3. A slightly more generous bill passed last year in the Senate and estimated to have a starting cost of \$360 million annually.

4. A Republican-sponsored bill which would be still more generous and would cost at least \$425 million a year at the start.

Significantly, Akron's Representative WIL-

LIAM H. AYRES, a Republican who is a longtime member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, goes along with the committee majority.

He points to the inconsistency of most of his fellow Republicans, who had been adamantly against any new GI bill benefits from 1955 to 1964 and who now want to outpromise the administration, the Senate, and the House committee members most familiar with the problem.

Our own view is that something of the proportions of the Senate bill or the House committee bill should be ample.

While it might not be necessary to make it retroactive to 1955, it would be extremely hard to fix an intermediate date which would be equitable. We would hope that benefits would not be handed out as cash to those already discharged from service but would be confined strictly to underwriting appropriate educational and vocational study which they may wish to undertake for a limited number of years in the future.

The GI benefits given after World War II and the Korean war proved to be valuable not only to the beneficiaries but to the Nation as a whole because the earning power of these men was increased so much.

The same should be true if reasonable benefits are given to those who have served since 1955 and are serving today. This is one of the least expensive and most rewarding items in the long list of war and defense costs.

This measure, I am glad to say, meets with the full support of the veterans' organizations, and I will offer in the RECORD supporting data for this statement.

Now a word as to the basic provisions provided in this bill:

A program of educational assistance on the basis of a month of training for each month of service, not to exceed 36 calendar months, is provided. The assistance rates for full-time training are \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent. There are proportionate rates for less than full-time training. Education is generally limited to institutions above and below college level, and must be completed within 8 years from the date of discharge. Individuals in the service whose duty assignments permit may avail themselves of educational assistance while on active duty, but in such instances the Government will pay only the cost of tuition fees and not the full

education assistance allowance. The educational provisions are effective June 1, 1966.

Loan guarantee provisions provide that the Veterans' Administration may guarantee as much as \$7,500 of a loan made by a private lender for a veteran's home. Direct loans are authorized by the Veterans' Administration where private financing is not available, and the maximum amount of such a loan is increased by this legislation from \$15,000 to \$17,500. The maximum interest rate payable on any loan under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, would be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to time, with the maximum which could be fixed by him being that established under the comparable home loan insurance program administered by the Federal Housing Administration. A fund is established for the Administrator to offset losses by requiring the veteran to pay .05 percent of his loan at closing.

The bill also provides non-service-connected medical care in the Veterans' Administration hospital system for these veterans. It further extends to this same group presumptive service connection for chronic and tropical diseases first manifested within specified periods following discharge, a provision now generally limited to veterans who served during time of war.

The Veterans' Administration is authorized to provide a flag to drape the casket of a veteran of this service at the time of his funeral.

Job counseling and job placement under the Department of Labor is authorized and on the same basis as that given to veterans of prior conflicts.

Preference in Federal employment is provided.

Under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act individuals who are renting homes are protected from eviction, except under leave of a court. Where the monthly rental does not exceed \$80, the bill increases this figure to \$150 since the cost of living in 1940 was 48.4 when the \$80 figure was set, and is now 111.

A comparison of Public Law 550, the bill which we are considering today, and the bill, S. 9, is set forth below:

Comparison of Public Law 82-550 (Korean conflict GI bill of rights) with H.R. 12410 and S. 9

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education					Loan guarantee	Medical care	Wartime rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On the job	On farm								
Public Law 550, 82d Cong., Korean conflict GI bill of rights (not all of benefits listed were contained in this law).	June 27, 1950, to Jan. 31, 1955.	1½ days of training for each day of service; maximum 36 months.	\$110 135 160	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
H.R. 12410, Mr. Teague, Jan. 31, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955 (permanent program).	Month for month; maximum 36 months.	100 125 150 110	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No ¹	Yes.
S. 9	Feb. 1, 1955, to July 1, 1967.	As Public Law 550.	135 160	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.

¹ Flag only.

The approximate cost for the first year is estimated by the Veterans' Administration at \$358 million.

Hearings were held on this general subject in the first session on the dates of

August 31, September 1, 2, 7, and 15, 1965. Members who introduced legislation of this type in the 2d session of the 89th Congress were given an opportunity to

file a statement on their proposals, and these statements are in the process of being printed as a supplement to the original hearings.

FEBRUARY 7, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, D.C.:

I would like to express my support for H.R. 12410. This much-needed legislation will provide education and training, housing, medical and other benefits for veterans being discharged after January 31, 1955. It is a pleasure to support you in achieving passage of this legislation.

GALE SCHISLER,
Member of Congress, 19th District, Illinois.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 27, 1966.

Congressman OLIN TEAGUE,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Reports indicate that majority of disabilities to our servicemen in Vietnam are caused by tropical diseases and chronic conditions. Disabled American Veterans believe it imperative that members of the Armed Forces be entitled to the presumption of service connection for tropical diseases and chronic diseases on the same basis as the veterans of World War II and Korean conflict. Respectfully urge the Veterans' Affairs Committee consider this matter at their next executive session.

CHARLES L. HUBER,
National Director of Legislation, Disabled
American Veterans.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE
UNITED STATES,
February 4, 1966.

MEMBER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to H.R. 12410, the cold war GI bill, which is scheduled for your consideration and vote on Monday, February 7.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States favors the extension of wartime veterans rights and benefits to all who

have served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States since January 31, 1955, the official end of the Korean conflict.

H.R. 12410 is more than a GI bill. Besides educational training and home loan assistance, the bill proposes entitlement to VA hospital care, job counseling assistance, veterans preference in Federal employment, wartime presumptions for service-connected disability for chronic and tropical diseases and, other provisions.

Accordingly, H.R. 12410 represents a giant step in the direction of carrying out our national resolution to elevate cold war service in the Armed Forces to wartime status so far as veterans programs are concerned.

Your support and vote in favor of H.R. 12410, therefore, will be deeply appreciated by the 1,300,000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Sincerely,

ANDY BORG,
Commander in Chief.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 5, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, House Veterans' Affairs Committee,
the House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, D.C.:

AMVETS strongly urge the early passage of H.R. 12410 which embraces substantive veterans benefits programs. We feel that the intent of this bill will justify the mandates of our organization and we urge the continued support of you and your colleagues to accomplish this end.

RALPH E. HALL,
AMVETS National Commander.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
February 7, 1966.

Congressman OLIN TEAGUE,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Disabled American Veterans express deep appreciation to you and the members of your committee for favorably reporting H.R. 12410. The bill not only provides a necessary pro-

gram of educational assistance to post-Korean veterans but also extends valuable benefits to the service-connected disabled. DAV fully endorses the bill. We urge your continued efforts to secure its passage.

CHARLES L. HUBER,
National Director of Legislation, Dis-
abled American Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
February 4, 1966.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.:

We understand that H.R. 12410 reported by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee will be taken up in the House on Monday, February 7. While this bill does not completely satisfy the American Legion's proposals as set forth in H.R. 12186 it does, among other things, provide immediate benefits to the servicemen now returning to civilian life.

We are grateful to the committee for its efforts and hope that the House will act promptly so that a readjustment program for our veterans can be enacted without delay.

L. ELTON JAMES,
National Commander, The American
Legion.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,
January 4, 1966.

Congressman OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washing-
ton, D.C.:

You and committee to be commended for favorable action on H.R. 12410. Urge speed in enactment in House and necessary coordination with Senate bill 9. Any deficiencies can be corrected by amendments at this or later sessions of Congress.

H. E. SUMMERS,
Chief, Bureau of Readjustment Educa-
tion.

Department of Defense

SUMMARY OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT FISCAL YEARS 1951-65

	Fiscal year														
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total, Department of Defense.....	2,100,598	1,207,446	1,113,431	797,496	932,448	880,471	815,835	682,299	649,092	591,244	667,255	981,069	665,523	756,528	701,685
Inductions.....	586,767	379,485	563,930	265,039	215,188	136,752	179,648	126,556	111,249	90,344	60,293	157,654	74,438	150,723	102,555
1st enlistments.....	630,488	509,517	342,871	329,120	440,271	371,420	302,878	271,064	309,061	324,119	359,524	384,776	327,694	345,143	318,209
Immediate reenlistments.....	203,060	182,399	110,647	96,756	177,214	240,312	190,747	173,195	152,947	123,001	190,466	240,312	192,359	206,892	226,117
Other reenlistments.....	71,307	34,505	42,111	53,658	60,174	57,472	49,489	55,717	44,755	28,945	30,503	25,998	25,846	22,163	20,775
Reserves to active duty ¹	608,976	101,540	53,872	52,923	39,601	74,515	93,073	55,767	31,080	24,835	26,469	172,329	45,186	31,607	34,029
Army.....	1,084,050	498,881	735,154	456,452	452,451	323,584	370,097	315,478	300,993	259,701	267,098	499,315	270,298	361,449	294,090
Inductions.....	586,767	295,795	563,930	265,039	215,188	108,502	179,432	126,495	111,170	90,266	60,216	157,517	74,387	150,688	102,497
1st enlistments.....	153,294	79,944	79,725	93,659	119,778	93,637	68,752	78,269	113,098	102,114	116,129	127,063	111,746	116,202	101,901
Immediate reenlistments.....	67,837	89,976	60,591	56,076	72,832	77,125	63,076	66,077	53,887	50,604	72,092	88,929	68,664	82,074	76,224
Other reenlistments ²	22,371	9,433	18,387	25,383	31,898	22,743	19,985	21,495	17,146	13,135	16,230	14,933	14,523	11,360	12,327
Reserves to active duty.....	253,781	23,733	12,521	16,295	12,755	21,577	38,852	23,142	5,692	3,582	2,431	110,873	978	1,125	1,141
Navy.....	430,076	266,098	138,091	89,455	172,210	241,363	163,111	160,166	146,019	148,424	163,344	198,413	168,564	169,207	169,810
Inductions.....	202,438	171,369	88,050	54,917	121,411	28,250	6	3	86,442	91,440	94,178	107,414	85,265	95,040	94,301
1st enlistments.....	62,999	34,786	17,869	16,303	23,711	58,867	48,947	37,546	28,027	27,562	37,782	48,819	44,819	37,153	37,686
Immediate reenlistments.....	9,181	2,788	2,159	3,209	4,426	5,600	7,061	8,633	9,768	9,316	8,770	7,108	8,060	7,748	6,329
Other reenlistments ²	155,458	57,155	30,013	15,026	22,662	36,653	26,743	24,236	21,792	20,106	22,614	35,072	30,420	29,266	31,494
Reserves to active duty.....	153,604	143,583	62,416	106,575	39,503	66,645	76,351	47,755	53,441	50,200	39,769	50,513	41,578	52,058	45,954
Marine Corps.....	153,604	143,583	62,416	106,575	39,503	66,645	76,351	47,755	53,441	50,200	39,769	50,513	41,578	52,058	45,954
Inductions.....	41,559	39,482	40,771	72,418	27,120	36,896	30,459	26,667	37,389	40,653	30,454	37,151	28,369	39,065	34,310
1st enlistments.....	11,880	9,502	10,910	11,353	7,830	13,923	18,470	13,409	10,817	7,111	6,833	9,674	10,823	11,035	9,520
Immediate reenlistments.....	3,643	998	1,600	1,262	826	919	1,409	1,661	1,889	1,389	1,191	656	702	936	879
Other reenlistments.....	96,522	9,911	9,135	21,542	3,727	14,907	26,013	6,004	3,281	985	1,226	2,967	1,636	987	1,187
Reserves to active duty.....	432,868	298,884	177,770	145,014	268,284	248,879	206,276	158,900	148,639	132,919	197,044	232,828	185,083	173,814	191,831
Air Force.....	432,868	298,884	177,770	145,014	268,284	248,879	206,276	158,900	148,639	132,919	197,044	232,828	185,083	173,814	191,831
Inductions.....	233,197	218,722	134,325	108,126	171,962	128,894	123,313	76,380	72,132	89,912	118,763	113,148	102,314	94,836	87,697
1st enlistments.....	60,344	48,135	21,277	13,024	72,841	90,397	60,254	56,163	60,216	37,724	73,759	92,890	68,053	76,630	102,687
Immediate reenlistments.....	36,112	21,286	19,965	23,804	23,024	28,210	21,034	23,928	15,962	5,105	4,312	3,301	2,561	2,119	1,240
Other reenlistments.....	103,215	10,741	2,203	60	457	1,378	1,465	2,385	315	162	198	23,417	12,152	229	207

¹ Includes National Guard. Includes involuntary calls to active duty.

² Includes enlistments category undetermined.

³ Represents "No prior service" enlistments. Number enlistees with prior service

in other branches only not known and included opposite "Other reenlistments" for fiscal years 1951-54.

Department of Defense—Continued

SUMMARY OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT JULY 1964 TO DATE

	July to December 1964	January to June 1965	July 1965	August 1965	September 1965	Estimate October 1965
Total, Department of Defense.....	350,334	351,351	82,739	85,800	99,348	-----
Inductions.....	38,362	64,193	18,861	17,863	24,774	-----
1st enlistments.....	166,389	151,820	36,803	45,957	50,245	-----
Immediate reenlistments.....	119,559	106,558	20,681	16,888	17,821	-----
Other reenlistments.....	10,501	10,274	1,470	1,642	1,543	-----
Reserves to active duty ¹	15,523	18,506	4,924	3,450	4,965	-----
Army.....	141,143	152,947	37,802	36,421	44,357	(2)
Inductions.....	38,336	64,161	18,852	17,858	24,769	(2)
1st enlistments.....	54,296	47,605	9,329	11,836	12,557	(2)
Immediate reenlistments.....	41,482	34,742	8,902	5,828	6,109	(2)
Other reenlistments.....	6,245	6,082	657	806	585	(2)
Reserves to active duty.....	784	357	62	93	337	(2)
Navy.....	86,787	83,023	20,358	20,524	24,291	24,487
Inductions.....	50,699	43,602	12,062	14,302	16,552	2,582
1st enlistments.....	18,839	18,847	3,150	2,536	3,497	16,208
Immediate reenlistments.....	3,313	3,016	535	574	514	2,790
Other reenlistments.....	13,936	17,558	4,611	3,112	3,728	411
Reserves to active duty.....						2,496
Marine Corps.....	24,180	21,774	5,621	6,072	7,765	7,174
Inductions ²	26	32	9	5	3	2
1st enlistments.....	17,910	16,400	4,629	5,055	5,988	4,215
Immediate reenlistments.....	5,142	4,378	790	660	770	638
Other reenlistments.....	455	424	83	110	110	130
Reserves to active duty.....	647	540	110	242	894	2,189
Air Force.....	98,224	93,607	18,958	22,783	22,935	20,142
Inductions ²					2	
1st enlistments.....	43,484	44,213	10,783	14,764	15,148	12,486
Immediate reenlistments.....	54,096	48,591	7,839	7,864	7,445	7,318
Other reenlistments.....	488	752	195	152	334	338
Reserves to active duty.....	156	51	141	3	6	-----

¹ Includes National Guard.² Not available.³ Former members of Reserve components who failed to meet prescribed training obligations and were inducted into their parent services for 2-year active duty tours.

Federal educational assistance programs

Program	Description	Eligible	Form and amount	Limitations	Termination date
Title II NDEA loans (fiscal year 1969).	Federal matching (90-10) grants to educational institutions.	Students in institutions of higher education (includes junior colleges); (loans available to 400,000 students in fiscal year 1966).	Undergraduates: Loans up to \$1,000 a year and not to exceed \$5,000. Graduate students: Loans up to \$2,500 a year and not to exceed \$7,500 (up to 50 percent of loan forgiven for teachers; up to 100 percent forgiven for teachers who serve in elementary or secondary schools in low-income areas for up to 7 years).	Need including family resources.	Fiscal year 1968.
College work-study (fiscal year 1965).	Federal matching (90-10) grant to educational institutions (fiscal year 1968: 75-25 percent).	Students in educational institutions (includes junior colleges, nursing schools, and vocational schools).	Compensation for no more than 15 hours of work a week at the school or related institution (average \$500 a year).	All students but preference to those from low-income families.	Do.
National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965.	Federal Government pays portion of interest on loans made by: 1. State or nonprofit private organization. 2. Federal Government itself.	Students accepted by or enrolled in accredited vocational schools.	Loans of no more than \$1,000 a year; unpaid principal not to exceed \$2,000.	Students receive interest subsidy only if adjusted family income less than \$15,000 a year.	Do.
Higher Education Act of 1965: A. Educational opportunity grants.	Federal grants (100 percent) to institutions of higher education. *See item 5, limitations column.	Undergraduates accepted by or enrolled in institutions of higher education.	Grants of \$200 to \$800 a year. \$1,000 after 1st year if in upper half of class. (140,000 grants a year.)	1. Satisfactory progress. 2. Full-time student. 3. Loans for no more than 4 academic years. 4. Financial need—otherwise not be able to attend school. *5. $\frac{1}{2}$ of financial aid must come from other sources.	Do.
B. Low-interest insured loans.	Federal Government pays portion of interest on loans made by: 1. State or nonprofit private organization. 2. Federal Government itself.	Students in institutions of higher education.	Undergraduates: Loans of not more than \$1,000 a year; not to exceed \$5,000. Graduate students: Loans of not more than \$1,500 a year; not to exceed \$7,500.	Students receive interest subsidy only if adjusted family income less than \$15,000 a year.	Do.
Graduate fellowships: A. Title IV of NDEA (fiscal year 1966).	Federal fellowships to educational institutions for individuals plus \$2,500 for institution.	Graduate students (preferably those going into teaching).	6,000 fellowships available during fiscal year 1966; 7,500 during fiscal year 1967; 7,500 in fiscal year 1968. Fellowships: 1st year: \$2,000. 2d year: \$2,200. 3d year: \$2,400—plus \$400 a year for dependents each year.	OE Advisory Board decides if graduate program at institution is eligible for fellowship program and how many fellowships to give to institution.	Do.
B. Pt. C of title V of Higher Education Act of 1965.	Federal fellowships to individuals.	Persons engaged in or preparing to undertake careers in elementary and secondary education.	4,500 fellowships in fiscal year 1966; 10,000 in fiscal year 1967; 10,000 in fiscal year 1968; also stipends including allowances for subsistence and dependents.	1. Must be full-time student 2. Cannot be working (except for approved part-time research or teaching).	Do.
Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962: 1. Institutional.....	Federal grants to States.	Unemployed or underemployed.	Youth (under 21) allowances: \$20 per week. Head of household (usually adults): depends on State unemployment insurance.		Fiscal year 1969.
2. On-the-job training.....	Federal grants to firms.....	do.....	Cost of training for 20 weeks (firm pays salary).		Do.
Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963: A. Student loans (pt. C).....	Federal matching (90-10) to schools.	Medical, dental, osteopathy, pharmacy, podiatry, or optometry students.	Loans up to \$2,500 a year (up to 50 percent may be forgiven for service in an area which has a shortage of doctors, osteopaths, optometrists, or dentists).		Do.
B. Scholarships (pt. F of 1965 amendments).	Federal grant to school for percentage of scholarship.	do.....	Up to \$2,500 a year.....	1. Scholarships given to no more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of student's class. 2. Students must be from low-income family.	Do.
Nurses Training Act of 1964.....	Federal matching grant (90-10) to schools.	Students in nursing schools (all types).	Loans up to \$1,000 (up to 50 percent forgiven for full-time employment as a nurse).		Do.

NOTES

Apprenticeship Training Manpower Administration, Department of Labor.—The national apprenticeship law contributes to the national manpower development efforts through the provision of technical assistance in the development of apprenticeship and training programs; it does not make any financial contribution directly to the support of trainees or to the operation of training facilities. There were 170,500 apprentices registered under programs conforming with national standards at the beginning of 1965. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training which administers this program has a budget of \$5,700,000 in fiscal year 1965 and a fiscal year 1966 request of \$5,600,000. (Inventory of federally assisted manpower development programs—U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training, Division of Manpower Program Planning, Aug. 24, 1965.)

Some apprenticeship training given as a part of the Manpower Development and Training Act program. Maximum of 52 weeks. Money is paid to the sponsor or employer, not to trainee. Not a sizable portion of program—between 3 to 5 percent. Provides for expansion in other occupations and training for special groups.

Manpower Development and Training Act uses Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training as a development arm. Also to service and followup programs. May con-

tact State apprenticeship councils, etc.

Manpower Development and Training Act now has an agreement with Chrysler Corp. for about 1,000 apprenticeship training possibilities. A 52-week program. Have others, Tool and Die Association, for example.

No other registered Federal apprenticeship training assistance programs.

Apprenticeship training under the Manpower Development and Training Act program.—Some apprenticeship training is given as a part of the Manpower Development and Training Act program. It provides for expansion in other occupations and training for special groups. It is estimated that it constitutes between 3 to 5 percent of the program. A maximum of 52 weeks may be provided for a trainee. No payments are made to the trainee. Manpower Development and Training Act uses the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training as a development arm and for follow-up service. The national apprenticeship law contributes to the national manpower development efforts through the provision of technical assistance in the development of apprenticeship training programs, but does not make any financial contribution directly to the support of trainees or to the operation of training facilities.

Summary of special "opportunity" programs

Special programs in which Federal agencies serve as "hosts"							
	President's youth opportunity back-to-school drive (PYOBTSD)	Vocational work-study program (VWSP)	Job Corps	Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC)	College work-study program (CWSP)	Work experience program for needy persons	
Authority for program	President's youth opportunity drive.	Vocational Educational Act of 1963.	Economic Opportunity Act, title I-A.	Economic Opportunity Act, title I-B.	Economic Opportunity Act, title I-C.	Economic Opportunity Act, title V.	
Objectives of program	To influence youths to complete their education—to provide part-time employment to needy youths.	To provide part-time employment for needy full-time vocational education students.	To provide in rural and urban centers experience and training needed by disadvantaged youths to increase their employability.	To place disadvantaged young men and women in work-experience or training projects to increase employability or enable them to complete their education.	To provide part-time employment to needy college students.	To expand opportunities for work experience or needed training for persons unable to support themselves or their families.	
Age range.	16 through 21.	15 through 20.	16 through 21.	16 through 21.	Not established.	Typically adults.	
Program administered by	Each Federal agency.	Office of Education—HEW.	Office of Economic Opportunity.	Department of Labor.	Office of Education—HEW.	Bureau of Family Services—HEW.	
Local implementation.	do.	State or local boards of education.	Interior and Agriculture Departments and State and local governments.	Various local sponsors.	Individual colleges.	State and local public welfare agencies.	
Are persons serving in Federal agencies Federal employees?	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Who pays enrollees?	Each employing Federal agency (\$1.25 per hour).	Local educational agency (maximum \$45 per month; \$350 per academic year).		Non-Federal organization—State and local government or private nonprofit organizations. Generally \$1.25 per hour.	College pays up to 90 percent (75 percent after June 30, 1967). Agency may reimburse college for remainder unless college elects to pay full amount.	Welfare agencies. Amount of assistance varies from State to State depending on State standards of need and family size.	
References.	CSC FPM letters 213-5 and 213-6. VA Circular 00-65-30, dated Oct. 12, 1965.	CSC Bulletin No. 300-4. VA Circular 00-65-24, dated Sept. 9, 1965.	CSC instructions to be issued	CSC Bulletin Nos. 300-3 and 300-6. VA Circular 00-65-18, dated Aug. 11, 1965.	CSC Bulletin No. 300-5. VA Circular 00-66-3, dated Jan. 10, 1966.	CSC Bulletin No. 300-7. VA circular in process of being released.	
Program	References	Who is eligible	Sponsor	How and what paid	Controlling agency	Number hours per week	Remarks
President's youth opportunity back-to-school drive.	FPM letters 213-5 and 213-6. VA Circular 00-65-30.	Needy youths. Age: At least 16 but less than 22. Enrolled in resident secondary school or institution of higher learning.	President's program.	Paid by employing agency who fixes salary. VA established salary is \$1.25 per hour.	None.	Not to exceed 16 hours per week.	Particularly relevant to youths hired under 1965 summer YOC. (1965 program now over.) Must maintain acceptable school standing. Appointments not to extend beyond 1 year; but may be extended for additional 1 year periods if original conditions are still met. Agencies must establish standards to determine if students need earnings. Written plans required in Washington area. Nepotism barred.
Summer employment program (may 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1966), Neighborhood youth corps enrollees.	FPM Bulletin 316-8.	Best qualified candidates available.	None.	Paid by employing agency. Regular pay schedules.	Civil Service Commission.	Regular work-week.	To permit enrollees to resume or continue education. Enrollees are not Federal employees. Must not displace Federal workers. To perform useful work. Written agreement with sponsor. Copy to CSC.
President's youth opportunity campaign (1965 campaign over).	FPM Bulletin 300-3. Economic Opportunity Act. A.A/P memo July 28, 1965. VA Circular 00-65-18, dated Aug. 11, 1965.	Unemployed young men and women 16 through 21 years of age.	State and local governments and private nonprofit organizations.	Paid by sponsor. Generally \$1.25 per hour.	Department of Labor.	In school enrollees: Up to 15 hours per week. Out of school enrollees: Up to 32 hours per week.	Was a special summer program for 1965. Recruitment through State employment offices. Nepotism barred.
Vocational Education Act, 1963.	FPM letters 213-2, 213-3, 213-4. Associate Deputy Administrator's letter, June 30, 1965.	Boys and girls who need work because of economic or educational disadvantage. Age: 16 through 21.	None.	Paid by employing agency or private organization. \$1.25 per hour.	None. President directed agencies to employ 1 for every 100 employees. HEW. State boards for vocational education.	Regular work-week.	For needy. Not considered Federal employees. Must not displace Federal workers. Written agreement between agency and local education agency. 2 copies of agreement to department. Stations required to keep records of work performed.
Vocational OFC training program for stenos and typists. (Applies only in Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.)	FPM Bulletin 300-4. VA Circular 00-65-24, dated Sept. 9, 1965. Public Law 88-210.	Full-time vocational education students. Ages: At least 15 but less than 21.	Local educational agencies. All States have approved plans.	Federal grants to States. Maximum \$45 month, \$350 academic year. (Special maximum outside local community area.)	15 hours maximum.	15 hours maximum.	Must meet all requirements for typist, GS-2 or stenographer, GS-3 except for the 6 months experience requirement. Not a program for needy. Must continue studies while employed.

Summary of special "opportunity" programs—Continued

Program	References	Who is eligible	Sponsor	How and what paid	Controlling agency	Number hours per week	Remarks
Work experience program...	Title V, Economic Opportunity Act, FPM Bulletin 300-7.	Persons unable to support themselves or their families. Normally adults in Federal categories of public assistance and other needy persons meeting similar requirements.	Bureau of Family Services, HEW works through State public welfare agencies.	Bureau of Family Services allows funds for projects—preference is given to projects that are a part of a community action program. Financial support for enrollees and their families provided by welfare agency. Amount of assistance varies from State to State depending on State standards of need and family size. Grants made by Office of Education—colleges select students and pay rates (generally not less than \$1.25 per hour). Office of Education share not to exceed 90 percent. Host agency pays remainder. (After June 30, 1967, ratio will be 75 to 25 percent.)	HEW—Commissioner of Welfare. Bureau of Family Services implements program.	Up to 40 hours per week.	Not Federal employees (except for purposes of Federal Tort Claims Act). Aim is to increase employability of enrollees. Projects must be in public interest—work that would not otherwise be performed. Must not displace employed workers.
Work study program for college students.	Title I-C of Economic Opportunity Act, FPM Bulletin 300-5, VA Circular 00-66-3, dated Jan. 10, 1966.	Full-time college students from low-income families. Must be capable of maintaining good school standing. Must be citizens of United States or owe permanent allegiance to United States.	Institutions of higher learning.	Education—colleges select students and pay rates (generally not less than \$1.25 per hour). Office of Education share not to exceed 90 percent. Host agency pays remainder. (After June 30, 1967, ratio will be 75 to 25 percent.)	Administered by Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education.	No more than 15 hours week while attending classes—full time during vacations and other periods when classes not in session.	Not Federal employees (except for purposes of Federal Tort Claims Act). Is expected that many students will work for colleges themselves or with private nonprofit community-oriented organizations. Federal agencies should not compete with such organizations but should be ready to support the program. Agency's appropriation must be available for work. Work must either be related to students education objective or will be in public interest and is work which would not otherwise be provided. Must not displace employed workers or impair existing contracts for services. Conditions of employment will be appropriate and reasonable. Not Federal employees (except for purposes of Federal Tort Claims Act).
Job Corps.....	Title I-A, Economic Opportunity Act. CSC instructions to be issued.	Disadvantaged youths in rural and urban centers needing experience and training to increase their employability. Ages 16 through 21.	Interior and Agriculture Departments and State and local governments.	Enrollee allowances established by law.	Office of Economic Opportunity.	No limit.....	

Bills¹ providing education and other benefits for veterans who served on and after Feb. 1, 1955

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education					Loan guarantee	Medical care	War-time rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On-the-job	On farm								
H.R. 74: Mr. Fulton of Tennessee, Jan. 4, 1965.	Jan. 31, 1955, to July 1, 1963.	1½ days for each day of service; maximum, 36 months.	\$110; \$135; \$160.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 209: Mr. Teague of Texas, Jan. 4, 1965.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period.	1 day for each day of service; maximum, 36 months.	\$50	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 416: Mrs. Bolton, Jan. 4, 1965.	June 26, 1950, until repealed.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 1006: Mr. Gallagher, Jan. 4, 1965.	Combat zones after Jan. 1, 1962, to Presidential proclamation.	do	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
H.R. 1128: Mr. Multer, Jan. 4, 1965.	As H.R. 209	As H.R. 209	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 1504: Mr. Beckworth, Jan. 5, 1965.	As H.R. 416	As H.R. 74	do	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 1554: Mr. Holland, Jan. 5, 1965.	As H.R. 209	As H.R. 209	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 1742: Mr. Teague of Texas (by request), Jan. 6, 1965.	do	do	\$75	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 2247: Mr. Trimble, Jan. 11, 1965.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
H.R. 2364: Mr. Ayres, Jan. 12, 1965.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period—overseas.	As H.R. 209	\$75	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 3223: Mr. Teague of Texas (by request), Jan. 19, 1965.	Korean conflict for 90 days or discharge for service-connected and Jan. 31, 1965, service in armed conflict or issued medal.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 3977 (same as H.R. 74): Mr. Shipley, Feb. 1, 1965.													
H.R. 4004: Mr. King of New York, Feb. 1, 1965.	Jan. 31, 1955, to July 1, 1967.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 4757: Mr. Conte, Feb. 10, 1965.	Feb. 28, 1961, in Vietnam or adjacent thereto.	As H.R. 209	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 5051: Mr. Pepper, Feb. 17, 1965.	Jan. 31, 1955, to July 1, 1967.	As H.R. 74	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 5253: Mr. Robison, Feb. 22, 1965.	Jan. 1, 1961, to Presidential proclamation, southeast Asia theater.	do	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 5281: Mr. Del Clawson, Feb. 23, 1965.	No	No	No	No	No	Yes ¹	Yes ²	Yes ²	(?)	Yes ²			
H.R. 5413 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Matsunaga, Feb. 24, 1965.													
H.R. 5606: Mr. Morse, Mar. 1, 1965.	Jan. 1, 1962, combat area, and Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 5678: Mr. Ryan, Mar. 2, 1965.	Jan. 31, 1955, to July 1, 1967.	do	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 5888 (same as H.R. 74): Mr. St Germain, Mar. 5, 1965.													
H.R. 5937 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. McGrath, Mar. 8, 1965.													
H.R. 6295 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Baring, Mar. 15, 1965.													
H.R. 6398 (same as H.R. 9306): Mr. McDowell, Mar. 17, 1965.													
H.R. 6908 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Brown of Calif., Mar. 30, 1965.													
H.R. 7034 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Gilligan, Apr. 1, 1965.													
H.R. 7361: Mr. Beckworth, Apr. 12, 1965.	After Korean conflict.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 7794 (same as H.R. 5606): Mr. Harsha, May 3, 1965.													
H.R. 7910: Mr. Gonzalez, May 5, 1965.													
H.R. 7999 (same as H.R. 5606): Mr. Ashbrook, May 6, 1965.													
H.R. 8375 (same as H.R. 5606): Mr. Sikes, May 24, 1965.													
H.R. 9043: Mr. Adair, June 15, 1965.	Jan. 1, 1964, until termination of combat in Vietnam.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
H.R. 9190 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Berry, June 17, 1965.													
H.R. 9287 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania, June 21, 1965.													

Footnotes at end of table.

Bills ¹ providing education and other benefits for veterans who served on and after Feb. 1, 1955—Continued

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education					Loan guarantee	Medical care	War-time rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On-the-job	On farm								
H.R. 9306: Mr. Halpern, June 22, 1965.	Spanish-American War, World War II, Korea, and period of hostilities.	As H.R. 74.....	As H.R. 74..	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No.
H.R. 9317 (same as H.R. 74): Mr. Stalbaum, June 22, 1965.													
H.R. 9327 (same as H.R. 9190): Mr. Wyatt, June 22, 1965.													
H.R. 9452 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Felghan, June 24, 1965.													
H.R. 9513 (same as H.R. 9190): Mr. Bray, June 28, 1965.													
H.R. 9632 (same as H.R. 9190): Mr. Reinecke, July 6, 1965.													
H.R. 9697: Mr. Chamberlain, July 8, 1965.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period overseas service.	As H.R. 209.....	\$75.....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No.
H.R. 9798: Mr. Saylor, July 13, 1965.	10 or more days during period of hostilities.	As H.R. 74.....	\$130; \$160; \$190.	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No.
H.R. 9799 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Saylor, July 13, 1965.													
H.R. 9846 (same as H.R. 5281): Mr. Cleveland, July 14, 1965.													
H.R. 9915 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Shriver, July 19, 1965.													
H.R. 10023 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Perkins, July 22, 1965.													
H.R. 10140 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Grabowski, July 28, 1965.													
H.R. 10159 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Carey, July 29, 1965.													
H.R. 10162 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Corman, July 29, 1965.													
H.R. 1081 (same as H.R. 9306): Mr. Grover, July 29, 1965.													
H.R. 10328 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Grider, Aug. 9, 1965.													
H.R. 10333 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania, Aug. 9, 1965.													
H.R. 10351 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Duncan of Tennessee, Aug. 10, 1965.													
H.R. 10510: Mr. Olson of Minnesota, Aug. 17, 1965.	Oct. 1, 1961, to July 1, 1967.	As H.R. 74.....	As H.R. 74	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No.
H.R. 10528: * Mr. Kornegay, Aug. 18, 1965.													
H.R. 10555 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. McCarthy, Aug. 19, 1965.													
H.R. 10763 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Addabbo, Aug. 31, 1965.													
H.R. 10769: * Mr. Secrest, Aug. 31, 1965.													
H.R. 10859 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Morrison, Sept. 2, 1965.													
H.R. 10931 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Macdonald, Sept. 9, 1965.													
H.R. 11066 (same as H.R. 9306): Mr. Perkins, Sept. 14, 1965.													
H.R. 11083 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Halpern, Sept. 15, 1965.													
H.R. 11143 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Whalley, Sept. 17, 1965.													
H.R. 11741 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Conyers, Oct. 21, 1965.													
H.R. 11791 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Fraser, Oct. 22, 1965.													
H.R. 11861: Mr. Adair, Jan. 10, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955, to end of induction period.	1½ times duration of service; maximum, 36 months.	\$130; \$160; \$190.	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes.
H.R. 11862: Mr. Ayres, Jan. 10, 1966.	From Feb. 28, 1961, to end of induction period.	Equal to duration of service; maximum, 36 months.	\$130; \$160; \$190.	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No.

Footnotes at end of table.

Bills ¹ providing education and other benefits for veterans who served on and after Feb. 1, 1955—Continued

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education					Loan guarantee	Medical care	War-time rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On-the-job	On farm								
H.R. 11872 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Clancy, Jan. 10, 1966.													
H.R. 11883 (same as H.R. 5051): Mr. Edmondson, Jan. 10, 1966.													
H.R. 11908 (same as H.R. 9040): Mr. Matsunaga, Jan. 10, 1966.													
H.R. 11910: Mr. Matthews, Jan. 10, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period.	As H.R. 74	\$130	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
H.R. 11939 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Zablocki, Jan. 10, 1966.													
H.R. 11970 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Horton, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 11973 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Latta, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 11974 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. O'Neill, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 11981 (same as H.R. 11910): Mr. Roberts, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 11985: Mr. Teague of Texas, Jan. 12, 1966.	Served 2 or more years since Oct. 1, 1963, and received 1 or more of following medals: Vietnam Service, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, or other medal established by President.	Day of training for day of service for 2 years' service; 36 months.	\$800 per year administered by HEW; \$130 per month administered by VA.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 11988 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Daniels, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 11995 (same as H.R. 11862): Mr. Nelsen, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 12006 (same as H.R. 11910): Mr. Dulski, Jan. 12, 1966.													
H.R. 12038: Mr. Derwinski, Jan. 13, 1966.	Jan. 1, 1962, to date of passage of concurrent resolution by Congress.	As H.R. 209	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
H.R. 12039: Mr. Fuqua, Jan. 13, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955, to end of induction period.	As H.R. 74	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12042 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Harvey of Michigan, Jan. 13, 1966.													
H.R. 12053 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin, Jan. 13, 1966.													
H.R. 12072 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Cramer, Jan. 17, 1966.													
H.R. 12075 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Gurney, Jan. 17, 1966.													
H.R. 12078 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Kee, Jan. 17, 1966.													
H.R. 12087 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Donohue, Jan. 17, 1966.													
H.R. 12099 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Roybal, Jan. 17, 1966.													
H.R. 12100 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. St. Onge, Jan. 17, 1966.													
H.R. 12116 (same as H.R. 11862): Mr. Bell, Jan. 18, 1966.													
H.R. 12118: * Mr. Bray, Jan. 18, 1966.													
H.R. 12120: * Mr. Carter, Jan. 18, 1966.													
H.R. 12124: * Mr. Dorn, Jan. 18, 1966.													
H.R. 12137 (same as H.R. 9043): Mr. Tunney, Jan. 18, 1966.													
H.R. 12154 (same as H.R. 11985): Mr. Anderson of Illinois, Jan. 19, 1966.													
H.R. 12159 (same as H.R. 9798): Mr. Burton, Jan. 19, 1966.													
H.R. 12161 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Duncan of Tennessee, Jan. 19, 1966.													
H.R. 12165 (same as H.R. 209): Mr. Hechler, Jan. 19, 1965.													

Footnotes at end of table.

Bills ¹ providing education and other benefits for veterans who served on and after Feb. 1, 1955—Continued

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education					Loan guarantee	Medical care	War-time rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On-the-job	On farm								
H.R. 12167 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Machen, Jan. 19, 1966.													
H.R. 12168 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Mize, Jan. 19, 1966.													
H.R. 12172 (same as H.R. 11985): Mr. Wolff, Jan. 19, 1966.													
H.R. 12186: Mr. Teague of Texas (by request), Jan. 19, 1966.	On and after Aug. 5, 1964.	As H.R. 74	As H.R. 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No.
H.R. 12215: Mr. McDowell, Jan. 20, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period.	do	do	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
H.R. 12228: Mr. Sickles, Jan. 20, 1966.	do	do	do	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12253 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Stafford, Jan. 24, 1966.													
H.R. 12257 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Fascell, Jan. 24, 1966.													
H.R. 12268 (same as H.R. 11985): Mr. Patten, Jan. 24, 1966.													
H.R. 12331 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Langen, Jan. 26, 1966.													
H.R. 12333 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. O'Konski, Jan. 26, 1966.													
H.R. 12347 (same as H.R. 209): Mr. Annunzio, Jan. 27, 1966.													
H.R. 12348: Mr. Beekworth, Jan. 27, 1966.	Jan. 31, 1955, to July 1, 1967.	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12349: Mr. Brademas, Jan. 27, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955, induction period.	As H. R. 74	\$125; \$150; \$175.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12358 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Edwards of Alabama, Jan. 26, 1966.													
H.R. 12359 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Farnum, Jan. 27, 1966.													
H.R. 12370 (same as H.R. 209): Mr. Pucinski, Jan. 27, 1966.													
H.R. 12379 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Tenzer, Jan. 27, 1966.													
H.R. 12410: Mr. Teague of Texas, Jan. 31, 1966.	Feb. 1, 1955; indefinitely.	1 month for each month or fraction thereof, maximum, 36 months.	\$100; \$125; \$150.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes.
H.R. 12414 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Brown of California, Jan. 31, 1966.													
H.R. 12415 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Dorn, Jan. 31, 1966.													
H.R. 12416 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Ronealio, Jan. 31, 1966.													
H.R. 12418 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Broomfield, Feb. 1, 1966.													
H.R. 12419 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Casey, Feb. 1, 1966.													
H.R. 12422 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Ellsworth, Feb. 1, 1966.													
H.R. 12423: Mr. Halpern, Feb. 1, 1966.	As H.R. 209	As H.R. 209	As H.R. 11861.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12424 (same as H.R. 3223): Mr. Howard, Feb. 1, 1966.													
H.R. 12431 (same as H.R. 11861): Mr. Saylor, Feb. 1, 1966.													
H.R. 12433: Mr. Adair, Feb. 1, 1966.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes ¹	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12468 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Duncan, Feb. 2, 1966.													
H.R. 12472: Mr. Fino, Feb. 2, 1966.	No	No	No	No	No	Yes ¹	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
H.R. 12474 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Hanley, Feb. 2, 1966.													
H.R. 12479 (same as H.R. 12410): Mr. Kornegay, Feb. 2, 1966.													
H.R. 12485 (same as H.R. 4004): Mr. Minish, Feb. 2, 1966.													

Footnotes at end of table.

Bills ¹ providing education and other benefits for veterans who served on and after Feb. 1, 1955—Continued

Number, author, and date of introduction	Education					Loan guarantee	Medical care	War-time rates of compensation	Chronic and tropical disease presumption	Autos for amputees	Preference in Federal employment	Burial benefits	Job counseling
	Time limits	Formula	Rate	On-the-job	On farm								
H. R. 12496 (same as H. R. 12410): Mr. Rodino, Feb. 2, 1966.													
H. R. 12498 (same as H. R. 11861): Mr. Shriver, Feb. 2, 1966.													
H. R. 12503 (same as H. R. 12410): Mr. Wolff, Feb. 2, 1966.													
H. R. 12523 (same as H. R. 4004): Mr. Bingham, Feb. 3, 1966.													
H. R. 12531 (same as H. R. 12410): Mr. Helstoski, Feb. 3, 1966.													
H. R. 12540 (similar to H. R. 11862): Mr. Rouddebush, Feb. 3, 1966.													

¹ Jan. 1, 1965, to Feb. 3, 1966.² Area of hostilities.³ Same as H. R. 5051 except it includes widows, and children.⁴ Same as H. R. 209 except rate is \$100 per month.⁵ Same as H. R. 4004 except it requires 90 days' service instead of 180 days.⁶ Same as H. R. 11861 except beginning date is Feb. 28, 1966.⁷ Same as H. R. 11910 except job counseling is included.⁸ Service after Jan. 31, 1955.⁹ Vietnam service.

BILLS PROVIDING EDUCATION AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS WHO SERVED ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1955

BILLS BY AUTHORS

ADAIR: H.R. 9043, 11861, 12433.
 ADDABBO: H.R. 10763.
 ANDERSON of Illinois: H.R. 12154.
 ANNUNZIO: H.R. 12347.
 ASHBROOK: H.R. 7977.
 AYRES: H.R. 2364, 11862.
 BARING: H.R. 6295.
 BECKWORTH: H.R. 1504, 7361, 12348.
 BELL: H.R. 12116.
 BERRY: H.R. 9190.
 BINGHAM: H.R. 12523.
 BOLTON: H.R. 416.
 BRADEMAs: H.R. 12349.
 BRAY: H.R. 9513, 12118.
 BROOMFIELD: H.R. 12418.
 BROWN of California: H.R. 6908, 12414.
 BURTON: H.R. 12159.
 CAREY: H.R. 10159.
 CARTER: H.R. 12120.
 CASEY: H.R. 12419.
 CHAMBERLAIN: H.R. 9697.
 CLANCY: H.R. 11872.
 CLAWSON of Delaware: H.R. 5281.
 CLEVELAND: H.R. 9846.
 CONTE: H.R. 4757.
 CONYERS: H.R. 11741.
 CORMAN: H.R. 10162.
 CRAMER: H.R. 12072.
 DANIELS: H.R. 11988.
 DERWINSKI: H.R. 12038.
 DONOHUE: H.R. 12087.
 DORN: H.R. 12124, 12415.
 DULSKI: H.R. 12006.
 DUNCAN of Tennessee: H.R. 10351, 12161, 12468.
 EDMONDSON: H.R. 11883.
 EDWARDS of Alabama: H.R. 12358.
 ELLSWORTH: H.R. 12422.
 FARNUM: H.R. 12359.
 FASCELL: H.R. 12257.
 FEIGHAN: H.R. 9452.
 FINO: H.R. 12472.
 FRASER: H.R. 11791.
 FULTON of Pennsylvania: H.R. 9287, 10333.
 FULTON of Tennessee: H.R. 74.
 FUQUA: H.R. 12039.
 GALLAGHER: H.R. 1006.
 GILLIGAN: H.R. 7034.
 GONZALEZ: H.R. 7910.
 GRABOWSKI: H.R. 10140.
 GRIDER: H.R. 10328.
 GROVER: H.R. 10181.
 GURNEY: H.R. 12075.
 HALPERN: H.R. 9306, 11083, 12423.

HANLEY: H.R. 12474.
 HARSHA: H.R. 7794.
 HARVEY: H.R. 12042.
 HECHLER: H.R. 12165.
 HELSTOSKI: H.R. 12531.
 HOLLAND: H.R. 1554.
 HOWARD: H.R. 12424.
 HORTON: H.R. 11970.
 KEE: H.R. 12078.
 KING of New York: H.R. 4004.
 KORNEGAY: H.R. 10528, 12479.
 LANGEN: H.R. 12331.
 LATTI: H.R. 11973.
 MACDONALD: H.R. 10931.
 MACHEN: H.R. 12167.
 MATSUNAGA: H.R. 5413.
 MATTHEWS: H.R. 11910, 11908.
 MCCARTHY: H.R. 10555.
 MCDOWELL: H.R. 6398, 12215.
 MCGRATH: H.R. 5937.
 MINISH: H.R. 12485.
 MIZE: H.R. 12168.
 MORRISON: H.R. 10859.
 MORSE: H.R. 5606.
 MULTER: H.R. 1128.
 NELSEN: H.R. 11995.
 OLSON: H.R. 10501.
 O'KONSKI: H.R. 12333.
 O'NEILL: H.R. 11974.
 PATTEN: H.R. 12268.
 PEPPER: H.R. 5051.
 PERKINS: H.R. 10023, 11066.
 PUCINSKI: H.R. 12370.
 REINECKE: H.R. 9632.
 ROBERTS: H.R. 11981.
 ROBISON: H.R. 5253.
 RODINO: H.R. 12496.
 RONCALIO: H.R. 12416.
 ROUDEBUSH: H.R. 12540.
 ROYBAL: H.R. 12099.
 RYAN: H.R. 5678.
 SAYLOR: H.R. 9798, 9755, 12431.
 SECREST: H.R. 10769.
 SHIPLEY: H.R. 3977.
 SHRIVER: H.R. 9915, 12498.
 SICKLES: H.R. 12228.
 SIKES: H.R. 8375.
 ST GERMAIN: H.R. 5888.
 ST. ONGE: H.R. 12100.
 STAFFORD: H.R. 12253.
 STALBAUM: H.R. 9317.
 TEAGUE of Texas: H.R. 209, 1742, 3223, 11985, 12186, 12410.
 TENZER: H.R. 12379.
 THOMSON of Wisconsin: H.R. 12053.
 TRIMBLE: H.R. 2247.
 TUNNEY: H.R. 12137.
 WHALLEY: H.R. 11143.
 WOLFF: H.R. 12172, 12503.

WYATT: H.R. 9327.
 ZABLOCKI: H.R. 11939.

BILLS BY NUMBER

H.R. 74: FULTON of Tennessee.
 H.R. 209: TEAGUE of Texas.
 H.R. 416: BOLTON.
 H.R. 1006: GALLAGHER.
 H.R. 1128: MULTER.
 H.R. 1504: BECKWORTH.
 H.R. 1554: HOLLAND.
 H.R. 1742: TEAGUE of Texas.
 H.R. 2247: TRIMBLE.
 H.R. 2364: AYRES.
 H.R. 3223: TEAGUE of Texas.
 H.R. 3977: SHIPLEY.
 H.R. 4004: KING of New York.
 H.R. 4757: CONTE.
 H.R. 5051: PEPPER.
 H.R. 5253: ROBISON.
 H.R. 5281: CLAWSON, DEL.
 H.R. 5413: MATSUNAGA.
 H.R. 5606: MORSE.
 H.R. 5678: RYAN.
 H.R. 5888: ST GERMAIN.
 H.R. 5937: MCGRATH.
 H.R. 6295: BARING.
 H.R. 6398: MCDOWELL.
 H.R. 6908: BROWN of California.
 H.R. 7034: GILLIGAN.
 H.R. 7361: BECKWORTH.
 H.R. 7794: HARSHA.
 H.R. 7910: GONZALES.
 H.R. 7977: ASHBROOK.
 H.R. 8375: SIKES.
 H.R. 9043: ADAIR.
 H.R. 9190: BERRY.
 H.R. 9287: FULTON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 9306: HALPERN.
 H.R. 9317: STALBAUM.
 H.R. 9327: WYATT.
 H.R. 9452: FEIGHAN.
 H.R. 9513: BRAY.
 H.R. 9632: REINECKE.
 H.R. 9697: CHAMBERLAIN.
 H.R. 9798: SAYLOR.
 H.R. 9799: SAYLOR.
 H.R. 9846: CLEVELAND.
 H.R. 9915: SHRIVER.
 H.R. 10023: PERKINS.
 H.R. 10140: GRABOWSKI.
 H.R. 10159: CAREY.
 H.R. 10162: CORMAN.
 H.R. 10181: GROVER.
 H.R. 10328: GRIDER.
 H.R. 10333: FULTON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 10351: DUNCAN of Tennessee.
 H.R. 10501: OLSON.
 H.R. 10528: KORNEGAY.

H.R. 10555: MCCARTHY.
 H.R. 10763: ADDABBO.
 H.R. 10769: SECRET.
 H.R. 10859: MORRISON.
 H.R. 10931: MACDONALD.
 H.R. 11066: PERKINS.
 H.R. 11083: HALPERN.
 H.R. 11143: WHALLEY.
 H.R. 11741: CONYERS.
 H.R. 11791: FRASER.
 H.R. 11861: ADAIR.
 H.R. 11862: AYERS.
 H.R. 11872: CLANEY.
 H.R. 11883: EDMONDSON.
 H.R. 11908: MATSUNAGA.
 H.R. 11910: MATTHEWS.
 H.R. 11939: ZABLOCKI.
 H.R. 11970: HORTON.
 H.R. 11973: LATTI.
 H.R. 11974: O'NEILL.
 H.R. 11981: ROBERTS.
 H.R. 11985: TEAGUE of Texas.
 H.R. 11988: DANIELS.
 H.R. 11995: NELSEN.
 H.R. 12006: DULSKI.
 H.R. 12038: DERWINSKI.
 H.R. 12039: FUQUA.
 H.R. 12042: HARVEY of Michigan.
 H.R. 12053: THOMSON of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 12072: CRAMER.
 H.R. 12075: GURNEY.
 H.R. 12078: KEE.
 H.R. 12087: DONOHUE.
 H.R. 12099: ROYBAL.
 H.R. 12100: ST. ONGE.
 H.R. 12116: BELL.
 H.R. 12118: BRAY.
 H.R. 12120: CARTER.
 H.R. 12124: DORN.
 H.R. 12137: TUNNEY.
 H.R. 12154: ANDERSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 12159: BURTON.
 H.R. 12161: DUNCAN of Tennessee.
 H.R. 12165: HECHLER.
 H.R. 12167: MACHEN.
 H.R. 12168: MIZE.
 H.R. 12172: WOLFF.
 H.R. 12186: TEAGUE of Texas.
 H.R. 12215: McDOWELL.
 H.R. 12228: SICKLES.
 H.R. 12253: STAFFORD.
 H.R. 12257: FASCELL.
 H.R. 12268: PATTEN.
 H.R. 12331: LANGEN.
 H.R. 12333: O'KONSKI.
 H.R. 12347: ANNUNZIO.
 H.R. 12348: BECKWORTH.
 H.R. 12349: BRADEMAS.
 H.R. 12358: EDWARDS of Alabama.
 H.R. 12359: FARNUM.
 H.R. 12370: PUCINSKI.
 H.R. 12379: TENZER.
 H.R. 12410: TEAGUE of Texas.
 H.R. 12414: BROWN of California.
 H.R. 12415: DORN.
 H.R. 12416: RONCALIO.
 H.R. 12418: BROOMFIELD.
 H.R. 12419: CASEY.
 H.R. 12422: ELLSWORTH.
 H.R. 12423: HALPERN.
 H.R. 12424: HOWARD.
 H.R. 12431: SAYLOR.
 H.R. 12433: ADAIR.
 H.R. 12468: DUNCAN.
 H.R. 12472: FINO.
 H.R. 12474: HANLEY.
 H.R. 12479: KORNEGAY.
 H.R. 12485: MINISH.
 H.R. 12496: RODINO.
 H.R. 12498: SHRIVER.
 H.R. 12503: WOLFF.
 H.R. 12523: BINGHAM.
 H.R. 12531: HELSTOSKI.
 H.R. 12540: ROUDEBUSH.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HARSHA. I would like to ask the gentleman as to the reasons why this

bill contains a sum for subsistence allowance during education programs and training programs considerably less than what was provided in the Korean bill of rights.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The answer is just exactly what I got through trying to tell the gentleman. We have tried to work out some kind of a bill that would please most people and would become law. It is easy to wave the flag and be in favor of \$200 a month and then to get nothing, but we have tried in this bill to work out something that would please the most people to the greatest degree possible and that is the only reason.

Mr. HARSHA. Who objects to paying at least the same amount that the Korean veterans got?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The Eisenhower administration objected to it. The Kennedy administration objected to it. And the Johnson administration objected to it.

Mr. HARSHA. What is the reason for objecting to it?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Because it costs too much money.

Mr. HARSHA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, the World War II and Korean GI bills covered veterans who served between September 16, 1940, and July 26, 1947—also between June of 1950 and January 31, 1955. Assuming the effective date of this bill is approved as proposed, that will mean that, since 1940, the only group of veterans left ineligible for these benefits are those who served between July 27, 1947, and June of 1950.

I would like to inquire whether the committee considered this fact and what its conclusions were with regard to those men who served during that 3-year period.

Did not the committee feel that this was creating a certain kind of inequity against a relatively small group of veterans?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. In drawing up the bill, I would say that this was considered. So far as the consideration in committee was concerned, it was not considered. The point considered in the committee was whether we would go back to 1955, 1957, or 1963. The decision was made to return to 1955. I would say we made a mistake in 1950 when we wrote the Korean bill in not going back and picking up those men who at that time would have been at an age which so far as acquiring an education is concerned, they would have been able to get some benefit. I will say to the gentleman, I think we made a mistake. But our consideration in the committee was not whether we should go back to that date but whether it should be 1955 or not.

Mr. KUNKEL. Yes, but if they were included then they would have gotten the benefits of the Veterans Preference Act and they would also get certain other advantages, such as home loans and so forth.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Of course, the gentleman is exactly right. A lot of

the World War I boys argued that we should go back beyond World War II and pick them up. But somewhere along the line, a decision had to be made. There are a dozen things that could go in this bill that would make it cost more. The question we had was to draw up some kind of bill that would become law.

Mr. KUNKEL. I congratulate the gentleman on the fine job he has done. I think this is an excellent bill.

(Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in commending the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for the equitable compromise that they have been able to bring to the floor here today.

Insofar as the amounts are concerned as to what will be paid to the veteran, I think, Mr. Speaker, it should be pointed out that this was brought out in the committee.

Insofar as the amounts are concerned as to what will be paid the veterans, I think it should be pointed out—and this was brought out in the committee—that the only reason that this bill is of the great importance that it is today is because we are involved in the situation we are in in Vietnam. The Vietnam veterans as such will not be able to use this bill until they get out of the service, and we hope they are all able to use it. Actually, the bill will be of benefit immediately in most cases to veterans who have not seen any combat duty. The moneys they will be getting is more of a bonus than it is a readjustment.

I think most of our veterans who are in school today, and those who are planning to go to school, who did not anticipate any benefits, will be mighty pleased to get the \$100 a month.

Our economy is such that if our Viet boys, when they return, need more money and we feel they are entitled to more money, Congress can authorize an additional payment to those veterans.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Certainly the Congress can change the laws if they want to.

I should like to say that since this program was discontinued in 1955, there have been dozens of meetings between the Bureau of the Budget, the VA, and the Defense Department. We have invited veterans' groups to draft a bill; we have invited education groups to draft some kind of a bill that would be a moderate, permanent bill. The bill before us today is the culmination of much work on the part of all concerned.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HORTON. I, too, wish to commend the chairman of the committee for bringing this bill to the floor, and all members of the committee for their efforts in formulating this legislation.

I realize that the present bill does not contain the additional benefits that the Korean veterans had insofar as on-the-job training is concerned. It seems to me that, in addition to providing educational benefits for veterans we ought also to be concerned about training veterans to perform skilled jobs. I realize that such a provision is not in the bill, but I would suggest to the chairman a hope that the committee will try to provide something in the future insofar as this aspect of veterans' retraining is concerned.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I am sure the gentleman realizes that under other legislation there is an excellent on-the-job training program for anyone in our country, even though such a provision is not in this bill.

Mr. HORTON. The gentleman, of course, is correct in his references to the Manpower Development and Training Act and the improvements which have been made to extend its benefits. In fact, much of my support of Manpower Development and Training Act and has relied on its demonstrated ability to afford needed occupational training.

However, I feel we must be careful not to confuse general Federal programs intended to benefit society as a whole with our obligation to enact legislation that is specifically suited to those "who shall have borne the battle." These are separate situations, and it is my conviction that Congress is summoned to provide separately for them. Also, I feel sure that the advent of Manpower Development and Training Act was not intended to discharge the Federal responsibility for the readjustment of veterans seeking occupational training any more than were the new bills expanding Federal assistance to institutions of higher learning designed to eliminate the need for the very kind of bill we now are considering.

Yet, I also want to express my awareness of the difficulties which doubtless confronted the chairman and members of his committee in bringing the bill along. They, as do I, obviously wanted to enact a measure that would receive final approval.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. This bill would cost between \$300 million and \$350 million. There are a dozen things that I certainly think veterans are entitled to and which could be added to this bill. Somewhere along the line we had to think about the cost of the bill. That is the reason some of those provisions were not put in there.

Mr. HORTON. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending bill, H.R. 12410, to provide educational and other benefits for veterans whose military service occurred after January 31, 1955. I am the sponsor of H.R. 11970, a cold war GI bill which embodies the benefits in the bill now before us. However, my bill also sought additional veterans readjustment assistance, and I shall indicate my belief in the need for these further pro-

visions in commenting on my favorable disposition to H.R. 12410.

I support fully a comprehensive program of cold war GI benefits. But I think it should be made plain that an investment in the futures of Americans who have manned the vigil of the free world against the onslaught of communism is somehow different than an investment in a monument or a spaceship. There may be times when this Nation cannot afford to indulge these programs, but there can never be a time when this Nation is engaged in combat, that it cannot afford to assist its fighting men in attaining a productive life under the very system they have defended with their lives. This kind of investment is a necessity.

Knowing that costs of living and of education have risen markedly since the days of the Korean war—just as the cost of fielding men in uniform has increased—my bill provided for educational benefits that realistically reflect this increase.

Knowing also how effective and successful the Korean benefit bill was in achieving its goal of maximum utilization of the capacities of American young men, I believe the GI bill should provide at least the same degree and breadth of opportunity for education and training. The Korean bill provided that for each day a veteran served, he was eligible to receive 1½ days of training or educational benefits. Since the length of time required to obtain academic or vocational training is not significantly shorter now than it was in 1955—especially considering the multitude of new technical skills that must be digested by our young people today—I do not think it is either wise or economical to shorten the period of training for which benefits may be paid under H.R. 12410.

My bill retains the 1½ days for every day served as a formula. It also provides for monthly benefits that are from \$20 to \$30 higher than those provided in the Korea bill when the cost of training was not so high. The monthly allowances and days of eligibility in H.R. 12410, in my opinion, do not so well reflect these factors and, in fact, are less than the benefits afforded our veterans more than a decade ago.

Furthermore, we should recognize the importance of the skilled, blue-collar worker to the health of our economy. This factor was recognized under the Korea bill, and as a result thousands of veterans were trained under that bill's provisions for on-farm and on-the-job training programs. My bill retains these essential provisions, but the committee bill eliminates these essential provisions entirely.

The veterans to be covered under this program have given just as faithfully to the well-being of this Nation as did the veterans of past eras. Their sweat, their blood and their time is of equal value.

I also think it should be noted that the rigors of technical society require more of our citizens today than ever before, just as the defense of freemen is today more rigorous and requires more risks of our men in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, while I regret that the bill before us does not match the three

provisions I have discussed to the extent that I feel are necessary, I also recognize that under the procedure by which this bill has been brought up in the House there is no opportunity to amend the measure. Thus, even though I would have desired the coverage of nonacademic training programs, lengthened terms of eligibility, and broader benefits paid to veterans enrolled in the approved training programs, I shall vote for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks the text of an editorial supporting such legislation which was published in one of the newspapers serving my home community of Rochester, N.Y.:

[From the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat & Chronicle, Dec. 17, 1965]

GIVE VIET TROOPS A GI BILL

It's hard to imagine upon what basis Congress could refuse to pass a GI bill of rights for American fighting men in Vietnam. A similar measure, extending education and providing home-buying benefits to veterans, aided veterans of the Korean war. Representative OLIN E. TEAGUE, who fathered that bill, is supporting the pending measure. His experience should help to blunt President Johnson's opposition.

Soon a half million of U.S. troops are expected to be on combat duty in Vietnam; there are plenty of servicemen who will say the Vietnamese conflict is far "dirtier" than the Korean war; and the men who die there are just as dead, the wounded suffer as much, and our fighting men's plans for getting an education are set back as far as they were of Korean veterans. Congress should enact this bill without delay.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. First, I too, wish to commend the chairman and the committee for working out a very difficult problem and, I think, in a very fine way. I happen to think that this is one of the costs that go along with the defense of this country. I am interested in a specific question.

On page 19 of the committee report we have the cost estimate in the table for fiscal 1967. Has this item been budgeted in the budget which the President presented to us in January?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I would say to the gentleman that after much discussion back and forth \$100 million was placed in the budget for this year. This bill is not budgeted in total amount, but there is \$100 million in the bill for a GI bill of rights for education purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. For the fiscal year 1967?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. For fiscal 1967.

Mr. CURTIS. Will there be any impact on the budget that we are presently in, that is, the budget for the fiscal year 1966? That would be up until June 30 of this year.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I think there would be practically none. I suggest that the gentleman ask the Budget Bureau about that. I should think that there would be very little.

Mr. CURTIS. I would think so, too.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASEY. I, too, wish to commend the gentleman on the diligence he has used and the patience he has displayed in working out this bill.

(Mr. CASEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished chairman, Representative OLIN TEAGUE, and the members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for its fine work on this needed legislation.

I am but one of many Members of this House who felt the need for this legislation so strongly that we introduced companion bills. Mine, H.R. 12419, is identical to that by the chairman, and I am indeed proud to have placed my name on this legislation.

A few months ago, I had the great privilege to visit with many of our servicemen in Vietnam. The most common question asked of me was whether this Congress would enact a program to permit them to further their education. I told them that in my judgment it would—and I promised that I certainly would do all that I could to help.

The bill before us today is a sound one. It is a program that will not only benefit those young men whose careers were interrupted at a most critical time of their life, but it is a program that will benefit the Nation as a whole. Any money spent to further the education, or the training, of our citizens cannot but help benefit all of us.

It is indeed gratifying to me to see this Congress act to provide a permanent program of education benefits for our servicemen, and to make several changes needed and necessary in the veterans' benefit law. We have, as my colleagues know, enacted broad programs for veterans who served in wartime. This distinction between such service has become meaningless, as my colleagues well know. The bullets were just as deadly in Santo Domingo as they were at Iwo Jima—and the battles in Vietnam are just as deadly as those in Africa and Europe. In this day and age, all civilization is on the battleline and millions of lives can be snuffed out in the time it would take to complete one rollcall of this House. And those young men who serve today must face the reality that at a moment's notice they may be called upon to face the brutal onslaught of an enemy force at any one of scores of far-flung outposts protecting freedom for the United States and the whole Western World.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed proud to support this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to do likewise. It is my sincere hope that every member of our Armed Forces avails himself of the opportunity this bill creates to further his education, and to help him over the rough spots of readjusting to civilian life upon his discharge from service. I am indeed grateful for the small part I have had in helping make this program a reality.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, this is probably one of the most important bills

that the House will receive this session. I support this legislation and I wish to commend my chairman, for bringing the bill out. I am sorry that we had to leave out some of the provisions that I had in my original bill (H.R. 11981), but it was necessary in order to get a bill that we could get approved. I wish to commend my chairman and the rest of my colleagues on the committee for their fine work.

(Mr. ROBERTS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY].

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is long overdue. I think it makes permanent what we can hold out to servicemen as some of the benefits that they are entitled to.

I would like at this time, Mr. Speaker, to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a summary of the bill H.R. 12410.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The summary is as follows:

SUMMARY OF H.R. 12410

EDUCATION

Provides a permanent program of educational assistance for individuals serving in the Armed Forces, discharged after January 31, 1955. College level and below college level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools is provided. Part-time training is permitted. Eligibility accrues at the rate of 1 month of training for 1 month of service, not to exceed 36 months. A minimum of 180 days' service is required to establish eligibility unless the individual is discharged for a service-connected disability. Persons serving on active duty for training do not accrue eligibility. The education and training allowance set by the bill for full-time training is \$100 per month for a single veteran, \$125 a month for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent. Proportionate rates are paid for three-quarters and half-time training. Fees and tuition are paid for less than half-time training. Education must be completed within 8 years from the date of discharge or 8 years from the effective date of the act. Training is provided for active duty members of the Armed Forces who have served at least 2 years, a portion of which occurred after January 31, 1955. These active-duty members may receive payments for fees and tuition. The administrative provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, for Korean conflict veterans, and the war orphans' training program are applicable to this new program. Schools will be approved by the State approval agencies of the various States, and these agencies will be responsible for extending supervision to approved schools.

GUARANTEED AND DIRECT HOME LOANS

The Veteran's Administration home loan guarantee program is extended to this new group of veterans discharged after January 31, 1955. The guaranteed loan by a private lender of \$7,500 is continued. Direct loans for housing in rural areas and small towns, established as direct-loan areas, will be available to this group. The maximum amount of the direct loan is increased from \$15,000 to \$17,500. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is given authority to regulate the interest rate, consistent with the ceiling established for the Federal Housing

Administration. A fund is established for the Administrator to offset losses, by requiring the veteran to pay 0.05 percent of his loan at closing.

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED MEDICAL CARE

At the present time, veterans serving after January 31, 1955, are eligible for medical care in Veterans' Administration facilities only for service-connected disabilities. This group is made eligible for non-service-connected medical care on the same basis as veterans of earlier wars. Eligibility for non-service-connected medical care is based on availability of a bed and the signing of an oath of inability to pay, as is required of veterans of earlier wars entering for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE IN FEDERAL SERVICE

Preference in employment in Federal service is extended to this group being discharged after January 31, 1955, on the same basis as is currently applicable to war veterans. Persons serving on duty for training purposes do not accrue veterans' preference rights.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

War veterans are now covered by certain presumptions of service connection for a long list of chronic and tropical diseases. Peacetime veterans do not enjoy these presumptions of service connection. The wartime presumptions are extended to the group being discharged after January 31, 1955.

A flag is provided to drape the casket of war veterans. This provision is extended to this group serving after January 31, 1955.

War veterans are provided job counseling and job placement assistance by the Department of Labor. This new group is placed on the same basis for this assistance as veterans of earlier wars.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is amended to increase protection for individuals who are renting homes when they are called to service. The amount of rental covered is increased from \$80 monthly to \$150 monthly.

(Mr. SIKES (at the request of Mr. HALEY), was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am confident that most of us welcome an opportunity to vote for a measure to provide a permanent system of benefits for those who serve in the Armed Forces. The passage of this measure will end a controversy of long standing. It will eliminate the question of whether or not benefits are due to peacetime veterans. Actually, under today's world conditions, there are no peacetime veterans. Since World War II our men have been called upon to serve in every part of the world, subject there to the dangers and the problems which accompany military service. In some areas of the world military service can be pleasant. But, it is not a serviceman's choice to say where he will serve. His duty station may be one which exposes him not only to hazards of battle but of hazards of health and climate. Always there is the problem of family separation, a matter of great moment with Americans.

Now many numbers of our forces are committed to combat action in the Far East. Others are confronted with danger daily in the Dominican Republic and on tomorrow there may be added trouble in any part of the world.

For these reasons it is important that there be permanent legislation. The House bill, as written, will encourage

military service by providing an additional needed incentive to serve in uniform. The new bill must clear a House Senate conference, where it is hoped the House version will prevail. The measure when completed will pay college or vocational school expenses and guarantee loans for the purchase of homes, farms, and businesses for veterans with more than 180 days active service since January 1, 1955, when the Korean GI bill expired. Six-month trainees and those with only National Guard and Reserve service will not be covered under the bill. Eligible veterans will have 8 years, henceforth, in which to take advantage of the provisions of the act.

The Korean and World War II measures contributed greatly in excess of their cost to a forward-moving America. It resulted in new opportunities for many veterans to enjoy an education, to enter a business and to have a home. A permanent veterans bill will do no less in the years ahead. And, it is justly deserved recognition for brave men who serve their country wherever they are needed, whenever they are called upon. In every sense, it constitutes a sound investment in the future of America.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

(Mr. ADAIR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before the House. This measure represents the culmination of many months of intensive study by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and its staff. More than 100 measures, including 1 passed by the other body, have been carefully considered by our committee. Witnesses representing the Federal Government, State governments, veterans' organizations, educational associations, campus student groups, and others presented views that were carefully analyzed by the committee. Witnesses for the administration first opposed all pending proposals and then just recently suggested an extremely limited benefit program. In this atmosphere of varied opinion, the committee drafted the bill before you today. It is more generous than that advocated by the administration and yet more limited than some of the proposals considered by the committee.

This bill offers to servicemen of more than 6 months active duty since January 31, 1955, a program of educational benefits; home loan guarantee; job counseling and placement services; non-service-connected hospital and domiciliary care; veterans preference in Federal employment; flags for the caskets of deceased veterans; presumptions of service connection for certain disabilities similar to those afforded to veterans of war service and more protection under the the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940.

The principal benefit offered by this measure is, of course, education. It will provide a maximum of 36 months of education of service personnel who have served more than 6 months since January 31, 1955. Education time is earned at

the rate of 1 day of education for each day of military service. The monthly educational allowance for veterans pursuing full-time institutional training is \$100 monthly for single veterans; \$125 for those with one dependent and \$150 for those with two or more dependents. Proportionate rates are established for part-time training.

Unlike the World War II and Korean conflict GI bills, the program authorized by this legislation permits active duty servicemen with more than 2 years of service to take advantage of the educational benefits. The legislation also authorizes a permanent veterans education program rather than one geared to the termination of the draft or the end of the Vietnam conflict.

Although this is a good bill, Mr. Speaker, and one which I urge my colleagues to support, candor compels me to state that I am not entirely satisfied with the monthly educational allowances set forth in the bill. I believe we have an obligation to provide at least the same allowances as were made available under the Korean GI bill. Despite the increasing cost of education, the monthly allowances in this bill are \$10 less per month than those of the Korean GI bill. Unfortunately, our efforts to obtain the higher rates were defeated by a close margin in committee.

I am pleased, however, that we are able to present a bill that will inform the young men fighting in Vietnam and all other servicemen that the Nation appreciates their sacrifice. The educational program offered by this measure will not only facilitate the return to civilian life of young men uprooted by war, but will increase the educational level of our Nation as well. The results of the World War II and the Korean GI bills lend added evidence to the fact that our Nation was enriched with more engineers, scientists, teachers, doctors, and other professions than ever before. The programs paid for themselves in increased tax revenue from the higher incomes of recipients of the two GI bills. I believe we can expect similar results from the bill before us today.

I repeat that it is good legislation and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADAIR. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410.

This legislation extends benefits which were provided to those who served their country in the armed services during World War II and the Korean war. Certain changes are made in the benefits, but the important aspect of this legislation is that it provides a type of benefit which will do the individual and the country the most good.

I can think of no other type of Federal program that is a greater investment in the future than that which provides educational benefits that will assist individuals to be a truly productive part of our society.

This is not a Federal handout. It does

not represent more Federal control over education.

This bill provides educational benefits to individuals who have earned them through serving their Nation in time of need. While it does not provide benefits in dollar amounts which I suggested in legislation which I introduced, I believe this measure is adequate, justifiable, and equitable.

Also, in my judgment, this cold war GI bill meets the test of top priority legislation which we can afford to consider during these critical times.

(Mr. STAFFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. ARENDS (at the request of Mr. ADAIR) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, normally at this stage of a session, and particularly on Mondays, we do not have any major legislation coming before us. With this in mind I made a firm commitment several weeks ago to be present for an important meeting in my district. Quite unexpectedly and suddenly the bill before the House was programed for consideration today.

The bill (H.R. 12410) was introduced last Monday, January 31, was reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs with amendments on Thursday, February 3, and was programed the same day for consideration today, February 7.

I am not complaining about the speed with which this suddenly comes before us. On the contrary, I know that the committee has had a GI bill of rights measure of this character under consideration for a long time, but the administration has been adamantly opposed to the program.

I am truly delighted that the committee has acted so expeditiously and that this measure now comes before us as one of the first major bills to be considered at this session. My regret is that my long-standing previous commitment precludes my being present to vote for the bill. There is no doubt that it will pass overwhelmingly. Were there any doubt whatsoever in that respect I would be here for this vote, even if I had to charter a private plane to get me to Illinois, notwithstanding the weather uncertainties, to fill my commitment back home.

This bill in substance extends to our young men whose lives are disrupted by military service the rights and readjustment benefits that we granted to our World War II and Korean war veterans. We certainly can do no less for the Vietnam veterans. It is not a question as to whether they actually serve in Vietnam or in a combat area. The fact is that when they put on the uniform their normal civilian pursuits are disrupted, and they are prepared to go anywhere their country requires. They are prepared to risk their lives whenever and wherever they are called upon to do so.

As we well know, every young man has a military obligation which he must discharge in one way or another, either in one of the reserve training programs or enlistment or induction. As we also all too well know, the draft calls have

been increasing and deferments decreasing. Married men and college men are now finding previous deferments cancelled.

Single or married, in college or just about to enter, whatever one's status, compulsory military service results in one losing his status in civilian life. It is time lost in a career. The period of readjustment following the service is usually difficult and sometimes long.

What is particularly important, and commends this bill to be, is that it provides for educational assistance, be it in college or in job training, that these young men will have a better chance to continue on where they left off with their education for their chosen career or to begin a new one. The lads who take advantage of his program will be the ones who want an education.

I am sure this measure will be adopted. I regret I cannot be here to vote for it, even though my vote is not needed to make a two-third majority for passage. But I do wish the RECORD to show my interest in the adoption of this program which, from my point of view, is long overdue.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. ADAIR) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I vigorously support legislation to provide for the education, training, and other benefits for veterans of military service since January 31, 1955. Such legislation is widely known as a peacetime or cold war bill. Today we really are not at peace, and the war is certainly not cold. American GIs are manning posts of hardship throughout the world and are making the supreme sacrifice in combat. These conditions have prevailed for many years.

Certainly, the youths who today risk their lives to preserve our way of life are entitled to no less than was given to those of prior service. Surely, America is just as able to support such a program as it was the GI bill for World War II veterans. I think it can be clearly established that over the years, the GIs who benefitted from the original bill have more than replenished the coffers of the U.S. Treasury. Through improved skills and better education, they were able to obtain more rewarding jobs and to enter professions which made it possible for them to earn substantially greater returns than would have been possible, and to pay much greater taxes as a result.

This will be true of the present pending proposals, including H.R. 12053 which I have introduced. I join my colleagues of this second session of the 89th Congress in supporting this legislation and to urge terms as favorable to present veterans as that provided their predecessors.

(Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska (at the request of Mr. ADAIR) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I join in vigorous support of the so-called peacetime or cold war GI bill. This legislation will enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the

United States and provide a broad program of educational and other benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955.

If our Government is able to embark on an international health program, and to undertake an International Education Act, it is my conviction that it is only reasonable that we first make available educational and other opportunities to the veterans who have been serving our country in posts of peril and hardship throughout the world.

I wholeheartedly favor this legislation. (Mr. BALDWIN (at the request of Mr. ADAIR) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of this bill and hope it passes by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO].

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to support this very important bill. I am glad to know that this Congress is finally recognizing our great national obligation to those of our young men who have served through the gruelling battles of the cold war.

For my part, I am sorry that it took the awakening popular feeling over Vietnam to make this legislation a reality. This bill deserved passage last year—or even before. Our soldiers have earned this assistance by their service, and that service alone. This bill should not have had to depend on the administration's slow surrender to public opinion.

I want to make very clear the fact that the cold war GI bill we pass here today is a product of this Congress. The administration bill that limped down from the White House was a penny-ante bill. The bill that this Congress will pass is a tribute to our veterans, not a grudging concession to national opinion. The administration's bill was a reluctant concession, stripped to the utmost possible extent.

The people of the United States have spoken out in support of this bill. They have asked this Congress to help the soldiers that have helped America. They have declared their feeling that the cost of this bill is part of the cost of cold war national defense. The people of this country know that this bill is not a luxury—they know it is not an unearned subsidy of an undeserving few.

That is why I am sorry that the administration has been so reluctant to support this tribute to our fighting men. The administration will spend billions on wild-eyed world-saving attempts to eradicate hunger and improve education throughout the world, but the administration has begrudged the money we are going to vote today to spend on benefits for our fighting men.

I think that this is a sorry state of affairs. We owe our cold war fighting men more than a reluctant, economy-size grubstake. Indeed, we owe our cold war warriors much more than we are giving them. I noted in the President's message last Wednesday that he proposed an international war on malaria.

I also noticed that he did not bother to mention malaria in Vietnam—where it is often more of a menace to our troops than bullets. This is wrong.

So I say again that this cold war bill is the product of this Congress, and I am proud to support it. I have only one small note of criticism. This bill provides for monthly payments to cold war GI's which are smaller than the payments made to Korean war veterans. This is not right. There should be equality, or perhaps in view of the post-1953 inflation, cold war GI benefits should even be a little higher. I hope that somehow we will get the level of these payments increased—if not today, real soon.

Even if this higher payment level would call for more money in this and coming years, I firmly believe that this type of expenditure is a great investment. A full-fledged, program of this type may even pay for itself in the long run. By increasing the earning power of thousands—hundreds of thousands of young men—the Government is enlarging its future tax base. The expenditures of today—if adequate to their task—will produce the revenues of tomorrow. If we are pennywise and pound foolish, we will not only have violated our responsibilities to our veterans, but we will have sabotaged the long-range commonsense of our program.

I hope that everyone here today will support this bill. I hope that improvements will be made, but the bill is a good bill, and I will vote for it.

I am also happy to note that the national veterans organizations are behind this legislation.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINO. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to evidence my support of H.R. 12410, which actually is a cold war GI bill of rights. I think the mood of the House on this legislation is clearly demonstrated by noting that something over 110 bills have been submitted by the Members to provide such benefits to our soldiers, sailors and Marines who have fought in the various little dirty wars since January 31, 1955. I am pleased to say that I was the author of one such bill.

It is a good bill; however, there are things that I would change if it were possible to do so. Since no amendment can be offered, this is impossible. I think that the committee has done about as good a job as is possible with the amount of money that the administration has approved for this legislation. There are several things I would have liked to see changed. I would personally prefer that 1½ days education benefit be allowed for each day's service, instead of the 1 day for each day's service as this bill provides. Also I think that the training allowance should have been more generous. This bill provides \$100 per month for single veterans, \$125 per month for married veterans and \$150 for veterans with two or more dependents. I think that these amounts are inadequate. I

will not comment on many other features that the bill contains. Those two points that I mentioned are the matters with which, let's say, that I take most exception to. But I realize that as a practical matter that this bill will provide many badly needed veteran benefits and therefore I intend to support it. I certainly hope that this legislation receives an overwhelming vote of approval.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I will support the bill before us today not because it is a perfect bill but because it offers my only opportunity to support readjustment benefits for veterans of current service.

We find ourselves in the strange position of praising and applauding a bill that falls woefully short of providing even the same educational benefits that were available to World War II and Korean conflict veterans. Yet we commend ourselves because, by contrast, this bill is so much more generous than has been recommended by the present administration.

The Veterans' Administration has budgeted \$100 million for the next fiscal year for educational benefits for veterans of current service. The bill before us today has a price tag of about \$327 million for the first year. It has been suggested that we risk a Presidential veto if we increase this cost. Yet the bill does not provide for on-the-farm training, on-the-job training, or apprentice training, as did the other bills we have had following World War II and the Korean conflict. The bill does not pay a monthly allowance that is as generous as those we paid World War II and Korean veterans even though the administration freely admits that all costs of education, books, tuition, and subsistence have increased greatly over the past 10 years. Ironically, last year the Congress concluded that educational costs had increased sufficiently to warrant an increase from \$110 to \$130 a month to be paid to dependents of deceased and totally disabled servicemen attending school under the war orphans program. This bill does not even use the same formula for determining educational time as did the previous GI bills. Under this bill, instead of a month and a half for a month's service, you get only one month for each month's service. Instead of a veteran being able to get a full 4-year college education from his 2-year enlistment, he will now only get 2½ years of schooling.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these provisions have not been left out of the bill because they lack merit, but because their inclusion would increase the cost and subject it to a possible Presidential veto.

Let us look for a moment to some of the things which we are doing now for high school dropouts and other selected segments of our society.

We propose to spend \$355 million to train 45,000 persons in the Job Corps. This figure averages out to \$7,889 a year for one trainee. Contrast that with \$100

a month which we are going to pay to a man who has been out on the firing line defending this country.

Mr. Speaker, under the work experiment and training program, the so-called happy pappy program, we will expend a total of \$160 million this year to provide benefits of up to \$250 a month for unemployed fathers.

Just the other day there appeared in the local press a quote as to what they are doing to earn this sum:

We are busting rocks and digging ditches and cutting trees, and that is about it. We are building a few swinging bridges. I have been in this program a year and have not learned a thing.

Yet we are afraid to give to these men who are out defending our lives and our country any more than \$100 a month, under the threat of a Presidential veto.

Mr. Speaker, the question which comes to my mind is whether the Congress passes legislation and the executive administers it, or whether we pass bills which only meet with the approval of the Executive.

While this committee was considering this legislation proposing to give \$100 a month to our veterans, the Executive on February 2 sent to the Congress a message in which he asked for educational benefits for foreigners to be included in next year's budget, a total of \$524 million.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, it is a disgrace that on the one hand we propose to spend \$524 million for educating foreigners and only \$327 million on the other hand to pay our GI's who are defending this country.

Finally, I commend the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for not accepting the administration's plan to provide benefits for only veterans who have served since October 1, 1963.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN].

(Mr. HALPERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am proud to voice my support for H.R. 12410, the cold war GI bill of rights. I have long been a sponsor and an active advocate for legislation to provide our peacetime veterans with readjustment assistance, and I believe that H.R. 12410, which was unanimously approved by our committee, deserves the support of the entire House. While its provisions may not go as far as my own bill H.R. 12423 or provide the comprehensive program as many of us would like, I feel that this measure probably stands a better chance of administration acceptance at this time than would a more comprehensive program. But we should not let our concern and our efforts end with the enactment of this legislation. Its shortcomings must be considered and I hope we will have early opportunity to meet them. I would like to heartily commend our distinguished chairman for his painstaking efforts and dedicated work to develop this legislation which is one of the most important issues to come before this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not a benefit bill designed to reward those who serve their country. For service to one's country bears its own reward in the knowledge and satisfaction that one has contributed to our security. Rather, I conceive this as an "investment" bill—an investment in the human and economic resources of our Nation. Statistics prove that the benefits extended to our veterans redound to the Government many times over. In the past 20 years, veterans who were trained and educated under the earlier Readjustment Act, have contributed a billion dollars a year in additional taxes, which more than offset the cost of that program. Moreover, the increased skills and intellectual attainment which those programs made possible, have enriched our culture and advanced our economy. I believe that we can continue to anticipate such salutary effects from the future programs embodied in this bill.

The two key provisions of the bill are those which provide educational and home loan assistance. Under the former, veterans would be able to receive 1 month of education or training for each month of active duty, to a maximum of 36 months. Monthly payments would vary according to whether the veteran was pursuing his education on a full- or part-time basis, and on the number of dependents. Unfortunately, the maximum educational assistance is set at \$150 per month, which is less than that which is obtained under the Korean war GI bill. In view of the increases in the cost of living—and particularly in tuition costs—over the last 10 years, I think this maximum is somewhat unrealistic. Our distinguished colleague, the able gentleman from Indiana, Ross ADAIR, studied this issue in depth, and concluded that more realistic allowances were clearly in order. I wholeheartedly agree with him. His bill, as well as my own, propose educational allowances ranging to \$190 per month for veterans with two or more dependents, who are pursuing a full time curriculum. I firmly believe that we have an obligation to go all out for the young Americans who have risked their lives and diverted their careers in defense of their Nation, and I feel that more liberal allowances were warranted.

The home loan provision in H.R. 12410 is an excellent program, which will help our returning GI's by providing direct and guaranteed loans. The maximum guarantee remains at \$7,500, but the direct loans, for housing in rural areas and small towns, is increased to \$17,500. In addition to facilitating the readjustment of veterans whose family plans may have been dislocated by military service, this provision will undoubtedly stimulate the construction of new homes and thus provide jobs for thousands of workers in this basic industry. Moreover, it provides a necessary supplement to the veterans assistance program we enacted last year as part of the Housing and Urban Development Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of speaking to our servicemen from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the jungles of Vietnam, and I know firsthand that no legislation we enact this year will be more to them than the legislation we

are considering today. Many of these men want to enhance the skills they have learned in the service, from meteorology to aircraft mechanics. Others want to begin or continue their educational pursuits, and still others hope to establish a home. The readjustment programs embodied in this bill are designed to make these hopes a reality.

One disquieting feature of this bill is the absence of a provision for small business loans. This opportunity was given to the World War II and Korean veterans and it provided new vistas of opportunity for thousands of young Americans and in turn paid dividends to our economy many times over. Many of the veterans and GI's to whom I have spoken, have indicated their deep interest in establishing themselves in the business world. Some had completed their education before entering the military and others were simply more disposed to embark upon opportunities in business. In fairness to these individuals, I included a provision for small business loan guarantees in my bill, and sought to amend the committee bill accordingly. While my amendment fell one vote short of committee adoption, I believe that sufficient support has been evidenced for this worthy program to warrant pursuing this further by separate legislation. I might mention that the small business programs under the prior Readjustment Act for World War II and Korean veterans processed 225,000 loans and had a remarkable record of success.

Mr. Speaker, in all, I think that the bill before us is a good bill, and one which commands our support. I believe that the miscellaneous provisions, such as those according veterans preference in Federal employment and providing increased medical care for tropical diseases, are well conceived, and reflect the high quality of work which the committee devoted to this effort. As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am proud to have played a part in the shaping of this legislation and honored indeed to commend it to the House for passage.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I hope every Member of the Congress who gets up on this floor today and criticizes this bill would document the bills that they have introduced and the efforts they have made to get a bill through the House during the past few years.

Mr. Speaker, may I say further to my colleagues, the Member of the other body who has done more than all other Senators to get a bill is on the floor of the House today, Senator YARBOROUGH, and he is my best assurance that this bill will be accepted in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, may I commend our distinguished and illustrious chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], for his dynamic leadership in

bringing this legislation to the floor. I thank the chairman for permitting me to join him in introducing this legislation. The chairman has labored long and hard to bring to the House this bill which is justice to the veterans and fair to the American taxpayer. For almost 16 years it has been my honor to sit next to Chairman TEAGUE on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and I know of the chairman's full devotion and dedication to our servicemen who are serving the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans organizations united splendidly in support of this legislation. I commend the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Amvets, and the Veterans of World War I for their cooperation. These great organizations are to be commended for their dedicated representation of the veterans of America and our servicemen abroad.

This is a reasonable bill. It will do the job, and I believe it will receive the overwhelming endorsement of the Congress. Returning only a few days ago from Vietnam, I can report to you that this legislation would be a tremendous boost to the morale of our fighting men. The servicemen throughout the world were greatly encouraged last year by the group insurance passed by this Congress and by the general pay raise.

Everywhere I go people ask—What can be done to help our servicemen who are fighting for the cause of freedom? Mr. Speaker, the passage of the bill will help these servicemen.

In Vietnam our men are gallantly opposing Communist aggression. They are fighting a jungle war in the mud and quagmires of this faraway land. It is a ruthless aggression of terror, torture, and a war against civilization. Our men are faced with monsoons, tropical diseases and jungle rot. I can report to you that they are performing gallantly. They left the shores of America as young boys. They will return as men. This legislation will enable these men to readjust and face the future with confidence and assurance. Education and training, which this bill will provide, will assure them of job opportunity and the ability to compete with their fellow Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the American people can afford the cost of this bill. Our Nation is passing through a period of unprecedented prosperity. Our national income is at an all-time high collectively and per capita. It is increasing almost daily. Surely, Mr. Speaker, in a time like this we can afford to encourage our servicemen who are in uniform at the time of stark ruthless Communist aggression. Not only are our men fighting desperately with the enemy in the jungles of Vietnam, but they are standing guard in Santo Domingo, on the road to Berlin, at the radar stations near the North Pole and throughout the world. These men are in war no less than those of us who fought in Europe, in the Pacific, in the air and in the sea during World War II. Our men today are fighting the Communist aggressor with the same sacrifice and devotion to duty as our men in the Korean conflict.

Those of you who served our country in uniform will agree with me that military service does interrupt the hopes, aspirations, plans, and dreams of our young men and women. Military service often calls for a change of direction and a readjustment period, often very difficult and trying. This bill with its educational benefits will provide our returning servicemen with the encouragement and incentive to not only readjust but to continue their education.

No one will question today the great benefits of the GI bill and the educational benefits to the veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

This bill is necessary. It is fair and it is timely. The American people are ready for this legislation. They overwhelmingly favor it. Our veterans organizations are supporting it. Our men and officers in service recommend it.

In summary, this bill will provide:

Education: Provides a permanent program of educational assistance for individuals serving in the Armed Forces, discharged after January 31, 1955. College level and below-college level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools is provided. Part-time training is permitted. Eligibility accrues at the rate of 1 month of training for 1 month of service, not to exceed 36 months. A minimum of 180 days service is required to establish eligibility unless the individual is discharged for a service-connected disability. Persons serving on active duty for training do not accrue eligibility. The education and training allowance set by the bill for full-time training is \$100 per month for a single veteran, \$125 a month for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent. Proportionate rates are paid for three-fourths and half-time training. Fees and tuition are paid for less than half-time training. Education must be completed within 8 years from the date of discharge or 8 years from the effective date of the act. Training is provided for active duty members of the Armed Forces who have served at least 2 years, a portion of which occurred after January 31, 1955. These active duty members may receive payments for fees and tuition. The administrative provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, for Korean conflict veterans, and the war orphans' training program are applicable to this new program. Schools will be approved by the State approval agencies of the various States, and these agencies will be responsible for extending supervision to approved schools.

Guaranteed and direct home loans: The Veterans' Administration home loan guarantee program is extended to this new group of veterans discharged after January 31, 1955. The guaranteed loan by a private lender of \$7,500 is continued. Direct loans for housing in rural areas and small towns, established as direct loan areas, will be available to this group. The maximum amount of the direct loan is increased from \$15,000 to \$17,500. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is given authority to regulate the interest rate, consistent with the ceiling established for the Federal Housing Admin-

istration. A fund is established for the Administrator to offset losses, by requiring the veterans to pay 0.05 percent of his loan at closing.

Non-service-connected medical care: At the present time, veterans serving after January 31, 1955, are eligible for medical care in Veterans' Administration facilities only for service-connected disabilities. This group is made eligible for non-service-connected medical care on the same basis as veterans of earlier wars. Eligibility for non-service-connected medical care is based on availability of a bed and the signing of an oath of inability to pay, as is required of veterans of earlier wars entering for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities.

Employment preference in Federal service: Preference in employment in Federal service is extended to this group being discharged after January 31, 1955, on the same basis as is currently applicable to war veterans. Persons serving on duty for training purposes do not accrue veterans' preference rights.

Miscellaneous provisions: War veterans are now covered by certain presumptions of service connection for a long list of chronic and tropical diseases. Peacetime veterans do not enjoy these presumptions of service connection. The wartime presumptions are extended to the group being discharged after January 31, 1955.

A flag is provided to drape the casket of war veterans. This provision is extended to this group serving after January 31, 1955.

War veterans are provided job counseling and job placement assistance by the Department of Labor. This new group is placed on the same basis for this assistance as veterans of earlier wars.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is amended to increase protection for individuals who are renting homes when they are called to service. The amount of rental covered is increased from \$80 monthly to \$150 monthly.

[Mr. SECREST addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN].

(Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, the peacetime veterans benefit bill. As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and a member of the Subcommittee on Education, I wish to inform my colleagues that exhaustive hearings were held in connection with this legislation. Appearing before our committee were representatives of most of the educational associations, all veterans' organizations, and many others, all in support of a GI bill for post-Korean veterans. Although the bill falls short of many things some of us desire, such as on the farm and job training, it does contain many benefits for the veterans. It is hard for many of us to understand why

we can offer job training to boys in the Job Corps camps, and not to veterans who possess value. The benefits of the GI bill for the post World War II and Korean war veteran demonstrated the great enhancement not only to the individual in terms of income and self-fulfillment but also in terms of additional income to assist our national economy.

During recent months we have seen great emphasis placed upon training young men, many of whom are military rejectees, in Job Corps camps at a cost running as high as \$8,000 each year per man. During the past few years we have also seen the rejection of the qualified soldier. Often he has completed his stint of duty and is awaiting an opportunity to reenter into civilian life as a qualified and productive citizen.

Is it socially just or fair to have two classes of young people: the economically advantaged, many of whom avoid the draft by attending college—and the economically disadvantaged who are drafted by the selective service board or by economic circumstances?

It has been said that the applicant for these educational allowances will be one in four of the cold war GIs. The chances are his qualifications will have resulted in him gaining some promotion within the enlisted ranks in the services and this means he will have acquired a sense of responsibility which makes it probable he will complete the courses of study he sets out upon.

Surely, at a time when massive economic dependence is a real threat to our society, it is in the urgent national interest to encourage the independence and productivity of this special group of young men whom we are discussing. The threat of long-term unemployment hung less heavily over the World War II veteran and the Korean war veteran than it does over young men leaving the armed services today. The World War II and Korean war veteran faced the problem of frictional unemployment. The cold war veteran faces the same problem.

Some say we cannot afford this GI bill. There are several ways of estimating whether these costs can be afforded. In the first case, if these young persons are not trained and educated to acquire the necessary skills to compete in today's labor market they will become dependent as a cost or drag on the economy.

In the second case, we must compare the costs of a cold war GI bill with the general costs of defense. With defense costs running at over \$50 billion a year, the costs of the cold war GI bill, even with the liberalizing amendments is only one-half of 1 percent of defense costs.

If we can afford the costs of selecting the most able and fit youth to serve the Nation, we can surely afford the costs of training them to take a useful place in civilian life. It is an interesting exercise to compare costs of this bill with profits of business. With corporate profits after taxes running at over \$44 billion a year, the cold war GI bill cost represents a little less than 1 percent of present-day profits. While many such profits are being made directly or indirectly out of defense industry, no profits at all would be possible if the security of the country

were endangered through lack of dependable and adequate Armed Forces. The question, therefore, is simply one of whether the Nation has the right to take young men involuntarily—or involuntarily, under economic pressure—into the armed services so that they lose two or more vital years of education and training and then discharge them into civilian life which has changed owing to the high speed of the technological revolution through which we are passing, without any adequate readjustment training or education. Adjustment is made for other persons involved in other aspects of defense. A scientist was hired by the Aerospace Corp., a nonprofit corporation engaged in defense work, recently and the Government paid some \$3,500 for the costs of trucking his yacht from Massachusetts to California. I am not here to complain about the Government subsidizing the trucking industry for \$3,500, but I question whether the adjustment rights of the scientist are any more important than the adjustment rights of the veterans.

The Veterans' Administration argues that World War II and the Korean war "sharply disrupted career planning." Some argue that "special Government aid" was needed after World War II and the Korean war to "ease the transition for wartime service back to civilian life." Some now boldly state that service today has "a much less disruptive effect upon the veteran's educational plans and his career." How they arrive at that conclusion I do not know. We are living today in the middle of a sweeping technological revolution which did not exist at the end of World War II and which was only partly in existence at the end of the Korean war. A young person with a limited education who loses 2 or 3 years of educational time in the service is a sitting duck for life of unemployment today. This was not the case 15 years ago. Neither was it the case 20 years ago. The fact that some persons served in a declared war and other persons are serving in an undeclared war does not much differentiate their cases. In both cases time spent on military service is time lost for the individual insofar as his lifetime career is concerned.

We feel that the bill before the committee is a necessary measure for the following reasons: Military service is inequitably distributed and falls largely on the sons of working-class people. Young working-class boys entering military service generally gain no transferable civilian skills during their period of military duty. Young veterans emerge into a civilian society in a state of technological, economical, and social revolution. The general development of this revolution demands a higher degree of education and skills for regular employment than the young veterans possess. These young veterans have lost from 2 to 3 years of their most educable years in military service. The handicaps of young veterans in the labor market are emphasized by their dramatic unemployment rate of about 50 percent. This bill will encourage young veterans to equip themselves to live as Americans should—

free, independent, productive, and self-supporting.

I reject the suggestion that cold war GI benefits be restricted to those young men serving in areas of hostilities. Manning the PX in Saigon is less dangerous than being a parachute instructor in Fort Benning, Ga. It is a matter of luck where a man's service time is spent. Throughout his service he can be sent anywhere.

It is in the interest of fair play to both the cold war GI and the national economy that this bill be passed. Many veterans are standing idle and confused at this time of dwindling job opportunities. This bill offers a lifeline to the more energetic of these young people. If they grasp it, they can save themselves from lives of economic dependency. That is in the interest of us all.

[Mr. DEL CLAWSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. I believe that it will give a major lift to the spirit of our men in Vietnam. They have asked about it from Danang to the Mekong Delta. Their morale is magnificent, and this is one way in which we can help and show we care.

Today our servicemen are scattered throughout the world, and in many instances are serving under combat or near-combat conditions. During the period of time which is covered by this bill, our Nation has gone through a series of crises associated with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan-Matsu, Lebanon, Berlin, Laos, and Vietnam.

Regardless of where members of the Armed Forces have served, their educational or career plans have in many cases been interrupted in order to fulfill their military obligations. The provisions on education in this bill, in the main, are sound. They will assist a veteran in following the educational plan he might have adopted had he never entered the Armed Forces.

The bill would provide for a month of training for each month of service, not to exceed 36 calendar months—which is the equivalent of 4 academic years. The assistance rates per month for full-time training are \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent. There are proportionate rates for less than full-time training. Education is generally limited to institutions of higher learning, and must be completed within 8 years from the date of discharge.

All veterans are eligible who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who were released under conditions other than dishonorable.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the House will act favorably on this important legislation.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

(Mr. DOLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. A great many Members of this body have been the direct beneficiaries of World War II and Korean conflict GI bills and know firsthand the value of such legislation.

While H.R. 12410 is not completely satisfactory in the eyes of many, the Veterans' Affairs Committee is to be commended for making this measure a priority item in this, the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

I have carefully reviewed H.R. 12410 and am satisfied it has been designed to insure that our Nation will be able to utilize the highest skills and abilities of veterans who will benefit from this legislation. The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 provides a permanent program of educational assistance for individuals serving in the Armed Forces, discharged after January 31, 1955. It is a flexible program, as it provides college level and below college level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools. Eligibility accrues at the rate of 1 month of training for 1 month of service with a limit of 36 months, and the bill also provides a person serving on active duty for training does not accrue eligibility. In my opinion, the allowances provided are generally adequate, as are the program limitations. As I understand the measure, a full-time student with no dependents will receive \$100 per month, \$125 per month with one dependent, and \$150 per month with two or more dependents. Less than full-time students will, of course, receive smaller benefits. There are other provisions which have been more fully discussed, but, in essence, the educational benefits appear to be reasonable in most instances and, in my opinion, long overdue.

In addition to the education benefits, H.R. 12410 also extends benefits of both the guaranteed and the direct home loan programs to veterans discharged after January 31 of 1955. It provides non-service-connected medical care to veterans serving after January 31, 1955. Eligibility for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities, very properly in my opinion, is based on availability of a bed in a Veterans' Administration hospital and the signing of a statement of inability to pay for treatment elsewhere.

This legislation extends preference in employment in Federal service to the group of veterans discharged after January 31, 1955, on the same basis as is currently applicable to war veterans. It provides job counseling and job placement assistance; a presumption of service connection of certain chronic and tropical diseases; protection for individuals who are renting homes when called to service; and permits the Veterans' Administration to furnish burial flags for draping the caskets of deceased veterans with service after January 31, 1955, as is now provided war veterans.

Mr. Speaker, many times this body has met and concerned itself with matters of grave importance to this great Nation and others. Of no less importance is the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

There are some who have resisted this measure in the name of economy. It is indeed difficult to reconcile this view with the recent record of spending. The express purpose of the legislation is to enhance and make more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States and, in addition, to provide assistance to those who serve in the Armed Forces in attaining the vocational and educational status they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country. Not all those who serve are exposed to the dangers of combat, but the choice is never theirs. All those who serve do, in effect, give a portion of their life to the service of their country for the benefit of all Americans. If billions can be spent on Great Society programs, a little can be expended to assist those who have kept and are keeping our society free. This bill is a start in the right direction and should be passed forthwith.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I strongly endorse this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my distinguished colleagues in in this body in praise of the speedy and thorough action by the Veterans' Affairs Committee in reporting out an excellent piece of legislation, H.R. 12410, the peacetime veterans benefits bill.

I am pleased and proud to support this bill and I am confident it will be enacted into law at an early date.

At a time when our military involvement in Vietnam is escalating at an alarming rate, when our debate over this situation in other chambers is becoming almost as heated as the fighting itself, one hardly needs to be reminded that the fight is being waged by courageous young Americans, few of whom are old enough to vote but who seem to have a better grasp of the issues involved than many of us.

The Vietnam war continues to uproot more and more of our young men, to interrupt their lives and send them to a mysterious and faraway place to fight a frustrating and exhausting war. If there were no other reason to pass this bill here today, it would be reason enough to give them a break when they return.

Speaking for myself, I was, and continue to be, sincerely grateful for the break I had through the World War II GI bill. I do not exaggerate when I say, that were it not for the World War II bill that helped me get through Boston College Law School, I would probably not be here today.

I daresay many of my distinguished colleagues could say the same thing.

But there are other, equally compelling reasons for us to support this bill now before us.

Cost has sometimes been used as a reason for opposing this legislation. It is pointed out by the committee, I believe, that the educational benefits in H.R. 12410 will run to something like \$327 million in fiscal 1967. Nevertheless, I think we can justly concede that the profits in terms of increased revenues from the increased earning power of those men who benefit from an educational opportunity they might otherwise be denied, more than justifies the investment.

There has been virtual universal agreement on one aspect of GI education programs. And that is that veterans, returning from active duty to their college campus and classrooms, are among the most sincere, the most mature, and the most receptive students in the world. College professors are in general agreement that veterans' academic grades and accomplishments, in general, rank among the highest.

There is no question of their being able to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

We are presently investing billions in various aid-to-education programs. As a result of legislation passed last year, we have authorized over a quarter of a billion dollars for aid to higher education. We spend millions on preschool education programs. We will spend millions on public and secondary schools. We have even authorized an aid program for private and parochial schools.

There is no question of our recognition of the fact that education is the key to the future and to our continuing national welfare.

While there are still risks in some of the million-dollar aid programs, some gambles that we must take, there seems virtually no risk involved in a renewal of veterans benefits under a new GI bill.

A renewal of the VA insured home loan program is also justified. The record of these programs over the years has been equally good. Moreover, because of the pressures they exert on interest rates, they have had a favorable impact on inflationary tendencies in the economy. Certainly, the home building industry owes much of its recent boom to the VA loan programs.

I might personally regret that H.R. 12410 lacks a business loan feature, as I had proposed in my own bill. But I am prepared to concede that existing Federal loan programs, especially the small business loan program administered by SBA, can offset the lack of a VA plan. Unfortunately the SBA loan program appears to have lost some of its responsiveness in recent months. But that is a problem, perhaps, for the Small Business Committee, of which I am pleased to be a member.

I am pleased to note that this bill also preserves a veterans preference requirement on Federal employment and a GI job counseling and guidance service. I think these programs, too, have more than justified their worth since World War II.

I support this bill here today and it is my hope that it can be enacted into law at the earliest possible time.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I rise in support of this legislation. I feel it is the very least we can do. I certainly agree that it should stimulate the morale of our fighting forces in Vietnam.

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of legislation to extend the benefits of the GI bill of rights, having introduced H.R. 11973, I would like to say that I support H.R. 12410 as a compromise measure and urge its passage. The young men being called into service are just as deserving and are making the same sacrifice as the young men who were called into service during the Korean conflict and World War II. Therefore, they should have the same privileges under the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act and be entitled to the same benefits as were extended to our Korean and World War II veterans. H.R. 12410 differs slightly from H.R. 11973, but it provides for the following:

Education: Provides a permanent program of educational assistance for individuals serving in the Armed Forces, discharged after January 31, 1955. College-level and below-college-level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools is provided. Eligibility accrues at the rate of 1 month of training for 1 month of service, not to exceed 36 months.

Guaranteed and direct home loans: Benefits of both the guaranteed and the direct home loan programs are extended to veterans discharged after January 31, 1955. The guarantee of a loan by a private lender in the amount of \$7,500 is extended to this group and, in areas established as direct loan areas where guaranteed financing has not generally been available, a maximum direct loan of \$17,500 is authorized. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to regulate interest rates, consistent with the ceiling established for Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Non-service-connected medical care: At the present time, veterans serving after January 31, 1955, are eligible for medical care in Veterans' Administration facilities only for service-connected disabilities. This group is made eligible under the provisions of this bill for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities on the same basis as war veterans.

Preference in Federal employment: Preference in employment in Federal service is extended to the group of veterans discharged after January 31, 1955, on the same basis as is currently applicable to war veterans.

Burial flags: The bill will permit the Veterans' Administration to furnish a flag for draping the casket of deceased veterans of service after January 31, 1955, as is now provided war veterans.

Job counseling and job placement assistance: Places veterans discharged after January 31, 1955, on the same basis as veterans of earlier conflicts for assistance through the Department of Labor in job placement and counseling.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: Amends the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act by increasing protection for individuals who are renting homes when called to service from \$80 monthly rental to \$150 monthly rental.

I cannot urge too strongly to pass this legislation by an overwhelming vote in order to show our fighting men in Vietnam that we are supporting them all the way.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KORNEGAY].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KORNEGAY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the bill introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and reported by his committee has my wholehearted support. In fact, I introduced a bill very similar to this one on the first day of this session.

I had the privilege of visiting Vietnam in November, and can testify with complete conviction to the fact that our fighting men there have fully earned and should receive the educational, medical, and other benefits contained in this bill.

These men are in Vietnam because our country needs them there, and they are doing a magnificent job. The American fighting man will continue to do a magnificent job—in Vietnam, in Berlin, in the Caribbean, or wherever he is needed.

Every young man who served with the Armed Forces during the cold war period this bill covers, faced the real possibility of being sent into combat. And, unfortunate as it may be, every young man who serves in the foreseeable future faces the same possibility.

We have here an opportunity to express our gratitude to these men by helping them return to civilian life better equipped to provide a good, full life for themselves and their families. And, at the same time, the whole Nation will benefit—as it has benefited from the World War II and Korean GI bills—from the group of educated, productive young Americans which will be the result of this bill's passage. This bill is a great investment in our country's future, and it will pay tremendous benefits.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, the attempt of a few to make political capital out of the fact that the present administration has supported a more modest measure than the one before us. The fact remains that the last Republican administration, also in office during the cold war period, would not support any measure along these lines. That is the record. There is little credit for the GOP in that record.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge passage of this bill.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KORNEGAY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, because we are a democratic Nation and because we honor our commitments to fellow nations we are engaged in bitter conflict against the forces of aggression. Because we value freedom above life itself and because attacks upon freedom anywhere in the world are attacks upon our own, we have been forced to take steps to strengthen our defenses and to insure our military readiness. We have had to step up drastically our draft and may have Reserve calls. We have had to interrupt the pursuits of many of our young men and put them at the disposal of their country.

Despite these overriding conditions we find the compulsory draft most distasteful. It is contrary to our national temperament. We do not like to pick or choose among our citizens some who must bear the civic duty of defending their country while others further their education, training, or careers at their expense. We sense the injustice of a plan whereby some Americans must forfeit 2 to 4 years of their lives insuring the freedom of all and return to civilian life greatly behind those who did not serve.

And yet the compulsory draft is necessary. The exigencies of these trying times are such that we must have a large and strong Armed Forces ready at a moment's notice to send wherever we may need them. The draft is the most effective way of supplementing the number of men who volunteer.

But the personal sacrifices which the men who serve in our Armed Forces make whether they enlist or are drafted are enormous. What is eminently more unjust than the compulsory draft, therefore, is our failure to help these men make the difficult transition back to civilian life.

The obligation to serve and defend one's country does not warrant a reward. It necessarily accompanies what President Kennedy once called the burden and glory of freedom. I do not consider readjustment assistance, however, as being in any sense a reward. It is in one respect restitution to those young men and women who bear a disproportionate share of the burden of freedom. It is an attempt to restore to them precious opportunities lost through service. The cold war GI bill will help the veterans to regain these lost opportunities. An education allowance of \$100 a month for a single veteran and \$150 a month for a veteran with more than one dependent will enable post-Korean veterans to obtain college level and below college level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools. Guaranteed and direct home loans will assist the cold war veterans in purchasing homes and resettling their families. Job placement assistance and preference in Federal employment will help the veterans become self-supporting members of the civilian work force.

We are all aware, Mr. Speaker, that in today's world it is imperative that every American obtain as much education and training as he is capable of receiving. The demands of the labor market for better educated and trained workers are only one reason. The requirements of citizenship in a 20th century democracy are another. We in the 89th Congress realize the importance of education and we have demonstrated again and again our commitment. We have passed numerous measures designed to improve the quality of education and to increase educational opportunity at all levels. We would be grossly inconsistent, therefore, if we failed to pass the cold war GI bill. We have already passed the Elementary and Secondary Education and the Higher Education Acts of 1965, aimed at raising the general level of our grade, high schools and colleges, and to make them available to all students. We also enacted the special Head Start and Job Corps programs to assist disadvantaged and deprived youth. Will we continue any longer to penalize the men who defend us and insure our safety? Will equal educational opportunity extend to all Americans except the cold war veterans?

Mr. Speaker, President Johnson once said:

The classroom—not the trench—is the frontier of freedom.

Therefore we must not deny any part of our citizenry access to the classroom. We must not deny those who defend our democracy from participating fully in it. The cold war GI bill will open to the post-Korean veteran educational doors which might otherwise remain closed. It will help him to help himself and to make positive contributions to the progress of the country. We have only to look at the results of the World War II and the Korean GI bills to see how the veterans can enrich our Nation. The thousands of teachers, engineers, doctors, nurses, electricians, and mechanics who received their education and training under the previous bills, left quite an impressive academic record. Not only did they raise the educational level of the country but they also stiffened the fiber of our colleges and vocational schools. They became responsible homeowners and taxpayers. It is even estimated that the better educated, higher earning veterans through their higher taxes will pay back the entire cost of the program twice and possibly three times in the course of a lifetime. We can expect similar results when our post-Korean veterans leave the battlefield and reenter the classroom. We owe them at least the same chance. I am proud to cosponsor the bill that will give them that chance.

The cold war GI bill like the World War II and Korean GI bills makes no distinction between those servicemen who serve in actual areas of combat and those who serve here at home. The purpose of the bill, after all, is not to reward the serviceman because he risked life and limb but to give him a reasonable chance of regaining the education and job opportunities he lost through service. The

provisions of the bill are certainly not extravagant and in all likelihood the post-Korean veteran too will more than pay for the cost of the program. Although the cold war GI bill will probably be a profitable investment, it is more than simply a case of spending money to make money. It is an investment in the people and the future of this country and it is certainly in the American tradition of self-help. There is no handout and no unemployment compensation involved just the possibility of becoming educated citizens, trained workers, and homeowners. The initiative and the hard work are still left up to the veterans. Without readjustment assistance, however, they have little hope. The cold war GI bill will salvage valuable skills and talents which we as a nation can ill-afford to lose. It will help post-Korean veterans overcome readjustment obstacles greater in many ways than those facing World War II and Korean War veterans. Education and training are indispensable to today's work force. A much higher level of both is required today than in 1945 or 1955. In addition, the cost of education like the cost of living in general has skyrocketed since the end of World War II and the Korean war. In view of these conditions the need of the cold war GI for assistance exceeds that of his predecessors. One thing is certain, the need for veteran readjustment assistance is acute. We cannot any longer as Americans deny them that help.

Mr. Speaker, the cold war GI bill is outstanding in both its urgency and its justice. It is a bill which I strongly support, which my constituents strongly support, and which the whole American people strongly support. I now encourage my distinguished colleagues to take swift and positive action under this overwhelming mandate. We must enact the cold war GI bill.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KORNEGAY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER].

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill will benefit thousands of West Virginians, and I support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. Speaker, one of the finest investments this Nation ever made was the World War II and Korean GI bill of rights. It enabled millions of Americans to obtain an education and thereby strengthened the Nation. Under the World War II GI bill, 122,460 West Virginians who had served in the Armed Forces received educational assistance; and 37,445 Korean conflict veterans from West Virginia received such aid. I am informed by the West Virginia Department of Veterans' Affairs that 103,201 West Virginians who have served in various branches of the armed services since 1955 will now be eligible under the terms of the new bill. The guaranteed and direct home loan features of this bill, as well as other provisions will prove very helpful, and I am proud to have introduced a companion bill along these lines.

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KORNEGAY. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

(Mr. MACHEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and urge its enactment. Although I originally sponsored a bill granting more liberal benefits to our cold war veterans, I am happy to cast my vote for H.R. 12410.

This type of legislation is both compassionate and practical. From the human standpoint, we must remember that any young man called into service stands just as ready to enter combat as any other. At any moment, in any place in the world, conflict could break out that would require our young men to risk their lives for freedom. Although presently our troops are engaged in Vietnam, they could have been in Lebanon in 1958, or Berlin in 1961, or Cuba in 1962. It was only by the barest chance that the men in the armed services at that time are not combat veterans today. Because of their willingness to serve, they deserve the same consideration as those who are risking their lives in Vietnam or who did so over a decade ago in Korea.

Practically speaking, this legislation is one of the best investments, with the highest rate of return of any single item in the current or past budget.

Investment in the human resource pays limitless dividends. Aside from the billions of dollars paid back into the economy because of the training of veterans under the provisions of this and previous GI bills, we cannot even estimate the influence that the educated man or woman has upon his or her children in terms of aspiration, values and awareness of national needs.

I have thousands of students attending college in my district at a large State university and several community colleges. Since I am only a dime away from those young people I am well aware of the problems that they face trying to finish their education with limited financial means. Far too often the ones struggling the hardest are veterans of the Armed Forces. They were willing to serve their country when it called upon them. I hope that this Congress will reciprocate by passing this bill now that they are in need.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KORNEGAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, as a sponsor of this bill, I rise in support of this legislation.

(Mr. CAREY further addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

(Mr. CAREY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KORNEGAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in

support of H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 and urge its passage.

H.R. 12410 provides a permanent program of educational and training assistance for individuals serving in the Armed Forces, discharged after January 31, 1955. The bill also extends the Veterans' Administration home loan guarantee program, provides non-service-connected medical care to post-Korean veterans on the same basis as veterans of earlier wars, and establishes a number of miscellaneous provisions. This legislation contains the better aspects of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

The American people recognize that universal military service must be a national policy. The shape of the international world which developed after World War II forced the United States to maintain a strong military posture, and the Korean war was a manifestation of the new international scene. It was recognized then, and we are about to reaffirm this recognition, that this Nation ought to provide some means for the young men and women who served in the Armed Forces to help them readjust to civilian life. While it is true that the need for this assistance never really disappeared, the assistance itself has; and we are now in a position to restore it on a permanent basis. The Congress can now reaffirm for the young men and women who served, and even now serve in military service during the cold war, that national principle that we are ready and willing to assist them in the task of assuming the responsibilities of civilian life just as we have done all we can to assist them with the responsibilities of military service.

Americans are not by nature or inclination a warlike people, and the need for universal military service must always be viewed by Americans as a burdensome but necessary responsibility. When it is necessary for the Nation to ask for this responsibility, and as we take pride in the response of our youth, it would be wrong not to take steps to assist in a concrete way the readjustment to productive and happy civilian life.

I believe that the House should move swiftly and firmly to ratify this excellent and responsible bill, knowing that H.R. 12410 has received the endorsement of our great national veterans organizations, among them, the American Legion, the American Veterans of World War II, the Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Jewish War Veterans, knowing that it is the product of years of study and effort on the part of our committee, and knowing that now is the time.

Mr. Speaker, past experience under the World War II and the Korean GI bills of rights indicates clearly that the benefits to the Nation as a whole by far outweigh the cost of the program. In my own district, thousands of veterans and their families benefited from the previous legislation because of the opportunity to secure education and training. The entire community has benefited from the increased earning power of the veteran. In this tradition, all communities will

continue, now under the new program, to reap the benefits.

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this bill and to make a brief observation. It has been referred to as a peacetime GI bill. It has been referred to as a cold war GI bill, but I am constrained to remind the House that since January 31, 1955, this country has been engaged from time to time in situations that were hot, and that, in fact, were not cold. I think, of course, today of Vietnam. I think back to Laos and to the Cuban crisis. I call attention to the struggle in the Dominican Republic and the Lebanese expedition. Taiwan, Quemoy, and Matsu, are well documented in the record books. There was a Berlin crisis, where the flower of American youth looked death and destruction in the face.

So, Mr. Speaker, in the last 10 years American servicemen have from time to time, in a series of crises, been subjected to grave danger and, of course, we all know the sad fact that many have paid a high price in these times in the service of our country.

I point these facts out in order to show that all has not been sweetness and light and that our military men are not and have not been simply barracks soldiers. They deserve the consideration of the benefits which we offer in this bill and which should flow from a grateful nation.

I urge that every Member of the House indicate his appreciation to our servicemen and servicewomen by voting for this piece of meritorious legislation.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 12410 which would bring about the long overdue educational benefits to our servicemen. I introduced legislation similar to this bill we are passing today on May 6, 1965. My H.R. 7977 would go further than the legislation we are considering today and I think that most of us would like to see these benefits extended to our men who are fighting so gallantly for our country. Nevertheless, this appears to be the best we can do today and I give this bill my strong support.

I want to say a word about a phrase that is heard once in a while regarding these benefits. Some refer to these as fringe benefits for our servicemen. Nothing could be further from the case. These are rightful benefits which should universally accompany the service of men and women for our country. Everyone knows that the serviceman's pay is very low. I consider these as a rightful claim they have on their country for the years they have spent in our Armed Forces. No better investment can be made in the future of our country or the future of these youths than the enactment of this legislation.

It is my earnest hope that we will consider some of the portions of this bill which have been cut out so the cold

war GI bill will be as comprehensive and as helpful as the benefits which World War II servicemen received. We should do no less and I will continue to work for these improved benefits.

Once again we see the strange process of the Bureau of the Budget which short changes veterans while adding on the fat in bureaucratic agencies which are administering already wasteful programs. I will show the President 100 places he can trim some fat from his gigantic, record-breaking budget rather than short-change our veteran. Veteran benefits are already low and I hate to see us perpetuate this second class citizenship for the general veterans class.

(Mr. ASHBROOK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion, and in support of the legislation, the new permanent version of the GI bill of rights as recommended by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

This is legislation which I feel is long overdue. In fact I have myself introduced similar legislation in previous years. But I confess I had almost lost hope that we could ever look for its enactment, not only because of opposition at the other end of the avenue, but also because of opposition here within this House as well. I am glad that the increased fighting in Vietnam has now changed all that, and I am prepared to give full support to the version of the bill as reported out of the committee.

Certainly many of us may feel that the sums provided in this bill ought to be larger. But we do have to face up to the fiscal realities of the situation. And we are making, I feel, a very important and significant start in the program outlined here.

Few pieces of legislation were ever more important or more universally hailed than the original GI bill that followed World War II. It made possible an orderly readjustment to civilian life for those men who had had their lives and careers interrupted by military service. It also gave higher education a tremendous boost, one that is still being felt, and one that has helped these institutions be better prepared to handle the greatly increased educational demands of our current crop of young college-age men and women.

Surely this Nation ought to do no less for those who have served or are serving their country in uniform during these days of technical peace, which are actually days of half war and half peace, a situation we have long referred to as the cold war. These men and women are not serving their country exactly on a voluntary basis. The draft is calling many of them, either directly or indirectly, to the colors. Their education, and their chance to get themselves safely embarked on a civilian career, have been interrupted by military service. And this disruption has come not merely to those who find themselves stationed in the hot-spots of the cold war: Berlin, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic, and now Vietnam. It has come just as well to all the others, too. They also serve who carry out military assignments elsewhere than

on the frontlines. That is why I support the decision of the committee, Mr. Speaker, not to limit this legislation just to those who, perhaps by mere chance, happened to be assigned to combat situations.

I congratulate the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] for his leadership in this legislation. I hope his motion will be overwhelmingly supported by this House.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, since first arriving in Congress in 1961, I have introduced and vigorously fought for a cold war GI bill that would enable the multitude of men who have greatly contributed toward the security of this Nation during these troubled times to receive, in the form of educational and other opportunities, recognition and recompense for their unselfish efforts in behalf of this great Nation.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleagues of this 89th Congress in voting unanimously for H.R. 12410.

Great sacrifice, devotion and diligence have been called for from those who have been placed in military service by the demands of a world striving for peace amidst a sea of turmoil. Their lives and careers have been disrupted by these demands leaving them, in many instances, at a distinct disadvantage educationally, professionally, and financially.

It is the purpose of this bill that this inequity be largely removed by providing our veterans of this very heated cold war with an opportunity to regain an equitable footing through educational and other assistance provided by a grateful government.

This legislation is not only a worthy expression of gratitude and a means of assistance to our veterans but, moreover, it is an investment in the economy and future of our country—a proven investment that has provided great dividends in the past.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, in considering the present bill, H.R. 12410, the House is following reliable precedents and accepting a responsibility we should be proud to undertake. I am confident the House will approve, by an overwhelming margin, this bill to provide educational and other readjustment benefits for those men and women who serve their country in a time of national peril.

We have only to look at the records of the GI bill of rights programs enacted, first, for World War II veterans and, subsequently, for veterans of the Korean war to appreciate the significance of what we are doing today. Despite some imperfections in the World War II program—which were corrected in the Korean war program and in the present bill—millions of young Americans were enabled to overcome the disruptions of wartime and get a new start in life, with more education and training, better housing, help in finding a job or establishing a business.

The entire country benefitted. Post-war adjustment problems were reduced to a minimum. The civilian economy picked up immediate strength. Personal opportunities were enlarged. And the

Nation received large numbers of well-educated and highly trained young people who have since become an indispensable bulwark during the stresses and strains of the cold war.

It is this experience, Mr. Speaker, which I think accounts for the absence of any discernible opposition to the purposes of the present legislation. Though there have been differences of approach, the committee bill impresses me as an effective and equitable compromise. It recognizes the country's debt to those who have assumed the risks of military service at a time when the cold war can become hot at almost any point on the globe. It provides the assistance and incentive returning veterans will need to make successful readjustments to civilian life. And it invests in the future of our country in a way that is guaranteed to pay huge dividends.

In yesterday's Newark Sunday News, Mr. Speaker, additional arguments are advanced in support of the present bill. Under leave to extend my remarks, I am happy to include the editorial and bring its persuasive reasonableness to the attention of our colleagues.

FOR COLD WAR GIS

At last heeding the precedents established by the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and Korea, Congress is moving toward passage of a similar benefit system for those technically known as cold war veterans.

Some Congressmen and previous administrations had opposed the bill for the latest generation of U.S. fighting men. Their argument: Peacetime service under cold war conditions did not warrant the vast expenditure of money that would be necessary. Now, the thinking has changed because no one, despite the lack of a formal declaration of war, can regard Vietnam, or even the Dominican police action, as anything but hot.

Another argument in support of the current measure can be found in statistics the Veterans' Administration published in 1956, when the World War II bill expired. A survey showed that the average income of veterans who trained under the bill increased 51 percent in 6 years, while that of nonveterans in the same age group had increased 19 percent.

But perhaps most significant is the meaning the cold war bill would have for American fighting men in the field. Too often, and without justice, today's servicemen have been depicted as the dropouts, the undereducated and the unskilled waging someone else's war. The passage of the new GI bill would help refute such a description, and prove those back home do care and understand the sacrifices being made.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, as a sponsor of a measure to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who have served since the Korean war, I enthusiastically support H.R. 12410, the cold war GI bill. I am very glad that this extremely important subject has come up in the House early in this session for this legislation deserves to be immediately and favorably acted upon.

It is unfortunate, however, that this bill comes before us under a procedure which bars any amendments. It does not seem equitable to give the more recent veterans less than the Korean veterans received, particularly in view of the increased cost of living. I am hopeful that at some stage of the legislative process it will be possible to increase the

monthly allowances to at least the level received under the Korean war GI bill.

Our experience with readjustment benefit programs for veterans of the Second World War and the Korean war has clearly indicated the value of such a program. Through GI benefits, millions of ex-servicemen have been aided in trying to make up for the years lost from civilian life and have been able to establish themselves in useful, productive occupations with a resultant beneficial effect on our economy.

The same problems of readjustment and economic dislocation that veterans faced 11 years ago are faced today by thousands of young men returning from service in the Armed Forces. These young men have been forced to disrupt their lives and careers to serve their country throughout the world. After completing their service, these men face not only the serious problem of adapting back to civilian life, but also find themselves far behind those in their age group who were able to pursue their schooling and their careers.

The cold war GI bill gives us an opportunity to balance this situation by affording the veteran who has sacrificed several years of his life a chance to catch up with his nonveteran counterparts whose lives were not disrupted by military service.

The two previous GI bills have unquestionably proved to be a wise and just investment. Support of the legislation before us today would certainly be appreciated by all the countless thousands of men who have served our country in the past decade and by those of us who wish to return to them in some small measure the opportunities they missed while in the service of our Nation.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for reporting out this bill, H.R. 12410, known as the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

This legislation provides educational assistance for all veterans serving in the Armed Forces and discharged after January 31, 1955. This will give the veteran a college level training and training in trade or vocational or technical schools. Part-time training is permitted.

This legislation will be outstanding recognition by our Government for the patriotic service rendered by our veterans during these critical times. Sacrifices must be made to protect ourselves and future generations against the powerful onslaught of the international conspiracy for global enslavement engineered by the leaders of world communism.

The vast majority of veterans who benefit by this bill have made a sacrifice by serving their country at a period of years when most of them could take advantage of training and educational advancement in civilian life. This legislation not only provides for educational opportunities but also for guaranteed and direct home loans non-service-connected medical care, preference in Federal employment, job counseling and job placement assistance, soldiers' and sailors' civil relief, and other numerous favorable readjustments on legislation

pertaining to World War II and Korean veterans.

I was one of the 182 World War I veterans who served in the 78th Congress. I attended caucuses during February and March in 1943 with about 80 World War I congressional World War I veterans and the original GI bill of rights for veterans was formulated by our group. Before that session of Congress adjourned, the GI bill of rights for the World War II veterans was enacted into law.

The World War I veterans of that day were a dedicated group who had come through the experience of Government neglect when they returned after their discharge from their service in World War I. There was no such thing as a bill of rights for World War I veterans during those difficult years when they were discharged to reenter civilian life after discharge in 1919 and 1920.

I have supported all practical legislation for the benefit of the returning veterans from World War II, Korea, and this legislation which will be a great help and aid to the cold war veterans of the last 10 years, including the boys who served in the Vietnam crisis.

I do hope the Veterans' Affairs Committee will, in this session of Congress, give some special attention to thousands of World War I veterans who, today, are trying to meet the high cost of living on inadequate pensions; many as low as \$78 per month. The legislation enacted in past Congresses has not been much aid to the World War I veterans and in a great number of cases the recent veterans' legislation has resulted in a reduction of Government aid to the servicemen of 40-odd years ago. Their ranks and numbers today are few and the least our Government should do is to adequately take care of the few remaining from 1917 to 1920.

I hope that this bill will receive a unanimous vote of the House of Representatives and also of the other body and the signed by the President without any amendments.

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, we consider today an act for veterans' educational assistance which is a most important and significant piece of legislation. I am pleased to rise in support of this legislation.

While I do note that the bill reported upon favorably by the House Veterans' Committee—H.R. 12410—differs in some regards from the bill I introduced; and while I would like to have seen a GI bill contain provisions equal to those provided for the Korean veterans, the bill we consider today is nevertheless a substantial improvement over the original recommendations made by the administration, and does provide important aid to all veterans serving from February 1, 1955, into the indefinite future.

The main consideration today is to assure our servicemen and veterans that they will have the opportunity to pursue their education and receive other aid in readjustment to civilian life. This bill provides that assurance and, therefore, has my wholehearted support.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising in support of this

bill to provide education and training benefits for the veterans of this country.

As the report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs makes clear, this legislation is not intended to be a blank check or to completely subsidize the cost of a veteran's education. It is a carefully drawn measure which is based on the sound principle that the veteran, in many cases, will more effectively utilize the aid available to him if he is required to make a contribution from his own resources.

It is based further on the equally sound principle that the veteran has made sacrifices for his country and that it is both fitting and proper to provide the assistance that will enable him to begin or complete the educational dreams and plans that were interrupted by his service in the Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, education and training assistance for the veterans of this country dates back to 1944. The history of this legislation, particularly that of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, makes very clear that it has met with marked success.

This is a practical and warranted investment in our most important resource, our people, and I urge that it be approved and implemented without delay.

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 12410. This cold war GI bill sponsored by my colleague, Congressman OLIN TEAGUE, of Texas, is an excellent piece of legislation.

On July 28, 1965, I introduced a cold war GI bill. A number of other Members introduced similar bills. It seems to me that this in itself is an ample demonstration that the Members of this House feel the necessity of this legislation as a matter of conscience. Now we are united behind H.R. 12410 because the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has done an admirable job on bringing together the various points of view that were involved in the numerous bills.

The original World War II GI bill of rights expired in 1955. Lesser benefits were voted for the veterans of the Korean conflict, and these expired in 1965. I believe that all men and women who have served in the Armed Forces in this "twilight zone" called the cold war in which there is neither peace nor war, but often combat, deserve the same consideration we extended to other veterans.

The enactment of a new GI bill has a double advantage. It gives us the opportunity to repay our young men and women for their sacrifice. Secondly, the original GI bill has already proved a wise investment. From it have come thousands of better educated, better trained, more highly skilled citizens who have greatly enriched the mainstream of American life. Incidentally, they also have a greater capacity to earn money and consequently, they pay more taxes.

I, myself, like dozens of other Members of this House, enjoyed the benefits of the original GI bill of rights. Following my service in World War II I completed my education and professional training as a lawyer under the GI bill. For many of us here in the House today, the educational opportunities we received opened

the paths that eventually led to our public service as Members of Congress.

It seems to me only fair that those men and women have kept secure the periphery of the free world during the cold war are entitled to the gratitude of the Republic.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I support this measure, although as a matter of principle, I regret that it came up under suspension, thus prohibiting amendments which might have made it a better bill.

I join other Members who have expressed their concern over the opposition of the executive branch to certain provisions of this measure. I believe it to be completely inconsistent for the administration to oppose this bill while doling out millions of dollars in dubious spending schemes. We could easily achieve the economies necessary to meet objections to this measure by cutting the fat out of the foreign aid program, eliminating fraud and mismanagement of the poverty program, and scaling down the misuse of funds in our agricultural programs.

Our country remains the world's greatest power because of the high caliber of our servicemen. This is especially so in wartime situations when we are proudly served by our civilian armies, the men who serve during a period of crisis, then return to permanent peaceful pursuits. It is to meet their needs that we process this bill this afternoon.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the cold war GI bill.

I returned recently from an extensive tour of U.S. operations in Vietnam. In talking with hundreds of our servicemen, I found that a concern uppermost in their minds was the opportunities they would find waiting them upon their return to civilian life. The Congress has a solemn obligation to broaden and strengthen those opportunities and I believe that the pending legislation is a sound measure which can help fulfill that obligation.

The cold war GI bill will meet the problem of giving the veteran an equal chance in our competitive society. It provides for assistance in obtaining educational objectives through monthly allowances. Home and farm loan assistance will also be included.

In a nation whose concepts of government are such that compulsory military service is considered a temporary emergency measure, this bill provides just compensation for those whom we call to service. In addition, it strengthens the educational and economic fiber of our country, and by so doing, contributes to the betterment of all our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, this well-justified and badly needed legislation has my wholehearted support.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to support H.R. 12410, the new GI bill of rights. It is the least we can do for veterans of military service in this seemingly permanent period of international conflict.

Moreover, this is legislation which I have urged for a long time. I am sorry only that it does not go as far as the benefit programs which we granted to veterans of World War II and Korea. Rising

prices have pushed up the cost of education since those days and I believe this bill should have reflected that fact.

Nevertheless, this bill has the merit of being a permanent program applying to those whose service occurred or will occur after January 31, 1955, when eligibility under the old program expired. This is fairer than the more limited program approved last year by the Senate which, I hope, will not approve the House version.

This bill will provide educational and job training benefit allowances for veterans and, in addition, will furnish certain medical benefits, a home loan guarantee program and preference for employment in the Federal civil service.

Last year, seeking to get a new GI bill going, I introduced H.R. 9846 limited to veterans during periods of hostilities. I readily grant the justice of a general bill such as H.R. 12410, however, to assist all persons whose lives are disrupted by the requirements of our Nation's obligation to oppose Communist aggression whether or not they have been ordered to serve during periods of hostilities.

A general bill is particularly warranted because there is some evidence that some well-endowed young men have used a protracted pursuit of education as a means of totally avoiding military service.

I am, therefore, supporting this measure wholeheartedly, although I feel we should have done more in some respects. Certainly, we can do no less.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 to our Nation is so great that it is deserving of nothing less than our unanimous support. What more proof do we need than the successful results of the World War II and Korean GI bills which enabled millions of returning veterans to complete or further their education after military service? When we consider the numbers of lawyers, teachers, doctors, scientists, technicians, and others whose skills and professional abilities are made possible through the benefits of the GI bills, it appears manifest that the extension of those benefits to those in military service since 1955 will contribute even further to the enrichment of our national life.

With our system of selective induction, it seems eminently fair to me that those who are called upon to sacrifice months and years from the pursuit of their chosen careers, while serving for small pay in the Armed Forces, should be given that extra incentive to push forward with their education when leaving the service. By extending this opportunity through the provisions of new veterans readjustment legislation, we insure that these young people who are called to serve will not be forgotten in our society where rapid social and technological change demand even greater specialization for the individual who wishes to play a significant role in this society. The boost given to our veterans by H.R. 12410 will bear witness to our desire that their service to their country is not to be considered negligible.

The many other fine provisions of this legislation, such as home loan assist-

ance, VA hospital care, job counseling assistance, and service-connected disability coverage, all deserve our unstinting support. This is good legislation, Mr. Speaker, both in the national interest and in the interest of fairplay for a select group who are called upon to give much for the rest of us. I am proud to be able to stand fully behind H.R. 12410, a significant new bill that will contribute much to American society.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the Record the text of a letter to the Veterans' Committee from Mr. Alfred Laureta, director of the department of labor and industrial relations for the State of Hawaii. Mr. Laureta states:

We fully support the legislation which is being considered to provide veterans education and training benefits similar to those granted veterans of the Korean conflict and World War II.

Inasmuch as the approval authority for apprenticeship and other on-the-job training under Public Laws 346, 679, and 550 was assigned to our apprenticeship division, we were able to observe firsthand the high returns this investment paid to our returning veterans and the resulting benefits contributing to the general welfare of our State. Many of the veterans who received on-the-job training under the GI bills are now serving on our joint apprenticeship committees and have assumed other responsible roles in their respective fields.

We respectfully urge that proposed legislation to give assistance to veterans readjusting to civilian life make provision for those who will utilize apprenticeship or other job training to gain occupational skills.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I commend the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in bringing to the floor of the House for early action H.R. 12410. I strongly support the enactment of this bill to grant educational and other benefits to the young men and women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States since January 31, 1955.

The experience of our country with the World War II and Korean conflict GI bills has proven the need for this legislation. The veterans who received educational benefits and on-the-job training under the World War II and Korean conflict GI bills have contributed immeasurably to a better America through the education they received and the skills they acquired.

Those who have served in our Armed Forces since January 31, 1955, deserve the benefits set forth in H.R. 12410. The assistance they will receive under this bill will enable all of them to be better prepared and more productive citizens of tomorrow. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 12410.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleagues on the Veterans' Affairs Committee for their foresight and efforts to bring this legislation to the floor. The current hostilities in Vietnam only underline and emphasize the need for a law of this type.

I first introduced a cold war veterans bill in 1961 and I am proud to say that I have supported all efforts to have a bill of this nature brought before the Congress since that time.

Ever since the cutoff point of the GI bill of rights in 1955, American servicemen have remained ready to defend

America at any point on the globe. Admittedly some have been called to face more imminent danger, but every soldier, sailor, airman, marine, and coastguardsman has been under the constant pressure of expected hazardous service. The chances are greater than ever that a serviceman will be called to serve in a combat area, perhaps to give his life, defending the American way of life.

I think it only just that a country as great, rich, and powerful as ours adequately compensate a man for this service. There is to my mind no greater reward than that of offering education. The cost of providing these educational benefits is small when compared to the advantages to the Nation and to the veteran himself. Without education and training in today's world, little is to be gained. But given a solid education the vistas become unlimited.

We should not only provide the opportunity for this reward, but we should insure that every man eligible is informed of the availability and urged to take part. I was amazed to learn that over one-half of all veterans eligible for educational benefits after World War II and the Korean war never took advantage of the tremendous opportunities presented. The provisions of this law should be made eminently clear to servicemen not only during the term of service, but also after discharge and during the 8 years of eligibility.

I might interject here that I have also offered a bill to allow veterans to transfer educational entitlement to their children. I strongly feel that this provision would be in line with our emphasis on providing today's youth with the education and training so necessary to compete and succeed in today's world. Many veterans for various reasons forgo participation and I think it would be wise and with great foresight to greatly improve the futures of our children by allowing this transfer of educational benefits.

I have limited my emphasis to the education and training aspects of this bill. We must also keep well in mind the home loan assistance, VA hospital care, job counseling assistance, preference in Federal employment and other equally worthwhile and necessary provisions.

I urge speedy enactment of H.R. 12410 and I hope for a quick and complete implementation of the programs once passed.

I would like to include at this point an editorial from the Newark Sunday News of February 6 concerning H.R. 12410:

FOR COLD WAR GI'S

At last heeding the precedents established by the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and Korea, Congress is moving toward passage of a similar benefit system for those technically known as cold war veterans.

Some Congressmen and previous administrations had opposed the bill for the latest generation of U.S. fighting men. Their argument: Peacetime service under cold war conditions did not warrant the vast expenditure of money that would be necessary. Now, the thinking has changed because no one, despite the lack of a formal declaration of war, can regard Vietnam, or even the Dominican police action, as anything but hot.

Another argument in support of the current measure can be found in statistics the Veterans' Administration published in 1956,

when the World War II bill expired. A survey showed that the average income of veterans who trained under the bill increased 51 percent in 6 years, while that of nonveterans in the same age group increased 19 percent.

But perhaps most significant is the meaning the cold war bill would have for American fighting men in the field. Too often, and without justice, today's servicemen have been depicted as the dropouts, the undereducated and the unskilled waging someone else's wars. The passage of the new GI bill would help refute such a description, and prove those back home do care and understand the sacrifices being made.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my enthusiastic support for this long-needed program of assistance for our dedicated and selfless veterans who have given so much to the cause of freedom. As a veteran of 4½ years' service during World War II, I understand fully the hardships which face our young men in our troubled world. I believe this program will contribute much to the strength of our Nation by encouraging our veterans to return to school and to receive the technical and educational training so important to the Nation and to the personal success of the individual.

I certainly am grateful to those lawmakers who established the program for World War II veterans because without the assistance which I received, I would not have been able to receive my higher education. In view of this, it is most gratifying for me to participate in today's actions so that our present-day veterans will receive the recognition which those of us who served in World War II and in Korea were accorded.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my approval and support of H.R. 12410.

The merits of the original GI bill of rights, more accurately known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1944, have never been seriously questioned. I believe it fair to say that of all the major bills enacted within approximately the past two decades, this bill, and its companion bills prescribing various readjustment benefits for veterans, have been the most popular.

However, those of our servicemen whose service fell within that period extending from February 1, 1955, to the present date, received no readjustment benefits. This situation has been corrected by the present bill, in the event it should be enacted into law.

The present bill, however, as good as it is, does not, in my opinion, go far enough. The so-called Korean GI bill provided for school assistance to GI's at a rate of \$110 for those without dependents, \$135 for those with one dependent, and \$160 for those with two or more dependents. The present bill provides relief at the rate of \$100 for recipients without dependents, \$125 for those with one dependent, and \$150 for those with two or more dependents.

Moreover, the Korean bill furnished school assistance for 1½ months for every month of military service, whereas the present bill furnishes such assistance on the basis of 1 month of school assistance for 1 month of service.

I cannot agree that the veteran of the brutal Vietnam conflict is less entitled to readjustment benefits than the veteran of the Korean, or any other conflict.

I therefore go on record as favoring an even stronger bill than the one which, hopefully, we shall soon enact. I support this bill, however, on the principle that three-fourths of a loaf is better than none.

I think it appropriate at this time, Mr. Speaker, to say a word about how our servicemen are conducting themselves in Vietnam at the present time. I spent a week there, last December. I talked to hundreds of our servicemen, and to their officers, and to the native Vietnamese who are in touch with them.

I can say, without a moment's hesitation that this Nation has never had in the field a finer, more intelligent, well-behaved, harder hitting soldier than it now has in Vietnam. This is the almost universal consensus of those who know them best.

The GI in Vietnam is one of our most effective ambassadors of good will. In general he knows why he is there, and what is to be done. In general, he does not complain. Significantly, those who are weeping loudest over the plight of our soldiers in Vietnam are not the soldiers themselves. They accept their historic role, and play it with fortitude. Let all Americans take note of their heroic behavior.

It is possible that Utah will benefit more than any other State from this cold war GI bill.

Since Utah has a higher percentage than any other State of its young people finishing high school, it seems probable that a higher percentage of its young veterans will take advantage of these benefits.

I note with pride that 49,000 Utah servicemen took advantage of the educational benefits offered under the World War II GI bill, and that 21,000 Utahans used similar benefits under the Korean war GI bill.

According to the 1960 census, my State showed the highest percentage in the Nation of high school graduates among residents 25 years and older, with 56 percent. It ranked second only to Colorado in the proportion of adults with college degrees, with 10.2 percent.

As of last fall, college enrollment in Utah reached 56,334, or 5.6 percent of the total population.

I can think of no other program in this generation that has done as much as the GI bills to raise the overall standards of our country. The unprecedented prosperity we enjoy, including the historic boom we are in right now, are fed in large measure by talents trained under this program.

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker I rise in strong support of H.R. 12410, the bill providing assistance to servicemen involved in the defense of our country. Last year alone, 1,365 servicemen were killed in action in Vietnam, and over 5,500 were wounded.

The point I wish to make is this: during the same time that these men were risking their lives against an invisible jungle enemy, at home our Government

was using the taxpayers' money to coddle school dropouts, lawbreakers, beatniks, and other undesirables to participate in the so-called Great Society's Job Corp. They were paid, in most cases, more money than our servicemen on the battlefield. Our Government has paid travel expenses for Job Corp members to take extended Christmas vacations, when servicemen had to get home the best way they could—if they were allowed to go home at all.

I think the time has come, Mr. Speaker, when we should recognize this fact—whether we are fighting a worldwide nuclear war or one of these so-called limited police actions such as we have been involved in in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, the risk to the individual in battle is just as great either way. This fact has not been recognized since Korea, and I feel the passage of H.R. 12410 is the least that we should do to show our appreciation to these gallant men.

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the passage of H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, demonstrates the continuing concern of the Congress to provide benefits for those who serve in the Armed Forces.

At a time when the youth of our Nation are actively engaged in combat and increased draft calls disrupt the lives and educations of more and more young men, it is our responsibility to provide the benefits which were provided by the GI bill in 1944 and the Korean GI bill in 1952.

H.R. 12410 is not as comprehensive as the earlier GI bills, but without it, we would have this need totally unmet. As a product of the former GI bill myself, I support this measure, although I feel we could have done more, because it is a matter of justice that we provide a continuity of benefits for those who serve in the Armed Forces.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410 which provides for education and other benefits for veterans who served our Nation during the hot and cold war period after January 31, 1955, the earlier cutoff date for similar benefits.

I was one of those who introduced similar legislation earlier this year and called for early hearings by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs as well as early passage in the House of Representatives. I tried to make the point that particularly in view of the warlike situation that so many of our boys experienced and continue to experience in such areas like South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic that such legislation is timely and Congress should immediately proceed to the task of making a part of our statutes another GI bill of rights.

Congress has traditionally rewarded our servicemen for their service and sacrifice during time of national peril. Certainly, by passing this new GI bill, Congress will be keeping face with our servicemen who once more came to our Nation's need during the hot and cold war period outlined in the legislative

proposal before the House today. By this very act we on the home front can personally proclaim our deep and everlasting appreciation.

As a World War II veteran myself, I came to appreciate a similar expression of thanks by an earlier Congress which took similar action in affording GI bill benefits to those returning from the battlefronts of World War II. No one will argue the wisdom of such an earlier enactment. Our Nation has benefited immeasurably in terms of increased contributions both intellectually and materially, from the sharpened mental processes of former GI's who took advantage of the educational opportunities that Congress voted. The Nation benefited and our GI's benefited. It was not merely a one-way street of proffering to returning GI's some tangible expression of appreciation for their war-endured hardships and sacrifices.

I think we can safely say that the vast majority of those veterans who accepted with gratitude the benefits that Congress bestowed upon them in public appreciation for their service, have been and continue to be responsible for the unprecedented economic and technological growth in the United States.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I think the GI bill of rights is one of the finest human investments that we in the Congress can make while at the same time going on record with our servicemen that we are deeply indebted to them. I enthusiastically support passage of this bill.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and I hope my colleagues will give their wholehearted support likewise.

At long last it seems as if action will be taken to provide veterans benefits for those servicemen who have served in Vietnam and other combat areas since the Korean war.

The sacrifices of these men who heroically carry the battle for freedom into the jungles and plains of Vietnam on behalf of all of their fellow Americans, entitle them to share in the same benefits accorded the veterans of World War II and Korea.

Although I will support it, my one objection to the bill is that it does not go far enough. However, half a loaf is better than none, and, in view of the great difficulty those of us who are interested in the welfare of the veteran have had to get even this bill before the Congress, I have no alternative but to support it.

The present bill does not provide the same benefits as those provided veterans of the Korean war. For example, the monthly payments to those veterans getting education benefits under the present bill are less than those payable under the Korean GI bill.

I am at a total loss to understand how this can be justified when the Vietnam war is every bit as vicious and ugly as the Korean war. In addition, the costs of living have increased considerably since the Korean war era and it seems to me that by all logic the Vietnam veterans should have at least as much as the Korean veterans.

This bill is not yet enacted into law and it would seem to me that somewhere along the line of its legislative progress there might very well be an occasion for us to increase these amounts. I strongly recommend that this be done.

This administration can spend over \$500 million for an educational program to educate the rest of the world, yet it shirks its responsibility to its own veterans. It gives away aid and financial assistance to even Communist nations. Yet I am told the Johnson administration will veto this bill if we increase the subsistence payments in it.

It is utterly amazing to me why this administration thinks more of our foreign friends than it does of its own sons. I hope that this Congress has the good judgment to increase the subsistence payments of the educational program at least equivalent to the amount that was paid to the Korean veterans.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I arise in support of this bill to extend educational and loan benefits to the military veterans of this cold war struggle in which we are engaged.

Surely there could be no logical defense for denying to those now serving in Vietnam the same benefits which have been granted by a grateful Nation to American servicemen of World War II and Korea.

I believe it can be demonstrated, moreover, that the educational benefits granted on so broad a scale following those two conflicts have added so measurably to the Nation's pool of skilled manpower that they have made truly major contributions in the growth of our national product. On this basis, they have been good investments for the country.

Surely it is clear that the educational and business loan benefits of the original GI bill of rights even have enhanced the Treasury of the United States in taxes. On this basis alone, I believe it is a defensible thesis that they have paid for themselves.

Many, many thousands of young Americans, returning from these wars, have found it possible by means of these provisions to equip and qualify themselves for greatly improved standards of income. The skills they have developed through the educational training certainly have enhanced their earning power, and on the basis of this greatly increased earning power, they have over the years paid far more taxes to the Government itself than they could have done if these benefits had been denied to them.

Additionally, the thousands of successful business relationships undertaken by young American veterans through the business loan features of this program have enabled them to add enormously to the productivity of the American economy. Home ownership, so stabilizing a factor for any society, has received great stimulus from these loans.

For the first time in our history, the past decade has thrust upon us the continuing necessity, year after year, to call up young Americans at a crucial stage in

the development of their careers and to require their services for the common defense.

Having thus harshly interrupted their training and development for the peacetime pursuits of their individual careers, the Nation surely owes to these young men the duty to assist in smoothing the transition back into the civilian life of our country.

For these reasons, I feel sure that an overwhelming majority of the Members of the House will support this legislation.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that my able, distinguished friend from Texas, Chairman TEAGUE, and his committee, have reported this bill, H.R. 12410, to the House. It represents a good start on enhancing benefits of peacetime service in the armed services, and further extending the benefits of higher education, and I think it is another valuable incentive for service, and also a fitting recognition of that service when honestly and faithfully performed.

Legislation of this type providing for education and training for peacetime service has been under consideration here for many years and supplements some other very fine, basic GI programs in behalf of our faithful veterans. The benefits provided by this bill constitute a supplement rather than full payment of educational costs, and of course, this is much better than anything that peacetime veterans have enjoyed in the past.

The committee has very frankly declared that the legislation is designed as an aid program and it is expected in many cases that the veteran will be required to make a contribution toward his own educational program.

It should enable many veterans to develop their skills and abilities and train themselves for careers in various fields and for future life.

The program of educational assistance is limited to a month of training for each month of service, not to exceed 36 calendar months.

The assistance rates for full-time training are \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent with proportionate rates for less than full-time training.

Education is generally limited to institutions of higher learning, and must be completed within 8 years from the date of discharge.

Individuals may avail themselves of educational assistance while on active duty, but in such instances, the Government will pay only the cost of tuition fees, and not the full education assistance allowance. The education provisions are effective June 1, 1966.

The home loan guarantee provisions of the bill are patterned closely after similar benefits to the veterans of the Korean conflict.

The bill also provides non-service-connected medical care in a VA hospital system for peacetime veterans, and further extends to this same group presumptive service connection for chronic and tropical diseases first manifested within specified periods following discharge, a provision now generally limited to veterans who served in the time of war.

Job counseling and job placement under the Department of Labor is authorized on the same basis as that given to veterans of prior conflicts and preference in Federal employment is provided.

Under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, individuals who are renting homes are protected from eviction, except under leave of a court.

While I should have much preferred to see other more sweeping legislation in this field, I recognize the difficulties inherent in attempting to pass such legislation at this time and welcome the opportunity to support this bill.

At the same time, I would like to express the hope that, from time to time, the bill can be amended to bring it more fully in accord with the needs and entitlements of our peacetime veterans, and to give them opportunities and benefits which I think they deserve from the Nation they have served so faithfully and well.

I do not think there is any occasion for preening our feathers because we have extended to peacetime veterans, many of whom have served the Nation with distinction, valor, and sacrifice, some measurably lesser benefits than we have provided for the residents of certain foreign nations under our various international relief programs.

Nevertheless, we should all be able to join in hailing this step forward at this time as constructive and promising, and hope that it will eventuate in the not too distant future in a finalized, perfected version of this bill that will really do the job that the American people want to see done for those young sons of ours who have served our Nation with great credit, efficiency, and honor, many of them with great sacrifice to themselves and their families.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it is high time we get down to the business of passing a GI bill for our fighting men. They have been the forgotten men of the so-called Great Society. With more and more men being sent to Vietnam, and prospects of a long, long commitment there, we have got to act now.

The enactment of this cold war GI bill—H.R. 12410—will provide readjustment benefits designed to help our veterans make an easy and successful transition back to civilian life without a requirement that he be disabled or destitute. Since 1955 we have called upon our young men who have entered the armed services to make personal sacrifices that are associated with such service and yet we have denied them the readjustment aids they need so desperately to help them catch up with those of their contemporaries who have not likewise been asked to serve, but who instead continue the more lucrative pursuits of civilian life.

This bill will help to make up for education, business, and other opportunities lost during service. It is patterned after the readjustment benefits shared by those of us who are veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

H.R. 12410 establishes direct and guaranteed loans for homes and farms. It provides for a fee not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total loan amount to be charged on loan guarantees.

All veterans since 1955 could receive full treatment for ailments not resulting from military service. Presently all veterans receive free treatment for service-incurred ailments only if they cannot otherwise afford the care and only if there is room in VA hospitals. It is quite a liberal approach.

This bill establishes a permanent program of grants for educational and vocational training for veterans serving 180 days or more after January 31, 1955. It authorizes the Veterans' Administration to make maximum payments to those enrolled in full-time education programs of \$100 a month if single and \$125 to \$150 a month if there are dependents. It entitles a veterans to a month of education or training for each month or fraction thereof spent in service up to a limit of 36 months. This bill recognizes the importance of preparing our service men returning from war to take their places in civilian life.

On the other hand, the administration's bill—H.R. 11985—did not take a readjustment approach but rather a "hazard pay" approach. It would have divided the responsibility for the administration of the bill between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and provide benefits only to a fraction of those who served valiantly.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars on January 18, pointed out so well that only 6,000 veterans would be eligible for full college benefits under the administration bill, and that it would not include any job, farm or apprenticeship training. Neither would it provide for VA farm or home loans.

In short, the administration's proposal was a skimpy one and completely inadequate. I am glad the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in its wisdom has seen fit to report a bill which I can support although I still would have preferred the Adair bill in its entirety.

Mr. Speaker, I hope passage of this bill will bring about a quick conference with the Senate so the differences can be resolved with a minimum of delay, and our returning fighting men's urgent needs can be met.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, our courageous servicemen in the Vietnam war deserve a prompt enactment of a bill providing for education and housing benefits in the tradition of our past, but primarily because of the important service that they are rendering the country and the world in these troubled times. The country can never adequately express gratitude for service such as they render in danger and in peril of their lives and the survival of freedom in our day. I am very happy to support legislation of this kind and hope that it will be made law at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House today, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, should be approved.

During the period covered by the new bill, our Nation has been involved in a series of crises associated with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan-Matsu, Lebanon, Berlin, and Laos, as well as

Vietnam. Compulsory military service has been extended with no end currently in view. Under such conditions, with continuing crises and expanded overseas commitments, this bill is necessary to assure equitable treatment for veterans of service since Korea as well as men now on active duty.

Passage of H.R. 12410 provides a permanent program of educational assistance for veterans to include college-level and below-college-level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools. It also includes guaranteed and direct home loans, medical care to veterans with provisions for presumption of service connection of certain chronic and tropical diseases, veterans preference in Federal employment, and job counseling and job placement assistance.

In reporting this bill to the House, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs emphasized that a major purpose of the legislation is to provide assistance to the veteran which would help him to follow the educational plan that he might have adopted had he never entered the Armed Forces. This surely is a minimum provision in view of the steadily increasing number of our young men in service who are engaged in combat duty in Vietnam in which so many have already given their lives in defense of freedom.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, the peacetime veterans benefits bill.

At the outset I want to commend distinguished chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], and the members of the committee for their expeditious handling of needed legislation to provide readjustment and educational assistance to our young men returning from military service.

Although the proposal reported from the committee is somewhat different from the cold war GI proposal I introduced, H.R. 11939, the committee bill, is indeed an adequate answer to the problem of providing aid to our American fighting men who are engaged in fierce and hazardous combat in the swamps and jungles of Vietnam.

During the recess it was my privilege, as chairman of the congressional study mission to the Far East, to visit Vietnam and to see the dedication of our troops to the cause of halting Communist aggression.

It also was my privilege to visit with our boys in Korea, who are holding the cease-fire line in a sensitive and potentially dangerous area of the world. There, too, one could not help but be impressed with the quality of character exhibited by our troops.

In Vietnam and Korea, as in the Dominican Republic, and hundreds of other posts throughout the world, our American fighting men are giving much in order to insure the preservation of our freedoms.

It is indeed fitting that we at home express our gratitude to these men—as we have in the past to the veterans of World War II and the Korean war. There can be no better way to assist these men and women obtain educational benefits and other assistance upon their return to civilian life.

Those who served in the Armed Forces shoulder a disproportionate burden of citizenship. Often while they are serving the country, others of their age are preparing for occupational or professional careers.

It is clear that no person, no matter how ambitious or how talented he may be, can progress at a normal rate in our rapidly changing society and economy when threats to peace call him away to military duty for long periods of time.

Our society is setting a breathtaking pace because of rapid technological advancement. Today's skill is tomorrow's surplus and obsolescent ability. We should assist our former servicemen in adjusting to these conditions.

The enactment of this proposal not only will be an act of justice toward those who are sacrificing civil gain to military duty, it will also benefit our country in many other ways.

None of us needs be reminded of the effects on our society of the World War II GI bill. Veterans who availed themselves of the programs have raised their educational and income levels, with resultant benefits to our Nation.

John S. Gleason, Jr., former Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, has estimated that the GI bill, which cost approximately \$14.5 billion, continues to pay for itself at a rate of close to \$1 billion per year.

This return comes from additional tax paid by better educated, higher paid former servicemen. There is every reason to expect that the program of readjustment assistance proposed for cold war veterans would have a similar impact.

Mr. Speaker, the need for education assistance for our cold war veterans is clear and compelling. I know that the members of this body will recognize this fact and will overwhelmingly approve H.R. 12410.

It is my further hope that conference action can be taken swiftly in order that the bill may be enacted into law at the earliest possible opportunity. There can be no better way for the Congress to demonstrate its support of and admiration for our fighting men in Vietnam than by approval of a new GI bill.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to rise in support of H.R. 12410, the legislation before us today which will provide a comprehensive program of education and training for veterans of Vietnam and the Communist challenge in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan-Matsu, Lebanon, Berlin, and Laos.

This legislation is absolutely necessary, Mr. Speaker, if our servicemen are to be treated fairly with those who have not had to interrupt or lose their educational opportunities and careers by reason of active military service.

Helping the servicemen returning from war to take his place in civilian life is as essential to the national interest as was the task of preparing him for military duty. This legislation insures that our Nation will be able to utilize the highest skills and abilities of the veterans who benefit from it. This is extremely important today when the number of young men available to fill the

technical and professional vacancies is at the lowest ratio to our population in our Nation's history.

In addition to educational assistance this legislation provides that the Veterans' Administration may guarantee loans made by private lenders for a veteran's home. Direct loans up to \$17,500 are authorized by the Veterans' Administration where private financing is not available.

Medical care for non-service-connected illnesses will also be provided by the VA hospitals for these veterans.

Job counseling and placement is authorized the same as for veterans of prior wars, and they will receive a preference in Federal Employment.

The same economics problems are faced today by the thousands of cold war servicemen. They have been compelled to disrupt their lives and careers to serve in the protection of freedom throughout the world.

This legislation will balance the inequities of this situation and give these deserving young men an opportunity to catch up with their nonveteran friends.

I am pleased to add my support for this proposed legislation and I sincerely urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, as one who has sponsored and advocated similar legislation, I most earnestly hope that the House will resoundingly approve this bill before us, H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

As you are aware, this measure extends wartime veterans' benefits and rights to all those who have honorably served in the Armed Forces of this country since January 31, 1955, the official end of the Korean conflict.

Through the enactment of this bill, veterans and military personnel of this so-called cold war period will be granted, besides educational training and home loan assistance, job counselling aid, entitlement to hospital care, wartime presumptions for service-connected disability from chronic and tropical diseases, and certain other benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the statistics and facts in the record of the operations of the original GI bill and the Korean conflict strikingly reveal that they were perhaps the wisest investments for our national security, production and progress, ever made by our Government in our entire history. On this score alone, this bill stands eminently worthy of approval.

However, may I also suggest here, and especially in the light of recent military developments, that the most practical way we can attempt to insure the maintenance of an essential, high morale among those individuals, and their families who are now in military service and who may be called to future military service, is to demonstrate our substantial concern for the welfare of those who so ably served in the past in the defense of this Nation. Although this measure before us may not contain the full educational and dependency allowances that most of us might desire, and although it may contain greater restrictions than most of us might wish, it is still a substantial step in a just direction

and, under the procedural circumstances here, it is the best bill currently obtainable.

Mr. Speaker, the basic reason for enactment of any veterans' benefit bill is the traditional belief and commitment of our people that those who have lost irretrievable time from their normal lives and made stern sacrifices while serving in our Armed Forces preeminently merit educational and other assistance to enable them to try to make up the lost time and overcome their sacrifices when they return to civilian life. Let us, this afternoon, sustain this belief and honor our commitment.

Mr. Speaker, on all counts this legislative proposal is unquestionably good for all Americans and I urge its overwhelming adoption.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. This bill, referred to as the GI bill of rights and in the last session as the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, will extend education and other benefits to our veterans who have served in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955.

This is more than a GI bill. In addition to the educational training and home loan assistance, it proposes entitlement to veterans' hospital care, job counseling assistance, veterans' preference in Federal employment, and wartime presumptions for service-connected disability for chronic and tropical diseases.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily support the educational opportunities this bill extends to our veterans, and I believe it will encourage more young people to serve their country. It provides a permanent program of educational assistance for those discharged from the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. College-level and below college-level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools is provided, and part-time training is permitted.

I am also pleased that the bill extends benefits of both guaranteed and direct home loan programs to veterans who served after the January 31, 1955, date.

At present, veterans serving after January 31, 1955, are eligible for medical care in VA facilities only for service-connected disabilities. This bill will give non-service-connected medical care on the same basis as war veterans, with eligibility based on the availability of a bed and inability to pay for treatment elsewhere, as is now required of veterans of earlier conflicts.

I am pleased the new bill also extends preference in Federal employment to veterans discharged after January 31, 1955. Veterans discharged after this date are also placed on the same basis as veterans of earlier conflicts on job counseling and job placement assistance. The presumption of service connection of numerous chronic and tropical diseases, now given to war veterans, is extended to veterans with service after January 31, 1955.

While we recognize it is the duty of every citizen to serve his country, the veteran has every right to expect his

country to assist him in readjusting to civilian life and regaining some of what he has lost as a result of his service to his country. The GI bill of World War II and the Korean conflict did not distinguish between those exposed to combat and those who served without seeing combat, but extended benefits indiscriminately to those who served. Our peacetime veterans and veterans of the Vietnam conflict should also be given these benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I support the provisions of H.R. 12410 and I call on my colleagues in the House to vote for this bill. It represents a step in the right direction in carrying out our obligation and our resolution to see that our veterans are not forgotten citizens.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, as a long-time advocate of readjustment benefits for our cold war veterans, I am delighted that this legislation has finally come before the House of Representatives. Recognition of the vital role that our post-Korean servicemen have played in the defense of freedom is long overdue. Our Nation is indebted to the men and women who have served in our Armed Forces since January 31, 1955, no less than to our gallant World War II and Korean troops. The tragic war in Vietnam, the conflict in the Dominican Republic, the Cuban missile crisis, the Berlin call-up emphasizes the burden that our leadership of the free world has imposed upon our young men during the past 10 years. In every part of the globe, in hot wars and cold wars, Americans are carrying out essential missions at great personal sacrifice. Their lives have been disrupted, their service is arduous, their futures are uncertain. Surely, they are entitled to assistance in finding their place in the society they have helped to protect and defend.

The men and women who benefited from the World War II and Korean GI bills became more productive members of society and thus enriched our national life. Eight million veterans of World War II were trained under the GI bill.

A total of 2,200,000 went to college; 3.5 million went to other schools; 1.4 million underwent on-the-job training; three-quarters of a million were trained on farms.

To quote the Veterans' Administration:

Today we are a far stronger Nation because of the infusion of skilled and professional manpower gained through the GI bill: 450,000 engineers; 180,000 doctors, dentists, nurses; 360,000 schoolteachers; 150,000 scientists; 107,000 lawyers; 243,000 accountants; 36,000 clergymen of all faiths; 17,000 writers and journalists; 711,000 mechanics; 383,000 construction workers; 288,000 metalworkers; 138,000 electricians; 83,000 policemen and firemen; 61,000 printers and typesetters; and 700,000 who trained for business and executive careers.

The experience after Korea was still better: 3 million took advantage of the educational benefits, of whom over half attended college.

The programs proved a sound investment for the individual and for the Nation. In the words of the Bradley Commission:

The veterans' education program was a major contribution to the national welfare,

and the country would be weaker educationally, economically, and in terms of national defense if educators, veterans' organizations, the President, and the Congress had not seen fit to embark upon this new and momentous educational enterprise.

The Commission's words are equally applicable to the post-Korean war veterans who are confronted with an even more difficult problem in equipping themselves for today's new and complex technology. It should be stressed that the majority of our cold war veterans were drafted or enlisted because they largely lacked the financial ability to attend college. Thus, when they return to civilian life they are handicapped in qualifying for gainful employment because their military service prevented their acquiring training and skills for a specific occupation. The bill before us today will help to rectify this inequity by giving these young men the opportunities enjoyed by veterans eligible for the prior GI programs and by their more fortunate contemporaries whose education was not interrupted by military service.

In this connection, I am most disappointed that this bill does not provide on-the-job training as contained in the bill, S. 9, passed by the Senate last July. As a sponsor of a companion measure to S. 9, I feel that the on-the-job training and the more generous educational benefits contained therein are wholly justified.

In December I had the privilege of meeting and observing hundreds of our military personnel in Spain, Holland, Germany, and England. I was tremendously impressed with their quiet pride in their mission, their sense of duty, their acceptance of the hardships of service, their understanding of our Nation's responsibilities in this nuclear age. These men and all the others who serve around the globe guard our freedom as truly as did the GI's of World War II and the Korean war. Let them know that their fellow citizens are proud of and grateful to them and are anxious to help them during their adjustment to civilian life. Let the Americans fighting in the jungles and rice paddies of Vietnam, their comrades stationed throughout the world know that their fellow citizens realize that they have been called upon to bear a disproportionate share of the duties of citizenship.

I regard it as a great privilege to vote for this measure which I am confident will prove as outstandingly successful as the earlier programs. I urge passage of H.R. 12410.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to have the opportunity today to go on record in support of H.R. 12410, which is improperly called the cold war GI bill. Years ago the word cold may have been an appropriate description but today it is neither realistic, or very fair to use it to describe the action in south-east Asia.

H.R. 12410 is more than just an ordinary GI bill because, besides educational training and homeowner assistance, the bill proposes entitlement to VA hospital care, job counseling and assistance, veterans' preference in Federal employment, wartime presumptions for service-con-

nected disability for chronic and tropical diseases, and other provisions.

Accordingly, H.R. 12410 represents a giant step in the direction of carrying out our national resolution to elevate cold war service in the Armed Forces to wartime status, so far as veterans' programs are concerned.

The bill provides allowance to be paid as educational assistance with eligibility at the rate of 1 month of training for 1 month of service, not to exceed 36 months.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, we were disappointed that the allowances are so low and are not as high as was in the Korean Act of 1952, or Public Law 550. But, as has been said many times, this is a start in the right direction and the Congress can change or adjust these rates later on to be more realistically geared to increases in cost of living. The members of the committee are to be commended for including the guaranteed loan provision for homes to \$7,500 and direct loan authorization to \$17,500. For the first time, non-service-connection medical care is provided for the post-Korean veterans. The Veterans Preference Act is extended to cover this group of veterans as well as job counseling and job placement, and certain provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act.

The bill does not contain everything that would be preferred but I am convinced it is the best bill that can be enacted at this time. Some of us ask why is it that on our side of the Congress every bill concerning veteran benefits must be considered under suspension of the rule where there is no time for adequate time for debate. I recall in particular the complaint that many of us received from World War I veterans back in the 86th Congress, regarding Public Law 86-211. There is a natural resentment against a procedure which bars amendments but in this it may have served a good purpose to prevent the present strong sentiment engendered by the Vietnam conflict from enlarging the bill to a size that might not be acceptable to the administration. Thus a fair conclusion is, it is better to have a bill that can become law and be made more acceptable in the future than to pass a measure that will be opposed so bitterly by the Bureau of the Budget that it may be returned to us with a veto.

Today we are at the end of a long trail that commenced back in the 86th Congress when S. 1138 was passed by the Senate, and followed in each Congress, by S. 349 in the 87th, S. 5 in the 88th, and now S. 9 in the 89th Congress.

As we considered H.R. 12410 today it was observed the senior Senator from Texas, who has for so long dedicated himself to the passage of a bill of this type, was on the floor of the House and I know that he must have rejoiced to see that for the first time in 8 years the House was about to concur in some of the provisions contained in Senate-passed measures of the past four Congresses.

For a considerable length of time and for quite substantial reasons there have been those who were lukewarm to the so-called GI bill. They pointed out that draft obligation was for a prescribed pe-

riod, and there were lenient policies for those actively pursuing education. Mobilization and demobilization were more orderly and in the past few years our burgeoning economy could readily absorb the returning veterans. But the escalation of the hostilities in Vietnam within the last 2 years has changed all this. Everyone who goes in the service today is faced with an obligation for potential service in combat zones and planning becomes less and less predictable and practical because of the rapidly changing situation.

It should be a generally accepted fact that no person no matter how ambitious, industrious or talented he may be can progress at a normal rate in our rapidly expanded economy when a series of threats to world peace calls him away to military duty for long periods of time. Overlooked is the fact that the enactment of a cold war GI bill would not only constitute an act of justice for the persons sacrificing civil gains for military duty but would also be in the best interests of the Nation.

Our great country has twice expressed concern for those who are taken for compulsory military service because this draft is incompatible with our national tradition and is not lightly imposed upon our citizenry. Only war, or the imminent threat of war, creates the conditions which justify the draft. In the past we have expressed our concern for draftees twice: First, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—Public Law 346, 78th Congress—and second, the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952—Public Law 550, 82d Congress. These were popularly known as the World War II GI bill and the Korean GI bill.

There is no question about the value of these programs. Such has been proved. On the 20th anniversary of the World War II bill, the VA stated that the "educational level of the Nation had been raised." This bill gave rise to the adult education courses that are carried on in all higher educational institutions today. John S. Gleason, then VA Administrator, in the summer of 1964, in an article in *George Washington University* magazine, said:

The GI bill of World War II which cost \$14.5 billion has seen that cost more than recouped. It pays for itself close to \$1 billion a year in higher earning veterans. This return comes from additional income tax paid by these better educated men.

The need for new legislation today is clear, compelling, and urgent. Most of the military in uniform today would never have voluntarily entered military service because in civilian life they were pursuing their individual goals. The sequence of events is that following the compulsory draft they serve on active duty for a specified time and then perform additional service in the active reserve before they enter the ranks of the standby reserves. Once they are drafted their total military obligation generally extends over a period of 6 years. They are not truly out of service until this whole obligation has been discharged.

Until now these young men have been denied the readjustment aid so vitally

needed to help them catch up with those of their contemporaries who were not asked to serve but who continued their more lucrative and comfortable pursuits of civilian life.

The action to redress the inequities of this situation is long overdue. Those in service now are looking for valuable opportunities ranging from educational advantages to worthwhile job possibilities and potentially profitable business ventures. We are in an era of prosperity, yet the military pay does not begin to compare with wages in civilian life or profits from even a small business. Unlike those who were discharged from World War II, the present day cold war veteran if he does not possess some skill or has a professional or semiprofessional status is in pretty bad shape. Actually, with the progress of automation machines are taking over the unskilled jobs. A discharged draftee needs some skill or technical training if he is to be certain of a job. The need for this legislation will continue so long as there is a continued existence of the compulsory draft law which calls a selected group of men away from their private life on behalf of the entire Nation. The compulsory draft law affects our youth adversely just as soon as they come of draft age, actually whether they are drafted into the service or not. Employers are not willing to invest time and money into training men with unsatisfied military obligations. It has been shown again and again that such unsatisfied obligation may be a complete bar to gainful employment.

Events in the past 2 years have increased markedly the need for a readjustment program. Some would prefer the limitation of these benefits be passed on only to those who have, as in the words of Lincoln, "borne the battle." It is true that some have performed in areas where there have not been great hazards but if we look back we will find over the past years there have been many "hot spots". There was Lebanon in 1958, and also in that same year, Quemoy-Matsu; then from 1961 to 1963, the Berlin crisis occurred and in 1962 and 1963, the Cuban crisis. Many were on duty in the Congo in 1960, and a lot of our military personnel saw duty in Laos in 1961 and 1962, and during the Dominican Republic episode in 1965, which is still fresh in our minds, as, of course, are the years 1964 and 1965 and 1966 in Vietnam. Certainly a lot of our soldiers who have earned the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, who have gone as advisers, observers, or instructors have engaged in an area of hostility and should be eligible for the benefits provided in the bill. This is the position of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organization of 1,309,000 that supports this philosophy.

We believe that a grateful Nation should extend benefits to these post-Korean-conflict GI's. We would, of course, prefer a formula that would provide for the entitlement to maximum benefits for those actually subjected to the hazards of war. But it is equally true that idealistic benefits should accrue

to those who have served in an area of hostility.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that justice may be long delayed, but that it is seldom forever denied. By the passage of H.R. 12410 today equity and justice will be done to those post-Korean GI's who have served their country, but until now have been denied veteran benefits.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, a bill to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and to further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans who were in the service after January 31, 1955, and other members of the Armed Forces.

This bill provides a permanent program of educational assistance for individuals serving in the Armed Forces, discharged after January 31, 1955. College-level and below-college-level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools is provided. Part-time training is permitted. Eligibility accrues at the rate of 1 month of training for 1 month of service, not to exceed 36 months. The education and training allowances provided are as follows:

Type of program	No dependents	1 dependent	2 or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full time	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three-quarter time	75	95	115
Half time	50	65	75
Cooperative	80	100	120

Fees and tuition are paid for less than half-time training, and administrative provisions of the GI bill for veterans of the Korean conflict and the war orphans' training program are applicable to this proposed program. Schools will be approved by State approval agencies of the various States, and these agencies will be responsible for extending supervision to approved schools. This legislation also provides for guaranteed and direct home loans to veterans discharged after January 31, 1955. The guarantee of a loan by a private lender in the amount of \$7,500 is extended to this group and, in areas established as direct loan areas where guaranteed financing has not generally been available, a maximum direct loan of \$17,500 is authorized. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to regulate interest rates, consistent with the ceiling established for Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. A fund is established for the Administrator to offset losses under this program, by requiring the veteran to pay 0.05 percent of his loan at closing.

Under the provisions of this bill, this group is also made eligible for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities on the same basis as war veterans. Preference in employment in Federal service is extended to the group of veterans discharged after January 31, 1955, on the same basis as is currently applicable to war veterans. The presumption of service connection of numerous chronic and tropical diseases is also extended to these veterans, as well as job counsel-

ing and job placement assistance and an increased protection for individuals who are renting homes when called to service by amending the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

While I am not completely satisfied with the legislation, I believe it is a step in the right direction. I would favor much broader and more liberal terms being written into the bill, however, from statements made today by members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, it is quite apparent that this bill can be passed and those of us who are interested in having a bill enacted at this time, will have to forego our wishes for broader legislation.

I wish to commend the Honorable OLIN TEAGUE, chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the entire membership of this committee for their excellent workmanship on this legislation. I have received a great deal of mail from residents of my district backing this legislation and I trust that this bill will receive unanimous support in the call of the roll on this matter today.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime sponsor of legislation to provide a GI bill for our peacetime veterans, I am glad that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has brought this bill to the House floor. Passage of this legislation could well be one of the most significant achievements of this Congress.

I have long felt that so long as we continue to draft young men into the service they should be provided educational benefits upon their discharge—as was done for those who served in World War II and Korea. Since 1955—when the Korean conflict officially ended, along with the GI bill—our servicemen have faced such crucial periods as the Middle East crisis, the Berlin situation, the Cuban missile crisis, and now Vietnam.

Our servicemen who have fought in Vietnam, are now fighting now, or will fight there, are facing the same hazards as did their brothers-in-arms who served in World War II and Korea. The sacrifices of these men, who heroically carry the battle for freedom into the jungles and plains of Vietnam, entitles them to share in the same benefits accorded the veterans of World War II and Korea. I hope this bill will be passed by the House and promptly enacted into law.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have waited 9 years to vote for the bill before the House, and I am deeply proud now to have this opportunity to speak for it and to help in its passage. I cannot think of any better investment we could make in the future of this Nation than by the improvement and encouragement of its most precious resource—the dedicated brainpower of its people.

We are performing economic miracles in this country today—in production, distribution, and in economic reform. In science we are making the miraculous almost routine. In all fields of human endeavor, American brains and skill and dedication are achieving goals undreamed of just a generation ago. If one were to search deep into the factors behind this remarkable series of achievements, I believe that no single factor would stand out in importance above the GI bills of World War II and the Korean war, which

provided us with millions of men and women trained to do great things through the advanced education made possible by this type of legislation.

Where would we have developed the necessary professionals such as doctors, dentists, astronauts, writers, thinkers, physicists, engineers—or the skilled craftsmen and technicians who learned their work in trade schools and on-the-job training—if it had not been for the two GI bills? How poor our country would be today without those skills.

LEGISLATION SERVES DUAL OBJECTIVES

Mr. Speaker, since the days when the previous law was expiring, I have supported reenactment of a GI bill program. I congratulate those who have been instrumental in bringing this bill before the House today. I think passage of this legislation will not only provide deserved benefits for veterans who have earned them many times over by their sacrifices, but will also go a long way toward resolving some of the most troublesome problems today in connection with the draft.

Going into the service will no longer continue to mean, for many, the end of formal education, but, as it did before, will mean instead a new opportunity for a great deal more education. There will be renewed incentives to enlistment, with the knowledge that enlistment will bring not only the satisfaction of serving one's country in a most important and even crucial manner but also the satisfaction of knowing that such service will later mean greater opportunities for advancement and thus a better future after return to civilian life. Congress is acting with great wisdom, I feel, in passing this bill.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955.

This legislation extends the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education, provides vocational readjustment and restores lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and aids such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

Also, the legislation insures that the Nation shall be able to utilize the highest skills and abilities of the veterans who benefit from it. This is especially important since at this time the number of young men available to fill the essential technical and professional posts is the lowest in ratio to our total population which we have had or will have for a decade to come. I think it is doubly essential that we make fullest use of the skills of the young men who are available.

Mr. Speaker, the program of educational assistance is on the basis of a month of training for each month of service, not to exceed 36 calendar

months. The bill provides assistance rates for full-time training of \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent. There are proportionate rates for less than full-time training. Education is generally limited to institutions of higher learning, and must be completed with 8 years from the date of discharge. Individuals in the service whose duty assignments permit may avail themselves of educational assistance while on active duty, but in such instances the Government will pay only the cost of tuition fees and not the full education assistance allowance. The educational provisions are effective June 1, 1966.

The educational assistance and home loan guarantee provisions of the reported bill are patterned closely after Public Law 550, 82d Congress—the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952—which gave these benefits to veterans of the Korean conflict. Loan guarantee provisions provide that the Veterans' Administration may guarantee as much as \$7,500 of a loan made by a private lender for a veteran's home. Direct loans are authorized by the Veterans' Administration where private financing is not available, and the maximum amount of such a loan is increased by this legislation from \$15,000 to \$17,500.

This bill also provides non-service-connected medical care in the VA hospital system for these veterans. It further extends to this same group presumptive service connection for chronic and tropical diseases first manifested within specified periods following discharge, a provision now generally limited to veterans who served during time of war. The VA is authorized to provide a flag to drape the casket of a veteran of this service at the time of his funeral.

The legislation also authorizes job counseling and job placement under the Department of Labor and on the same basis as that given to veterans of prior conflicts. Preference in Federal employment is provided.

Mr. Speaker, the escalation of hostilities in Vietnam makes it more imperative than ever that this legislation be enacted into law immediately. The readjustment needs of our service men and women have grown with the rigors and hazards of their service. Planning for the future by our veterans grows less and less practicable with the rapidly changing Vietnam crises. For these reasons, I wholeheartedly urge my colleagues to unanimously pass this bill today.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to lend my support to passage of H.R. 12410, the peacetime GI bill of rights. I share the view of many of my colleagues that those young men who have been asked to devote years of their lives to the defense of the free world merit their Nation's assistance in completing their education and in making economic adjustments.

I am pleased to support this measure not only because it constitutes a well-merited compensation to the veterans but also because it is another step in the effort to expand the ranks of youngsters who will secure further training, both academically and in those technical

fields where there will be employment opportunities in the future.

I have introduced legislation which is close to what we are adopting today. One difference between the measure I introduced and H.R. 12410 concerns the chances for integration of the education assistance with the Manpower Development and Training Act program. Under my proposal, it is explicitly provided that a veteran could elect to participate in a Manpower Development and Training Act training course and still get the subsistence benefits under the GI bill. As written, H.R. 12410 could be construed to require the returning veteran to enroll either in an academic institution or in a technical school in order to secure subsistence benefits. I hope that the bill which is finally enacted will permit veterans to participate in the Manpower Development and Training Act programs with no loss of benefits. Such participation would strengthen both the Manpower Development and Training Act and the GI bill. In many instances, it would permit the veteran to get the type of specialized vocational training to enable him to secure permanent employment in a reasonably short time.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud President Johnson for including this proposal in his state of the Union message and the committee for its prompt action.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am happy and proud to speak today in support of a measure which I believe to be of compelling importance, H.R. 12410, the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. The United States has always been a Nation which has paid its debts. But there is something we owe to over 3 million young ex-servicemen. By 1970 this figure will rise to about 6 million. We owe these young men a chance to return to civilian life as useful, self-supporting members of society. In return for the disproportionate share of service which they have rendered to their country, we owe them some amount of assistance in the readjustment they have to make.

This bill is in keeping with our American tradition of individual initiative. It is not a dole or a handout. Rather it provides men who have left active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, with the opportunity to develop their abilities and skills through education and training, and to buy their own homes or farms with direct and guaranteed loans.

These cold war veterans need a GI bill for the same reason our World War II and Korean war veterans needed GI bills. For over 2 years 40 percent of draft-eligible men are diverted from the normal and more lucrative activities of continuing their education or pursuing their careers. When they have completed their active service they find that they must compete with the almost 60 percent of their contemporaries who did not serve. They have lost much more than 2 years of their lives. They have lost education and career opportunities which perhaps can never be fully replaced.

The draft law has an adverse effect on our young men even before they are drafted or volunteer. A favorable draft

status now seems to be a job qualification. Businesses and industries are not willing to invest in employees whose futures are so uncertain. Even when they have left active service these men are still not free to devote their full attention to civilian life. They have a reserve obligation yet to fulfill. For a total of 6 years servicemen are the victims of unfair competition.

I am not questioning the need for a compulsory draft law because I do believe that at present it is necessary. Rather my point is that we must consider the effects on the draft and subsequent military service upon our young men. We must then take the action which justice demands. We assist World War II and Korean veterans to readjust to civilian life. In Texas under the Hazelwood Act we extended even more educational assistance to veterans with no further eligibility under the World War II and Korean bills. We should not do less for the cold war veterans. Not all of the post-Korean veterans risked their lives in combat as did their predecessors, but all were prepared to do so if the situation demanded it. A few years ago, Dr. H. Evert Pope, in regard to cold war veterans, said:

We have made the same requirements of many young men to serve in the Armed Forces. These men are making the same sacrifice—losing their jobs, breaking up homes, and postponing their educations, just as those who served in World War II and the Korean conflict.

The purpose of H.R. 12410 is simply to restore to post-Korean veterans some of the opportunities they lost by reason of their military service. I believe H.R. 12410 provisions for educational and training assistance and for direct and guarantee loans are just compensation. I believe that they are compensation long overdue.

There is one point, however, which I think this bill and other proposals for readjustment assistance overlook. Our concern is not just for the cold war veterans. The purpose of readjustment legislation is not only to rehabilitate the ex-serviceman, but his whole family. Surely they suffer from his loss of time and his lack of education and training as much as he. As a result of this lack they are just as far down the economic ladder as he is. Therefore it seems to me only fair that even if non-service-connected death or disability prevent the veteran from utilizing the educational and training opportunities of this legislation, his wife, as the new breadwinner of the family, should be able to utilize them.

H.R. 7910, the cold war GI bill I introduced last year, makes such provision. Section 1910 of the bill extends educational benefits to surviving widows or wives of cold war veterans who did not use or complete the available education or training by virtue of non-service-connected death or disability. In the event that there is no surviving widow or wife, each child of the veteran is entitled to use or complete the total amount of education or training the veteran would have used or completed. H.R. 7910 is further evidence of our national commitment to education. It is not aid to

education. It is aid to citizens, but it is a kind of aid which recognizes the importance of education in today's society.

Unfortunately, neither the present bill, H.R. 12410, nor the one passed last year by the Senate, S. 9, contain benefits for the wife, surviving widow, or children of the veteran. I hope that in the near future serious consideration will be given to this aspect of my bill, H.R. 7910.

If any further justification for H.R. 12410 is necessary a look at its probable effects will be sufficient. You are all aware I am sure that the World War II GI bill has been an unqualified success. Not only did it enable millions of ex-GI's to raise their education level and embark upon higher paying careers, but it supplied the labor market with skills which would have otherwise been wasted. Not only did it enable millions of ex-GI's to buy their own homes but it produced one of the greatest construction booms in our history. Not only did it change the lives of some 10 million ex-servicemen and their families, but it drastically altered the whole structure of our society.

The World War II GI bill cost the Federal Government \$14.5 billion. It has more than paid for itself. It adds almost a billion dollars annually to the Treasury in the form of taxes paid by our higher educated veterans. Even the most cautious businessman would praise such a wise investment.

A bill to educate veterans of the cold war would be equally worthwhile. Today with such great technological progress and the advance of automation, problems facing the uneducated and the unskilled are critical. Men without skills are men without jobs. By providing necessary education and training opportunities for post-Korean veterans we can help to produce some of the professional and skilled workers which our economy and national defense require. We can reduce unemployment. But most important we can help these veterans to help themselves. President Kennedy, when speaking to a group of servicemen, once quoted this old poem:

God and the soldier, all men adore,
In time of danger, and not before.
When the danger is passed and all things
righted,
God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

Let us not slight the serviceman who has protected and is now protecting our country in this cold war. H.R. 12410 can be some proof that we have not forgotten him.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding my remarks I want to congratulate the gentleman from Texas, Chairman TEAGUE, and the Veterans' Affairs Committee for bringing this bill to the floor. There is tremendous sentiment in support of this measure in my home district, and on behalf of my constituents I applaud and thank the committee for acting so swiftly this year.

I would also like to say a few words about Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, the author and prime mover of the cold war GI bill. Many of us in the House are fully aware that were it not for his efforts in the Senate over the past several years,

we would not be considering a Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act today. In fact, Senator YARBOROUGH's work and persistence on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who will benefit from this law is one of the most outstanding legislative feats of the past decade.

For a good number of years Senator YARBOROUGH has been urging Congress to enact the legislation we are considering today. He has had to fight against tremendous resistance both within Congress and within the administration. This resistance has been unrealistic and shortsighted. Fortunately, we can now correct our own shortsightedness. But we should have enacted this legislation years ago, as the senior Senator from Texas has been urging.

Senator YARBOROUGH's dedication to this bill and to those who will benefit from it should serve as an inspiration to all of us. It is easy to understand why Senator TED KENNEDY referred to Senator YARBOROUGH recently as the man of the year every year in working for veterans' benefits. And it is easy to understand why Senator YARBOROUGH was honored a couple of weeks ago at a luncheon given in his behalf by the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs.

With unanimous consent, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point the story that appeared in the San Antonio News, January 26, 1966, covering the luncheon given for Senator YARBOROUGH. I would also like to insert in the RECORD articles from the Stars and Stripes, the National Tribune, August 5, 1965, and the Jewish Veteran, September 1965, supporting the cold war GI bill:

[From the San Antonio (Tex.) News, Jan. 26, 1966]

YARBOROUGH LAUDED FOR VET BENEFITS

WASHINGTON.—Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH was characterized Tuesday "as the man of the year, every year" in working for veterans' benefits.

The tribute came from Senator TED KENNEDY at a luncheon in YARBOROUGH's honor.

The Texas Democrat was presented with a large silver urn by the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs.

YARBOROUGH, chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee, was cited for his contributions to veterans' legislation.

KENNEDY said that the subcommittee is the only panel on which all three of the Kennedy brothers have served.

The late President Kennedy was a member in the Senate days. TED and Senator BOBBY KENNEDY, who also attended the luncheon, are members now.

"And Senator YARBOROUGH always demands that you attend the committee meetings," TED KENNEDY said.

Saying that YARBOROUGH was fighting for veterans benefits when he was in school, KENNEDY added, "In working for such legislation, he is speaking for the best interest of our country as well as for veterans."

Pete Wheeler, former association president, said YARBOROUGH had "fathered, raised, and graduated in the Senate" the latest veterans' bill.

The legislation, called the cold war GI bill, was passed by the Senate last year, but has been stalled in the House.

In his turn, YARBOROUGH plugged for his bill, which would provide benefits for all veterans who have served since 1955, the cutoff date for the Korean war GI bill.

Some want a new bill limited to veterans of Vietnam and other trouble spots.

"Never before have we had 'a hotspot' bill. A serviceman doesn't decide where he will go. He is ordered to go," YARBOROUGH said.

[From the Stars and Stripes—The National Tribune, Aug. 5, 1965]

IMAGE OF A VETERAN

During, and immediately after, every war involving our country, the citizen-soldier and veteran has been regarded as a valued, vital part of American security. A feature article, some time ago, in the Saturday Evening Post, written by the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, entitled "Let's Say 'No' to the Veterans," and labeling veterans benefits as "blatant and outrageous plunder."

Recently, the universally respected New York Times, in an editorial, entitled "Veterans' Pork Barrel," strongly impugned the good faith, motives and respectability of veterans groups in the United States when they opposed the closing of VA hospitals before provision was made for the veteran in need of such services.

Monroe R. Sheinberg, executive director of the Jewish War Veterans replied to the Times article. His reply labeled "Image of a Veteran" follows:

WHO IS A VETERAN?

He is some 22 million men and women who served our country in time of war. Over 44 percent of the American population are either veterans, dependent members of veterans families or dependent survivors of deceased veterans, some 81 million in all.

The veteran, in sum, is Mr. Average Man, except for one fact. He is eligible for veterans benefits. These benefits have been called plunder, handouts, and worse.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS

From earliest times, the wars of nations have been tied inseparably with veterans benefits.

The great oriental civilizations of antiquity furnished pensions for soldiers released from duty.

The Greek city states established a system of veterans preference in public offices, pensioned disabled veterans, and cared for and educated children of those who died in battle.

The Romans, early in their history, developed an elaborate system of veterans benefits, involving land grants and lump-sum pensions.

In Europe, when America as a nation was born, veterans pensions were in force and our country followed suit.

WHY VETERANS BENEFITS

The military requirements of our Nation's defense mandate military forces, a comparatively small professional army in times of peace, augmented by a large, citizens force in times of war or emergency.

These citizen soldiers, uprooted from employment and family life and responsibilities, form the most important element of our national defense, a permanent and indispensable part of this Nation's Military Establishment.

Thus, programs of veterans benefits are more than care for the disabled; they are based and justified, as well, upon the necessity of compensating the returning citizen soldier for his sacrifices in health, in time spent, in hardship and danger endured, in opportunity passed by, in earning capacity diminished by virtue of that service.

President Theodore Roosevelt put it this way:

"No other citizen deserves so well of the Republic as the veteran. They did the one deed which, if left undone, would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast promise all our annals would be meaningless and our

great experience in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure."

EFFECT ON OUR DEFENSE FORCES

Perhaps the most important and least recognized basis for such programs of veterans benefits is the necessity of adding to the strength of our Nation's defense by demonstrating to succeeding generations, upon whose willing service in its defense our country's continued security depends, not only that the causes we fight for are just, and not only that it is vitally necessary that in order to protect our cherished institutions every American must stand ready to serve in our Armed Forces, but also that our State and our Nation keep faith with those who serve.

That is why JWV and other great veteran organizations fight and campaign so forcefully and persistently for military pay bills that would increase the compensation and status and restore the shrinking fringe benefits of men in our Armed Forces.

Gen. Curtis LeMay, then Chief of Staff of our Air Force, personally told our commander that the JWV could perform no greater service to our country's security and defense than to help alert Congress and the American people to the danger to our military strength implicit in the loss of our technically trained noncoms and officers by reason of insufficient pay, benefits, and status.

Here then is the picture understood by too few:

The veteran and the soldier on active duty are both part of this country's strength for defense and security. The soldier of today is the veteran of tomorrow, sensitive to the treatment of veterans and the family of veterans.

Fair treatment of veterans is not charity, handouts, or plunder; it is national self-interest based upon the highest ideals of patriotism and moral obligation.

[From the Jewish Veteran, September 1965]

CAPITOL CORRIDORS

(By Felix Putterman)

The hard fact that we have known little peace, if any, since the end of World War II is being driven home by the intensification of the U.S. military commitment in Vietnam.

If we don't have peace, what do we have?

For the generation of young Americans born during and since World War II, there has never been a peace such as their elders knew. The fact of the matter is that the almost continuous armed confrontation of the past 20 years can best be described as war, limited perhaps, but war.

This sticky problem of using a proper label has been a steady source of contention during the long effort to make available to former armed services personnel benefits limited to war veterans. No clearer demonstration of conflicting views can be found than the division over the proposed cold war GI bill once again passed by the Senate now for the time being stymied in the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Some Members of Congress, who can quote a price on anything, side with the watchdogs of the Treasury, the Bureau of the Budget, in considering post-Korean service as something less than wartime duty. To them the idyllic years of military service since 1953 have been one long garrison parade with some close order drill and sightseeing tours overseas thrown in for good measure.

Yet the same people, for the most part, rally to support the Strategic Air Command complete with round-the-clock alerts, the permanent watch at the 38th parallel, a prompt response to provocative taunting at Quemoy and Matsu, continuous patrols by nuclear subs, the ready fleet at Cyprus, Lebanon, or southeast Asia. Renewal of selective service won't handily in the Congress last year—this year it would be almost unanimous.

Some of the people who downgrade present military service in comparison with World War II are the staunch supporters of NATO, SEATO, and the DEW line. They would have gone slower on the cessation of nuclear testing and faster into Latin American intervention. Would you get a combat ribbon for bulldozing the Berlin wall?

Like everything else in life the concept of war changes. While the United States did not directly involve American military personnel in the three dozen or more armed confrontations taking place during the past 20 years, there was sufficient justification for keeping our powder dry and our men ready. Nervously casting backward glances at the haunting nuclear ghost we are involved in the reality of sustaining military preparedness.

The difference in intensity as between a full blown national emergency and a continuous nagging limited war or to a so-called war of liberation has a meaning in terms of weaponry, terrain and tactics but to American GI's involved it is war, nevertheless.

While it is true that combat divides the men from the boys it has never served as the standard for wartime service benefits. Indeed all seven of the uniformed personnel who supported the one man on the World War II firing line were eligible for GI law benefits. Today, seeking to effectively use uniformed personnel where most needed, Secretary McNamara has set in motion a new program designed to relieve 75,000 officers for combat duty with civilian personnel for clerical and other housekeeping functions.

Contrary to prior American tradition we have interrupted young lives for military conscription—the highest form of patriotic and public service. As a matter of accepted public policy such service has always been accorded special consideration. Since for the foreseeable future it is anticipated that we may be involved in armed confrontations somewhat less than national emergencies in the classic sense we should be prepared to help the youthful American veterans returning to civilian life in their efforts to recapture lost time and to achieve a constructive niche in the economy and society. To hide behind a specious definition of war in order to save money is demeaning and unworthy of all that is good in America.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my hope that the House of Representatives will speedily adopt the bill known as the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

As a veteran of two wars and having recently returned from an inspection of the Vietnamese battle areas, I can assure my colleagues that the American military men who are fighting in southeast Asia are every bit as entitled to a GI bill as were those men who served in World War II and the Korean fighting.

Under provisions of this measure, veterans who have served in the Armed Forces on and after January 31, 1955, would be eligible for educational assistance, death and disability compensation, farm, home and business loans, and other benefits. They are entitled to no less, Mr. Speaker, and I have introduced my own bill containing these provisions to emphasize my deep feelings on their behalf.

This measure provides an opportunity to demonstrate that the American people recognize and appreciate the many personal sacrifices extracted from our Vietnam war veterans by their military obligations. Many of these young men have gone and are going into the military service directly from high school

and some before they have even finished their high school educations. They will return to civilian life after absences of several years, many of them to find they are unskilled, uneducated and unprepared for a civilian occupation.

The Vietnamese veteran, Mr. Speaker, needs a chance to compete for his future with those who are deferred from active military duty while he is serving and who are utilizing this time to further their own careers. These veterans of the grim Vietnamese fighting should have readjustment assistance and the opportunity to return to civilian life, to find employment and to realize their educational objectives at the most formative time in their lives. I hope my colleagues will agree and adopt this most worthwhile and important measure.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I should first like to express my gratitude for the opportunity to present my views in support of a cold war veterans' benefits bill. I introduced H.R. 11910 because I am convinced of the necessity of such a measure. The cold war GI bill requires our most conscientious consideration as a matter of vital national interest.

The provision for readjustment assistance to those young citizens who are serving this country in a cold war, that is all too often quite hot, is a matter of equity long overdue in its enactment. In the face of increasing hostilities in southeast Asia, of growing tensions in many areas, and in the fact of the responsibility sustained by the United States throughout the world, the demand on our youth is not diminishing. It is increasing to the extent that the average length of service has increased since the Korean conflict from 24 to 28.2 months. The personal life of the best of our youth is being interrupted for long periods and a grateful Nation can do no less than provide some benefits by way of educational opportunity to those who serve it with devotion.

The 6 million service men and women will be returning to civilian life by 1970 will be at a disadvantage in education and vocational training even greater than that of their predecessors from the last two wars. The age of mechanism has put a premium on the man of special skills, while reducing the need and effectiveness of the unskilled. The importance of a college degree has been magnified even in the past decade, and will no doubt continue to grow as the American level of education steadily rises.

There can be little disagreement with the fact that the first two GI bills made a substantial contribution to the rise in the level of education. More than half of the World War II veterans from my State of Florida took advantage of educational assistance from the Government, that is, 171,000 of the 289,000 veterans from that war. Of the 182,000 Florida veterans of the Korean war, 71,000 have continued their training by means of governmental aid. I was an administrative officer of one of our great universities immediately following World War II and know first hand of the Government benefits, through the GI bill, which were so helpful to our veterans.

Reports from educators in every State point to these veterans returning to high

schools, colleges, and trade schools after their military service, as some of the most diligent and often the most productive student in the country. These men and women have become our skilled workers, our professional leaders, our colleagues here in Congress. The higher incomes they have earned have raised the overall standard of living and expanded the wealth of this Nation. Thus a program such as those put into effect following the previous two wars, and such as the one now being considered is actually an investment which will promote education and prosperity as well as help to achieve the aim of fairness to all segments of the population.

In concluding my statement, I would like to express my earnest hope that the interest being shown in a cold war GI bill will assure its quick enactment.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, I introduced H.R. 12347 to provide educational benefits and other specialized assistance for our veterans who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States since January 31, 1955.

It is my firm conviction that those who have served during the cold war period since the termination of the Korean war, and those who are serving now in the Vietnam conflict, are as highly deserving of these benefits as our brave World War II veterans.

Since World War II compulsory military service has not been terminated as it was in prior times of peace, but instead has been continued. The cold war remains unabated, and our servicemen are still scattered all over the globe, and they are still serving under combat or near-combat conditions.

Their courageous and dedicated service has carried our Nation triumphantly through many crises—Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan, Berlin, Laos. The list is long, and I know it is not necessary to remind my colleagues of their dauntless valor, their heroic service, and their supreme sacrifices.

Their efforts to preserve the peace and protect our freedom are no less than those of our World War II and Korean veterans. They deserve to share equally in the benefits a grateful Nation has extended to its veterans in the past.

I congratulate the distinguished chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas, Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE, and the members of his committee, for their speedy action in reporting out a GI benefits bill in a form which invites agreement with the version already adopted by the Senate. I commend them on reporting a bill which is generous and fair, but not irresponsible. The committee's bill, H.R. 12410, offers monthly stipends of \$100 to single veterans who return to school, \$125 for those who are married, and \$150 for those with children. Each month of military service would entitle the veteran to 1 month of school-aid payments, up to a total of 36 months of study at any State accredited university or vocational school, provided they have served more than 180 days. Moreover, H.R. 12410 follows the Senate's lead in opening the program to all veterans mustered out since eligibility under the Korean war GI bill expired in January 1955.

In addition to educational assistance, this measure provides home, farm, and business loan assistance, entitlement to medical care in Veterans' Administration hospitals, job counseling, and job placement assistance, preference in Federal employment, and other benefits designed to ease a veteran's readjustment to civilian life.

Mr. Speaker, the need for a GI benefits program, and the eventual success of such a program, has already been eloquently demonstrated. Under the education and training provisions of the World War II GI bill, 7,800,000 veterans—nearly half of all who served during the war—received training. With well over 2 million in college and another 3,500,000 in other schools, they demonstrated that they want the opportunity we can give them. It has been pointed out that, today, we are a far stronger nation because of the manpower skills gained through the earlier GI bill: with 450,000 engineers; 180,000 doctors, dentists, and nurses; 360,000 schoolteachers; 150,000 scientists; 243,000 accountants, 107,000 lawyers; 36,000 clergymen; 17,000 writers; 711,000 mechanics; and almost 700,000 who trained for business and executive careers.

Today our country is still in great need of young people trained to fill technical and professional positions. The Higher Education Act passed by this Congress last year is alleviating the situation to a great degree. H.R. 12410, which we have before us today, would likewise help to bridge the technical gap that now exists. It would encourage veterans to continue their education so that ultimately they would be qualified to fill these technical positions themselves.

On Memorial Day last year I had the pleasure of sharing the same platform with the Honorable EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, of Illinois, in addressing the Catholic War Veterans of America. I sat with a young man, a Catholic war veteran from Evanston, who had just returned from active combat in Vietnam. For his gallantry in action there, he had been awarded the Silver Star. This young man told me how proud he was to serve his country and the cause of democracy in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, should sacrifices such as that young veteran's go unacknowledged by this great Nation of ours?

Our vote today will be a special expression of our national purpose in its broadest sense.

Let us show the world how highly this country values the sacrifices of our service men and women.

Let us join together today in passing H.R. 12410, and let us thereby demonstrate the gratitude of our Nation to these men and women in uniform who are doing their utmost to preserve equality and liberty.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I will support H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, because under the circumstances it probably represents the only bill which we can get at this time. It represents a first step in the right direction toward meeting the Nation's responsibilities to its veterans.

Of course, under the rules which we are operating today, there can be no

amendments or other changes. Indeed, there is little time to even debate such an important piece of legislation.

However, in the face of administration coolness, and until recently outright opposition, toward such proposals, we are fortunate to get consideration of any GI bill at this time.

Since the end of World War II and the Korean conflict, the world really has not known peace. We have lived in times of tension, uneasiness, crisis and wars of liberation. The United States has continued to call upon its finest young men to help defend and preserve freedom and security around the world.

In just a few short months the President, as Commander in Chief, has determined it necessary to more than double the number of American military forces in Vietnam. They may double again before an honorable peace can be achieved in that area.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation always has provided recognition for those Americans who have interrupted their routine way of life to serve in the Armed Forces. Under the World War II GI bill, nearly 8 million veterans received education and training at a cost of \$14½ billion. Under the Korean GI bill, over 2¼ million veterans received similar benefits at a cost of over \$4½ billion.

It is regrettable that this bill falls short of placing our Vietnam and cold-war veterans on an equal basis with those of World War II and Korea. It is my understanding that the educational provisions of this bill give allowances to eligible veterans which are \$10 per month less than those received by Korean GI's. This is difficult to understand in the face of steadily increasing educational costs and a rising cost of living.

The Federal Government is investing approximately \$7,000 per year, per trainee, for those in the Job Corps but there is a reluctance to give equitable benefits to those fighting in Vietnam as we provided Korean GI's.

Frankly, I believe that the bill which I introduced recently, H.R. 12498, is a better and more realistic bill insofar as education is concerned. It is similar to one introduced by my able and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR], the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

My bill would authorize payment of an education and training allowance to eligible veterans pursuing further education, including institutional courses, on-the-job or on-the-farm training.

Basic allowance under my bill for a full-time student would be computed at the rate of \$130 per month for veterans without dependents, and increased allowances for veterans with dependents.

It is unfortunate that the committee bill before us has refused to qualify veterans taking on-the-job or on-the-farm training for educational benefits.

The need for skilled technicians, tradesmen, and personnel in many occupations has grown severe. In many parts of the country, there is a shortage of farmworkers. It appears to me that we have turned our backs on those who seek to train themselves by experience on the job and on the farm.

While I shall support this bill today, I believe we must work for improvements and adequate benefits in another Congress. Certainly, preparing the serviceman returning from war to take his place in civilian life is as essential to our national interest as was the task of preparing him for his military duty.

This should be viewed as one of the costs of waging war against the challenge of Communist aggression in Vietnam and elsewhere throughout the world.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 12410, a bill to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces. I urge that it be favorably considered today.

Thousands of our young men are being torn from their homes and families and are being asked to serve their country in a remote land of which very few had even heard before the last several years. They are being asked to sacrifice—even to the point of giving their lives—just as other young Americans before them had been asked to sacrifice during previous wars.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress gave to the veterans of previous wars certain benefits as a very small partial payment for the disruption of the lives of those veterans. In so doing, the Congress recognized the debt owed to those veterans by the United States.

H.R. 12410 would merely extend some of those benefits to the so-called cold war GI's—those with service subsequent to January 31, 1955. It is altogether right that this be done.

Again, I urge passage of H.R. 12410.

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying to see the Congress acting quickly on a permanent GI bill of rights.

The original GI bill was beneficial to the country as well as to the recipients and I am sure that this legislation also will serve that dual purpose. So I am happy to associate myself with the bill introduced by the gentleman from Texas, Representative OLIN TEAGUE, the distinguished chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, by introducing an identical bill to H.R. 12410.

The bill provides a permanent program of educational assistance for individuals serving after January 31, 1955, on the basis of a month of training for each month, or fraction thereof, of service, not to exceed 36 calendar months. The rates for full-time training set at \$100 per month for a single veteran, \$125 per month for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent and proportionate rates for less than full time.

The education provisions are effective June 1, 1966, and education must be completed within 8 years of the date of discharge. The measure also provides for guaranteed and direct loans, with the VA guaranteeing as much as a maximum of \$8,500 of any loan by private lenders, and authorizes direct loans where private financing is not available to a maximum of \$17,500.

There are miscellaneous provisions of the bill also of great importance—extends presumptions on chronic and tropical diseases; grants medical care for non-service-connected veterans; provides job counseling and job placement assistance; authorizes a flag to drape the casket of deceased veterans of service after January 31, 1955, as is now provided war veterans; and grants preference in Federal employment.

I am happy to see that the benefits are also extended to those veterans who have not served overseas because, in the words of Milton, "they also served who only stand and wait."

I am proud to associate myself with this bill and hope that the House and Senate will take swift action in passing the legislation.

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, last year, when I became keenly aware that our veterans benefits programs failed to cover service after the end of the Korean war, I introduced bill H.R. 9317 to fill this vacuum and testified in its behalf before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. I am gratified that a similar bill, H.R. 12410, is being considered in the House today.

The minor disparities between my bill and H.R. 12410 are eclipsed by their shared broad purpose—to assist the young men and women who protect our security on the vaguely defined fronts of the cold war as they return to their rightful places in our society.

Surely there can be no arguments on the merits of this purpose. It is buttressed by the general awareness that previous GI bills have benefited not only returning veterans but all of society. The contributions in education, medicine, and technology made by those who were trained and educated under these programs have more than repaid their costs. The United States of America is today reaping the skills and knowledge gained by the aid we extended to those earlier veterans.

Today's generation of young men and women are making the same sacrifices of their lives and plans on fronts that are not always "cold." Today we are recognizing and acting on two realities: First, the benefits we seek to extend to cold war veterans have been earned; and second, those benefits are an investment in the continuing stability and enrichment of our Nation. The House can acknowledge these realities by an overwhelming vote in support of H.R. 12410.

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon we have the opportunity to correct some of the deficiencies in the present veterans' laws which bar many veterans from obtaining benefits, although they served honorably as members of our armed services.

There is no doubt in my mind that the measure now being debated will assist the many veterans who were discharged after January 31, 1955, to obtain assistance for their education, enable them to apply for guaranteed and direct home loans, permit them to obtain non-service-connected medical care, preference in employment in the Federal service, and other miscellaneous benefits which were not previously extended to them.

H.R. 12410 is the vehicle which will provide a permanent program of educational assistance to individuals who were discharged after January 31, 1955. This educational assistance will be on the basis of 1 month of education for each month spent in the services, with a maximum of 36 months for each individual.

We are providing an allowance of \$100 per month for single veterans, \$125 for veterans with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with more than one dependent.

In this legislation we guarantee home loans for veterans of up to \$7,500, with direct loans of up to \$17,500 where private financing is not available.

The present law allows medical care only for service-connected disabilities in a Veterans' Administration facility to those servicemen who were discharged after January 31, 1955. This measure is making it possible for this group to be considered for non-service-connected medical care on the same basis as the veterans of earlier conflicts.

This eligibility is based, as are previous eligibilities, upon the availability of a bed and upon the signing of an oath that the serviceman does not have the necessary funds to pay for outside medical care.

Currently applicable laws permit preference in employment in the various Federal services only to veterans who were discharged prior to January 31, 1955. This measure expands that portion of the law and will be of great benefit to our servicemen who were discharged after January 31, 1955, and are seeking Federal employment.

In enacting this bill into law, we must take cognizance of the fact that these neglected veterans have been disrupted from civilian life to serve their country. They did not hesitate to go into the ranks of the armed services, although to many it was a definite hardship. We must take positive action today to correct this disparity in the law and provide for these loyal, freedom-loving veterans, with assistance which they may have need for.

This measure is similar to the bill which was passed by the other body, except that it provides smaller monthly payments. Our Committee on Veterans' Affairs has held hearings on the proposal set out in the Senate GI bill, and several discussions on the bill now before us. The committee was in agreement that some sort of aid be given to these veterans who were neglected in other measures.

I wish to take this opportunity in congratulating our chairman in taking expeditious action on this bill and hope that the other body will accept this proposal so that it will become effective in as short a period of time as possible.

At present many of our boys are shedding their blood and giving up their lives for their country. We must recognize the fact that those who return to civilian life should have an expression from a grateful nation. This bill will, in a small measure, provide that gratitude, and will assist our servicemen in returning to a normal civilian life. It will show them that we do care for what they have undergone to preserve our standard of living and understanding the problems

which they will have to face after the completion of their military mission.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I am unavoidably absent on official business in Georgia; however, I would like to take this opportunity to express my support of and associate myself as a cosponsor of H.R. 12410, introduced on January 31, 1966, by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE]. This bill, which is designed to extend educational assistance and home loan benefits to persons who have served in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955, is needed legislation.

The GI bills of World War II and the Korean conflict have worked very well. The revenue expended for these programs has resulted in increased revenue to the U.S. Treasury because of the increased earning capacity of those who received the benefits.

H.R. 12410 is designed to accomplish the same objective, and there is every reason to assume that it will do just that. Because the number of young men available to fill essential technical and professional posts is, at the present time, the lowest in ratio to our total population, our Nation will be able to utilize the skills and abilities of veterans who would benefit from this assistance program.

During the last decade, members of the Armed Forces have served throughout the world, and, in many instances, have served under combat or near-combat conditions. Also, the United States has gone through a series of crises associated with Cuba, Berlin, Laos, Taiwan-Matsu, the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam. The perpetual cold war conditions which have existed during the time period covered by H.R. 12410 make this bill necessary if our servicemen are to receive equitable treatment.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of readjustment assistance for veterans. Certainly, this is a measure that has long commanded the support and the interest of the American public, and it is heartening to note the progress it has made during the 89th Congress. I sincerely hope—and I am sure that a majority of my colleagues are with me on this—that this session will see the enactment of the cold war GI bill.

My concern for the necessity of such legislation led me to introduce H.R. 5413 almost 1 year ago, during the last session. My bill is identical to the measure that passed the Senate last summer, S. 9, and both bills are substantially the same as H.R. 12410, the bill now on the floor. The proposed legislation would provide assistance to veterans with a record of more than 6 months' active service, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, who wish to continue their education in secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, or in other approved vocational or professional courses; it would also guarantee loans made before January 31, 1975.

In favoring such a broad program, I am relying with confidence on the pattern of success achieved by the first two GI bills. It has been pointed out many

times, we are indeed fortunate to have the advantage of precedents which have yielded such glowing results. The 50 percent of the World War II veterans and the 42 percent of the Korean war veterans who furthered their educational goals by means of governmental assistance distinguished themselves as mature students. They appreciated the value of education. They helped substantially to raise the overall average of education in this country and to increase the level of productivity.

The outcome of Public Laws 346 and 500, the acts which provided readjustment assistance to veterans of the last 2 wars, is manifest not only in numerical descriptions of success furnished to us by statistics, but in the lives and the work of the Americans who received the benefits. In the light of their contribution to their country not only during the wars but afterward and since, there can be little argument against the assertion that the United States is the real beneficiary of the GI bills.

It is not my intent to take up my colleagues' time with statistical proofs of past success; these figures are familiar and frequently offered justifications for future action. While I put great stock in past experiences, I am concerned with the special needs of the present. One of these is to alleviate the inequity that results from the impact of the compulsory draft law, which requires all young men to register, but at the same time favors with a deferment those who can afford a college education on their own. The policy of granting deferment to college students is a good one and ought to be retained. However, it has had the effect of allowing many otherwise eligible men to avoid the draft at least partially by virtue of their economic position, while those unable to afford a college education are inducted and often forced to forgo any aspirations for better training and better jobs after they return to civilian life. Fairness demands that we consider the plight of those young men constituting 44 percent of those eligible, who are inducted.

A second need is the fundamental necessity to fortify our Nation against the dangers that weaken us from within. I am not referring to the protection afforded by armies and fighter planes, but the protection that inheres in a well-educated, prosperous, and healthy society. To this end recent Congresses have inaugurated programs laudable for their goals and for the promise of their achievements. Aid to education is an ally in the battle against poverty, unemployment, and denial of opportunity. The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 would be a true ally on all of these battlefronts. Providing new educational opportunities to veterans, many of whom are currently forced to accept unemployment compensation, would raise their earning capability and help them to help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, we are not here legislating a political handout. The proposed measure will unlock the doors that would be otherwise shut in the face of our cold war veteran. The men who will receive the proposed allowances will have to

work very hard to achieve their goals, and when they succeed, the country as a whole will reap the benefits.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the veterans' education and loan guaranty bill, H.R. 12410, now before us.

I view this measure as a well-directed Federal program which, unlike many others, goes to the heart of the problem and satisfies the needs of the people involved directly, without having its purposes and funds diluted and siphoned off by bureaucracy and extensive redtape. I congratulate the Veterans' Affairs Committee on producing a bill which represents much thoughtful deliberation and will greatly benefit many present, former, and future servicemen.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, today we consider a bill that has a plain and realistic title—"Education and Other Benefits for Veterans of Service after January 31, 1955." That is an interesting title.

First, it deletes the words "cold war" which heretofore have been used in connection with this legislation. I hope it reflects the demise of the fiction that we are presently engaged in a cold war.

Secondly, the title reflects what is in the bill and what our objective should be and always should have been—to provide educational and other assistance which in some measure makes up for the loss of time and opportunities incurred by those young men who serve their country in military uniform—whether in war or peace, whether stateside or in an area of hostilities. In some measure also, it makes up for the fact that while certain of our young men lose this time and these opportunities, others do not. It is regrettable that it has taken a hot war to drive these points home to us and to bring this legislation this far along toward enactment.

I urge the passage of this bill with its principles essentially intact.

I know the administration would prefer to limit any readjustment assistance to those who have served since heavy fighting began in Vietnam and to distinguish between those who have served in combat zones and those who have not. In my estimation, that approach falls far short of our major purpose. It fails to recognize the inequities resulting from the fact that the burden of military service falls unevenly upon our young men. It largely reduces the assistance to the category of bonuses for service in combat zones when rewards for such service—including extra pay and tax relief—already exist. It places the assignment of military manpower on a roulette wheel and turns it into a game of fate.

I support the bill reported by our Veterans' Affairs Committee because it recognizes, without any reservations, that this investment of the taxpayer's money is one of the most prudent and rewarding ones we could make.

The World War II and Korean war GI bills, after which this one is patterned, have cost us some \$19 billion. But it is estimated that this investment will be completely repaid by 1970. It will be paid off by then because the education and training provided under those two

programs have enabled nearly 11 million veterans to earn higher incomes and therefore to contribute more taxes to our coffers. For just that reason, this investment now is being repaid at the rate of approximately \$1 billion a year.

Moreover, these programs have provided our country with millions of scientists, engineers, teachers and other professional and skilled people we otherwise would not have. Not only have these people greatly strengthened our economy. They have made immeasurable contributions to our cultural life and to the advancement of our civilization.

Mr. Speaker, I am not one to quibble with experiments of the recent past that have proven themselves out so magnificently. I urge that we do it again.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I want to state my wholehearted support for the bill which is now pending before this body. I especially want to commend my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas, OLIN TEAGUE, for his determined efforts as chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee to see that as strong a bill as possible was brought before the House. I had the privilege in December to be in Vietnam with the gentleman and to observe with him at first hand the very real conditions of war which are faced by our military forces in that country and in the rest of southeast Asia.

There are men and women, Mr. Speaker, who in many cases, have given up the beginnings of a family life and a career in order to serve their country in the farthest reaches of the world. This has been their duty, Mr. Speaker, and they have gone.

In the similar situations created by World War II and the Korean war this country has seen fit to compensate its veterans for their sacrifice by passing what has been rather familiarly labeled, the GI bill of rights. Under these veterans' programs thousands of our returning young people have been given a boost as they have attempted to pick up the threads of civilian life and start in anew.

We have the living example of these programs before us, Mr. Speaker, as we consider H.R. 12410 today, and it is an example of success. Not only have the educational and home loan benefits been of tremendous assistance to the veterans, but the assistance that has been theirs has been passed on to the entire country as well in the form of a directly related increase in the national standard of living. The returning GI's have proved to be mature, conscientious students and businessmen. Their renewed sense of purpose and determination has enabled them to capitalize upon the provisions of the GI bill both to their own deserved benefit and to that of their friends and neighbors across the country as well.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the passage of H.R. 12410. It represents a realistic recognition of the great sacrifices that our young men and women in military service have made, and are presently making, on behalf of freedom around the globe. And it will be one of the greatest investments we in the 89th Congress can possibly make in the continued growth and strength in our country.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in giving my wholehearted support to the cold war veterans' GI bill. As a sponsor of H.R. 4004, a bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period, I am delighted that this measure, H.R. 12410, has been called up for consideration so early in this session of Congress. It is my hope that the House will quickly approve this legislation which is long overdue.

Since the Korean armistice was signed in 1953, American servicemen have been on duty continuously all over the world. They are serving in the Arctic, in the jungles of southeast Asia, in Cuba and Latin America, in Berlin, and on the seven seas; all these men, serving on land, sea, and in the air are on the alert to protect our Nation and to fulfill America's dream of a peaceful world.

The same problems of readjustment and economic dislocation that prevailed during the Korean period are faced today by thousands of young men returning from service in the Armed Forces. Many of these young men will face not only the serious problems of adapting back to civilian life, but will also find themselves far behind those in their age group who were allowed to continue their schooling and their careers. This is the reason behind the cold war GI bill. It proposes to balance this situation and to give the veteran who has sacrificed 2, 3, or 4 years of his life an opportunity to catch up with his nonveteran companions whose lives were not disrupted by military service.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my support to this proposed legislation.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today we meet to consider a bill of great importance and inestimable value. It is H.R. 12410, a bill to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955.

I would like to commend Chairman TEAGUE and the committee for the work it has done and add that it is a matter of great pleasure for me to know that this proposal will soon be before the House of Representatives.

One of the very first bills which I had the pleasure of sponsoring when first coming to the Congress was H.R. 4779, introduced March 12, 1963. This bill would also have provided educational and other benefits for our service veterans who had served since the lapse of the Korean benefit program on January 31, 1955.

My purpose in supporting such legislation was the firm belief, based on the history of the two previous benefit programs, that through it this Nation would benefit significantly by a rich harvest of better educated and trained young Americans and by a deep personal feeling that those Americans who have served their Nation during the uncertain and often dark days of the cold war certainly have shared at times risks, if not equal to, at least measurable to those

faced by those who served during time of combat though not in hostile theaters. Certainly those young men moved to alert during the Cuban missile crisis or during those dreadful confrontations in Berlin and at the wall must have felt in their hearts that the risk they faced was indeed grave.

There have been vast amounts expended to date in this area. The Veterans' Administration reports that the cost to the Treasury for the programs of World War II and the Korean war was \$14 billion.

But what is more important than expenditure is the return.

Those benefiting from the earlier programs are now taxpayers themselves. More importantly, they are paying more taxes because the knowledge they gained through the availability of these training programs equipped them to secure better and higher paying economic positions in our society.

The facts disclose this harvest now being reaped by our Nation's economy.

I would like to cite just a few:

First. The Bureau of the Census reports that the 2.2 million veterans who have received training under the two previous programs are today paying \$1 billion more in taxes each year than they would have paid had they not had the advantages of this education and training.

Second. In addition to increasing our national revenues, as a result of the World War II program alone, our Nation has gained 450 thousand engineers, 350 thousand teachers, 280 thousand metalworkers, and as many doctors, dentists, nurses, scientists as the population total of the State of Alaska. It is important to note these professions, for the most part, require great skill and extensive training at considerable cost. Had it not been for the World War II and Korean war bills, many of these practicing professional persons might never have had the opportunity to train for and earn degrees in these fields which were essential to the scientific, educational, and medical achievements which this Nation has experienced over the last generation.

Third. But it was not only in these fields that the door to greater American future. This opportunity was extended to and received by nearly 11 million veterans. Of these, 44.4 percent took advantage of this opportunity to achieve trade skills and technical training. Another 29 percent entered our colleges and universities. The remainder underwent on-the-job and one-the-farm training.

Fourth. As a result of the two previous programs the general educational level of this Nation has risen significantly though it is still shamefully short of the mark of excellence required to meet our Nation's needs. Prior to the enactment of the original World War II benefit program the educational level of the average head of household was less than 9 years. Since that time it has risen to 10.4 years. This is not to credit the programs with this total increase. But we cannot gainsay the fact they contributed significantly.

Now we have before us a bill which would not only reinstitute a program of benefits for individuals but a program which will indefinitely broaden the horizon of opportunity for past, present, and future young Americans who serve their country. Passage of this bill will add another pillar to the monument of advancement for American education which this Congress has constructed.

We had long accepted the fact that we were not doing enough for education in America.

We had long known that we could do better.

We had long been struck with the fearful knowledge that unless we provided greater opportunity for knowledge this great Nation was in danger of being swept from the strong current of world leadership into the dark swirling eddies of national decline.

We had long acknowledged the challenge.

This Congress has accepted that challenge, moving ahead with accelerated pace to insure that education in America is the broadest in its availability at all levels.

This bill would take us one more step along the path to excellence.

It would significantly enhance the educational opportunities for our sons and daughters of the future while insuring that America's military might and preparedness for the future will be equal to any challenge to our Nation's defense or to the peace and security of the free world.

It was President Johnson who so succinctly stated that each time we broaden the base of abundance, we give more people the chance to produce and consume, create new industry, and provide better incomes. This bill would broaden that base.

We have needed a program such as this for too long a time. But often realization of need requires the catalyst of extraordinary times.

These are extraordinary times.

The war in Vietnam is an extraordinary war.

It has none of the formalities of a declared war.

Yet it has the financial burdens.

It imperils the security of our Nation.

It threatens the peace of the free world.

It endangers the future of the entire world.

And it is costing a terrible price in casualties suffered and lives lost by young Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would again like to express my commendation to Chairman TEAGUE and the work of his committee. I feel this is an excellent program, and would like to express my commitment to its goals.

This bill is realistic. It is long overdue. The question which we now face is not can this Nation afford it; the question is do we dare not afford it.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, young men have been inducted into military service, either as volunteers or by the Selective Service, where they use 2 or more years of that period of their lives which is normally spent in college or some other type of

vocational training or job experience. These men and women are selected as the best physical and mental specimens of their age group.

Once inducted into the service, they no longer control their destinies or assignments and each and every one is available for duty in the hot spots and cold war areas. On that basis, all service personnel are entitled to equal consideration and assistance from their Government.

After 2 years or more of service, they come back to seek their place in our economic system, only to find that they are competing with those who remained in college or received vocational or on-the-job training. The result is that, except for those in the service who received training which can be used in civilian life, they find they are handicapped in competing for employment with those who are not called into the service of their country.

It is essential that these individuals be given an opportunity to compete for their place in our economy on an equal basis and for that reason we must provide an opportunity for them to continue their education, to receive training for industrial jobs, and/or financial assistance if they wish to go into business for themselves.

I urge every Member of this body to support the committee bill, H.R. 12410, before us today and provide an opportunity for the conference committee to broaden these provisions more in line with my bill, H.R. 10023.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, today we will vote on H.R. 12410, the peacetime veterans' benefit bill introduced by our distinguished colleague, Mr. TEAGUE, of Texas.

On February 1 of this year, concerned with what I thought might result in a very watered-down veterans' bill reaching the floor, I introduced H.R. 12424. Many persons belonging to veterans' groups told me they were fearful that a strong veterans' bill would not be introduced.

Last week, our very able chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, introduced H.R. 12410. I feel that, overall, it is a stronger and better bill than my own. For that reason I plan to support and vote for passage of the bill before this House today.

I urge my colleagues to remember that this bill is not a handout or a special consideration to any veteran. It is an investment in the future of this country. Veterans who took advantage of GI bills offered as a result of World War II and the Korean conflict have returned that money to the Government almost threefold. They have become better educated, learned more skills, and therefore returned many more tax dollars throughout their lifetime than they would have without these advantages.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, the so-called cold war GI bill.

I would like to commend the very distinguished chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], for his support of this vitally needed piece of legislation.

While I sponsored legislation which is similar to S. 9, legislation sponsored by another able Texan in the other body, the senior Senator from the Lone Star State, Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, I realize that the exigencies of practical politics require that some kind of bill be brought to the floor. While this measure does not provide all the benefits to our young men in uniform that it might, it is, however, a satisfactory compromise between what we would like to do and what we can do.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is an investment in America. When this legislation is signed into law we will increase educational opportunities for millions of young men and women with a minimum of red-tape and bureaucracy. I have no doubt that this bill will pay for itself in the form of increased revenue just as the earlier World War II and Korean GI bills did. Eleven million Americans took advantage of these two bills and their educational success and their accomplishments are a proud page in American history. Very rarely do we have an opportunity to see the fruits of legislative action so clearly demonstrated.

There are so many arguments in favor of this bill which have been expressed by so many Members that I will not take the time of this House to reiterate what has been said so many times by so many Members. But I would like to speak briefly about a constituent of mine, and his wife who have been among the most ardent supporters of this bill. William Withee, a native of Jersey City, is a student at the University of Maryland. He is an honorably discharged veteran who served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps. While a marine he met a very lovely girl, then serving with the women marines, whom he subsequently married. When he was discharged he enrolled at the University of Maryland and with the help of his wife and part-time work, he is getting by, as a student, but his wife has had to postpone her own education in order to allow her husband to continue his schooling. When this bill is passed life will be a little brighter for William and Doris Withee. More than this, however, Congress will have helped two ambitious and energetic young people to make a greater contribution to their community. These are the kind of Americans that we should invest in, and make no mistake about it, the Withees are not unique. They are, I feel, typical of the most dynamic element in our society, the young Americans who will leave this Nation a better place than they found it.

Mr. Speaker, as one of the many Members of this House, who sponsored legislation to provide educational opportunity for our peacetime veterans, I am very happy to speak in favor of H.R. 12410. This is a great day for millions of young servicemen and veterans. I urge every Member of this House to demonstrate his confidence in these young people by supporting this bill.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410 which in my opinion is a piece of legislation long overdue. I have long been in favor of such legislation and I comment Chairman TEAGUE and the members of the Vet-

erans' Affairs Committee for bringing this measure before the House. The GI bill of World War II proved to be one of the greatest legislative measures passed by the Congress this century. Thousands upon thousands of veterans are now college graduates making tremendous contributions to the strength and greatness of American who would not have been able to obtain a college education without the GI bill.

Thousands upon thousands of veterans are now homeowners only because of the GI bill. This bill will extend similar benefits to our veterans now fighting for our country in the jungles of South Vietnam. This bill should pass the House without a single dissenting vote, acted upon by the Senate in similar fashion, and signed into law immediately by the President as a measure which America owes to its veterans now serving their country and those having served since 1955.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today the House is debating an historic and important bill, one which will compensate those who have served their country in the armed services and will increase this Nation's stock of well-trained minds. I have urged the House to pass such a bill ever since I introduced H.R. 8196 in the 88th Congress. I recall making a major speech in support of my cold war GI bill on August 21, 1963. What I said then on the floor is applicable today. This bill represents an investment in the youth of America.

If this new GI bill has one fraction the success of the World War II GI bill, it will be a grand triumph. That earlier bill was responsible for the training of 18,000 doctors and registered nurses, 113,000 physical and research scientists, 450,000 civil engineers, 36,000 clergymen, and 711,000 skilled mechanics. Its contribution to the energetic transition from a wartime to a peacetime America was immense.

My only reservation about H.R. 12410, is that I do not feel that it goes far enough. I would have preferred the enactment of my own H.R. 5678 which is substantially the same as S. 9. My bill would have provided one-half again as many days of training for each day of service. It would have provided substantially larger payments. Moreover, it would have provided payments for on-the-job trainees and on-farm trainees. In short, it would have duplicated the provisions of the highly successful World War II GI bill.

Nevertheless, the bill before us today should boost the morale of the men in our armed services and promise them a brighter future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 12410 and commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for bringing it to the floor.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to lend my support to that of others of my colleagues for the GI education bill under discussion this afternoon—H.R. 12410. While I think it could have provided more generously for our GI's, many of whom now are in combat in the jungles of Vietnam, it is indeed an improvement over what the administration

had budgeted for such a program. I believe the figures are some \$327 million in this bill as against \$100 million proposed by the administration.

I am disappointed that the monthly rates provided veterans for education in this bill are not as high as was provided under the Korean program. I would like to have seen adopted the rates proposed by my colleague from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR]. But there is always the possibility of improving this measure at some future date.

I should like to remind this body, that Republicans, for more than a year, have called on the administration to bring forth some kind of GI bill. I cannot understand the reluctance to do so when we seem to have money for every other program that comes down the pike. I do not understand why it has been necessary for anyone to plead and argue for GI benefits, when right at this moment our American boys are fighting a tougher, more treacherous war than Americans have ever fought, including the trenches of World War I. These young men are fighting, and dying, for the freedom of a distant land. It is an idealistic war, not fought by us for gain of any material sort. Surely, when their painful assignments are ended, and they return to their country, some gratitude is due them.

I should like to point out too, that past GI education bills have been tremendously successful. GI students proved themselves better, more ambitious students than the usual undergraduates. They benefited from what they learned because they, many of them, had family responsibilities to meet, and saw clearly the benefits, indeed, the necessity, of an education. And of course the country benefited too.

For these reasons, I support this measure with the hope that the program it produces can be improved in the future.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, after one of Gen. Wallace Greene's inspection trips to Vietnam last year, the Marine Corps Commandant returned to the United States where an anxious press and Nation awaited his professional evaluation of the situation. Remembering contributions of other marines in other wars, one might say it is almost a part of our national heritage to weigh and value the comments of a Marine Corps Commandant returning from the front in time of war.

As I recall watching parts of General Greene's television interview, one remark seemed particularly appropriate in view of all of the demonstrations and draft card burnings. General Greene was not only concerned with the welfare of our military and naval forces in South Vietnam, but about the attitude of the American people here at home.

The general assured us of the competence of our men and equipment in South Vietnam. Their loyalty and devotion to duty and country cannot be challenged.

The general in his remarks did, however, inject one thought relating to the concern that the fighting men have as it relates to our attitude here at home toward the war in South Vietnam. They will not let us down, and we, as a Nation,

must not let them down; therefore, I am grateful for this time, Mr. Speaker, to go on record in support of the GI bill legislation we are considering here today. I know of no other thing that we could do here today to bolster the morale of our fighting men in South Vietnam. The House Veterans' Affairs Committee is to be commended for the prompt attention it gave to this measure.

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 12410, to provide a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces. This is one of many bills introduced by Members of the House to provide fair treatment for our soldiers, referred to as the "cold war GI bills."

On January 27, 1966, I introduced H.R. 12379, which is identical to S. 9 passed by the Senate last session providing broader benefits in the range of the Korean war GI bill of rights. While the version before the House today is not as broad a legislative proposal as the Senate-passed version, it is a start—an important step in the right direction. We have come to realize that the distinction between wartime and peacetime veterans for the purpose of computing veterans' benefits can be quite artificial. Today our servicemen are found in various corners of the world, defending freedom and resisting aggression with as much determination and facing as much danger as those who were engaged in wartime service. The distinguished chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, has drafted the legislation before us today with this concept in mind. This is an attempt to establish a model for a permanent program of veterans' benefits, a worthy and a desirable cause.

While my bill would have provided broader benefits to our servicemen, I support H.R. 12410, and urge my colleagues to support it. We take a step forward today in the field of education and other benefits for those men who answer their Nation's call to duty. This truly falls within the category of priority legislation—those bills which establish or expand programs in the fields of health, education, and others designed to meet human needs at home—a category which must not be sacrificed because of our extensive commitments abroad. Rather, this legislation is part of that commitment to freedom abroad and at home, because it provides fair treatment for those who represent us in the fight for freedom.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the action taken by the House this afternoon in passing a cold war GI benefits bill. It is with much pleasure that I supported such action relative to this much-needed legislation, for congressional initiative is the means by which GI benefits can be extended to veterans of current and recent service. Passage of this bill by the House has been a crucial step forward in making available to these men certain opportunities and assistance accorded veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

It is apparent that our involvement in Vietnam has served to increase the

recognition that has been given Armed Forces personnel who have had to postpone their education and career plans because of military service, and this legislation is in response to the needs of Armed Forces personnel who are returning to civilian life.

Congress must act in accordance with the sacrifices and contributions made by our men in the Armed Forces to national and international security. The favorable action taken today on the bill, which was reported by the Veterans' Affairs Committee last Thursday, is most encouraging, and I am pleased to have worked for and supported legislation to extend cold war GI benefits.

Though this bill differs from mine in that it does not allow for institutional on-farm training, apprenticeship or on-the-job training, or provide as great an education assistance allowance, I still take pleasure in having voted in favor of the bill before us. It is my sincere hope that the House and Senate may soon reach agreement on a single version so that enactment into law will become a reality at the earliest possible time.

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see action being taken on this bill to grant to the veterans of our armed services educational and other benefits similar to those which had been extended to veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

I believe the favorable results of the previous law are ample justification for enactment of the one now under consideration.

The young men who devote 2 or more years of their lives to serving in the Armed Forces are most deserving of these benefits. Many of them serve at great sacrifice—delaying their education, their careers, being separated from their families.

This measure will in a small way compensate for those sacrifices and will, in the long run, be of tremendous benefit to the Nation as a whole. An educated citizenry is essential to the strength and progress of our country, and many of the veterans who otherwise would not have the opportunity to receive higher education or specialized training will now be able to pursue those goals.

I am more than happy to express my complete and wholehearted support of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 12410, as amended.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 381, nays 0, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—381

Abbitt	Andrews,	Bandstra
Abernethy	George W.	Baring
Adair	Andrews,	Barrett
Adams	Glenn	Bates
Addabbo	Annunzio	Battin
Albert	Ashbrook	Beckworth
Anderson, Ill.	Ashley	Belcher
Anderson,	Ashmore	Bell
Tenn.	Ayres	Bennett

Betts	Gallagher	Mathias
Bingham	Garmatz	Matthews
Boggs	Gathings	May
Boland	Gettys	Meeds
Bolling	Gialmo	Miller
Bolton	Gibbons	Mills
Bow	Gilbert	Minish
Brademas	Gilligan	Minshall
Bray	Gonzalez	Mize
Brock	Goodell	Moeller
Brooks	Grabowski	Monagan
Broomfield	Gray	Moore
Brown, Calif.	Green, Oreg.	Morgan
Brown, Ohio	Green, Pa.	Morris
Broyhill, N.C.	Greigg	Morrison
Broyhill, Va.	Grider	Morse
Buchanan	Griffiths	Morton
Burke	Gross	Mosher
Burleson	Grover	Moss
Burton, Calif.	Gubser	Multer
Burton, Utah	Gurney	Murphy, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.	Hagan, Ga.	Murphy, N.Y.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hagen, Calif.	Natcher
Cabell	Haley	Nedzi
Callan	Hall	Nelsen
Callaway	Halleck	Nix
Cameron	Halpern	O'Brien
Carey	Hamilton	O'Hara, Ill.
Carter	Hanley	O'Hara, Mich.
Casey	Hanna	O'Konski
Cederberg	Hansen, Iowa	Olsen, Mont.
Celler	Hansen, Wash.	Olson, Minn.
Chamberlain	Hardy	O'Neal, Ga.
Chelf	Harsha	Patman
Clancy	Harvey, Ind.	Patten
Clark	Harvey, Mich.	Perkins
Clausen,	Hathaway	Philbin
Don H.	Hawkins	Pike
Clawson, Del.	Hays	Pirnie
Cleveland	Hébert	Poage
Clevenger	Hechler	Poff
Cohelan	Helstoski	Pool
Collier	Henderson	Price
Colmer	Herlong	Pucinski
Conable	Hicks	Purcell
Conte	Holifield	Quie
Conyers	Holland	Quillen
Cooley	Horton	Race
Corbett	Hosmer	Randall
Corman	Howard	Redlin
Cramer	Hull	Rees
Culver	Hungate	Reid, Ill.
Cunningham	Huot	Reid, N.Y.
Curtin	Hutchinson	Relfel
Curtis	Ichord	Reinecke
Dague	Irwin	Resnick
Daniels	Jacobs	Reuss
Davis, Ga.	Jarman	Rhodes, Ariz.
Davis, Wis.	Jennings	Rhodes, Pa.
Dawson	Joelson	Rivers, Alaska
de la Garza	Johnson, Calif.	Rivers, S.C.
Delaney	Johnson, Okla.	Roberts
Dent	Johnson, Pa.	Robison
Denton	Jonas	Rodino
Derwinski	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Colo.
Dickinson	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.
Diggs	Karsten	Roman
Dingell	Karth	Roncalio
Dole	Kastenmeier	Rooney, N.Y.
Donohue	Kee	Rooney, Pa.
Dorn	Keith	Rosenthal
Dow	Kelly	Roudebush
Downing	King, N.Y.	Roush
Dulski	King, Utah	Roybal
Duncan, Oreg.	Kirwan	Rumsfeld
Duncan, Tenn.	Kornegay	Ryan
Dwyer	Krebs	Satterfield
Dyal	Kunkel	St Germain
Edmondson	Laird	St. Onge
Edwards, Ala.	Landrum	Saylor
Edwards, Calif.	Langen	Scheuer
Edwards, La.	Latta	Schmidhauser
Erlenborn	Leggett	Schneebeli
Evans, Colo.	Lennon	Schweiker
Everett	Lipscomb	Secrest
Evins, Tenn.	Long, La.	Selden
Fallon	Long, Md.	Senner
Farbstein	McCarthy	Shibley
Farnum	McCulloch	Shriver
Fascell	McDade	Sickles
Findley	McDowell	Sikes
Fino	McEwen	Sisk
Fisher	McFall	Skubitz
Flood	McGrath	Slack
Fogarty	McMillan	Smith, Calif.
Foley	McVicker	Smith, Iowa
Ford, Gerald R.	Macdonald	Smith, N.Y.
Ford,	Machen	Smith, Va.
William D.	Mackay	Springer
Fountain	Mackie	Stafford
Fraser	Madden	Staggers
Frelinghuysen	Mahon	Stalbaum
Friedel	Mailliard	Stanton
Fulton, Pa.	Marsh	Steed
Fulton, Tenn.	Martin, Ala.	Stephens

Stratton	Udall	Whitener
Stubblefield	Ullman	Whitten
Sullivan	Utt	Widnall
Talcott	Van Deerlin	Williams
Taylor	Vigorito	Wilson, Bob
Teague, Calif.	Waggonner	Wilson,
Teague, Tex.	Walker, Miss.	Charles H.
Tenzer	Walker, N. Mex.	Wolff
Thompson, N.J.	Watkins	Wright
Thompson, Tex.	Watson	Wyatt
Todd	Watts	Wydler
Trimble	Weitner	Yates
Tunney	Whalley	Young
Tupper	White, Idaho	Younger
Tuten	White, Tex.	Zablocki

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—50

Andrews,	Griffin	Passman
N. Dak.	Hansen, Idaho	Pelly
Arends	Keogh	Pepper
Aspinall	King, Calif.	Pickle
Baldwin	Kluczynski	Powell
Berry	Love	Rogers, Tex.
Blatnik	McClory	Rostenkowski
Cahill	MacGregor	Schisler
Craley	Martin, Mass.	Scott
Daddario	Martin, Nebr.	Sweeney
Devine	Matsunaga	Thomas
Dowdy	Michel	Thomson, Wis.
Ellsworth	Mink	Toll
Farnsley	Moorhead	Tuck
Feighan	Murray	Vanik
Flynt	O'Neill, Mass.	Vivian
Fuqua	Ottlinger	Willis

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Arends.
 Mr. King of California with Mr. Pelly.
 Mr. Toll with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
 Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Devine.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
 Mrs. Mink with Mr. Michel.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
 Mr. Dowdy with Mr. McClory.
 Mr. Love with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Schisler with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Pickle with Mr. Berry.
 Mr. Scott with Mr. MacGregor.
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Ottinger.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Ottinger.
 Mr. Vivian with Mr. Griffin.
 Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Baldwin.
 Mr. Murray with Mr. Cooley.
 Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Blatnik.
 Mr. Vanik with Mr. Thomas.
 Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Farnsley.
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Matsunaga.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Tuck.
 Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Flynt.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Fuqua.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 9

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act."

SEC. 2. (a) Title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 39 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 40—EDUCATION OF VETERANS WHO SERVE BETWEEN JANUARY 31, 1955 AND JULY 1, 1967

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"Sec.

"1908. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"1910. Entitlement to education or training generally.

"1911. Duration of veterans' education or training.

"1912. Commencement; time limitations.

"1913. Expiration of all education and training.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"1920. Selection of program.

"1921. Applications; approval.

"1922. Change of program.

"1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress.

"1925. Period of operation for approval.

"1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"1931. Education and training allowance.

"1932. Computation of education and training allowances.

"1933. Measurement of courses.

"1934. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"Subchapter V—State approving agencies

"1941. Designation.

"1942. Approval of courses.

"1943. Cooperation.

"1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies.

"1945. Reimbursement of expenses.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"1951. Apprentice or other training on the job.

"1952. Institutional on-farm training.

"1953. Approval of accredited courses.

"1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1955. Notice of approval of courses.

"1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"Sec.

"1961. Authority and duties of Administrator.

"1962. Educational and vocational counseling.

"1963. Control by agencies of United States.

"1964. Conflicting interests.

"1965. Reports by institutions.

"1966. Overpayments to veterans.

"1967. Examination of records.

"1968. False or misleading statements.

"1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission.

"1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances.

"Subchapter I—Definitions

"§ 1908. Definitions

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran who is not on active duty and who—

"(A) served on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967;

"(B) was discharged or released there-

from under conditions other than dishonorable; and

"(C) served on active duty for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days (exclusive of any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies), or was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for an actual service-connected disability.

"(2) The term 'program of education or training' means any single unit course or subject, any curriculum, or any combination of unit courses or subjects, which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(3) The term 'course' means an organized unit of subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time or which covers a specific amount of related subject matter for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

"(4) The term 'dependent' means—

"(A) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(B) a parent of an eligible veteran, if the parent is in fact dependent upon the veteran; and

"(C) the wife of an eligible veteran, or, in the case of an eligible veteran who is a woman, her husband if he is in fact dependent upon her.

"(5) The term 'educational institution' means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other institution furnishing education for adults.

"(6) The term 'training establishment' means any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of a college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency, or any State board of vocational education, or any joint apprentice committee, or the Bureau of Apprenticeship established in accordance with chapter 4C of title 29, or any agency of the Federal Government authorized to supervise such training.

"(7) The term 'State' includes the Canal Zone.

"(8) The term 'Commissioner' means the United States Commissioner of Education.

"(b) Benefits shall not be afforded under this chapter to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the veterans' education and training program created by this chapter is for the purpose of providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose educational or vocational ambitions have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and for the purpose of aiding such persons in attaining the educational and training status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility

"§ 1910. Entitlement to education or training generally

"Each eligible veteran shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, be entitled to

the education or training provided under this chapter.

"§ 1911. Duration of veteran's education or training

"(a) Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to education or training under this chapter for a period equal to one and a half times the duration of his service on active duty between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, and, with respect to an eligible veteran on active duty on June 30, 1967, service on active duty after such date until his first discharge or release from such active duty after such date (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time training), except that—

"(1) in computing the duration of such service, there shall be excluded a period equal to any period he was assigned by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians or served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies;

"(2) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months reduced by a period equivalent to any period of educational assistance afforded him under chapters 33 and 35 of this title; and

"(3) the period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled under this chapter together with vocational rehabilitation training received under chapter 31 of this title, and education or training received under part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), and section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title shall not, except as provided in subsection (b), exceed thirty-six months in the aggregate.

"(b) Whenever the period of entitlement to education or training under this chapter of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such semester or quarter has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In all other courses offered by educational institutions, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period may be extended to the end of the course or for nine weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education or training exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education or training shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1912. Commencement; time limitations

"(a) No eligible veteran shall be entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter after three years after his discharge or release from active duty or after three years after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by the preceding sentence because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1908(a) (1) (B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within three years after the date of his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified, or within three years

after the date of enactment of this chapter, whichever is later.

"(b) The program of education and training of an eligible veteran under this chapter shall, on and after the delimiting date for the veteran to initiate his program, be pursued continuously until completion, except that an eligible veteran may suspend the pursuit of his program for periods of not more than twelve consecutive months, and may suspend the pursuit of such program for longer periods if the Administrator finds that the suspension for each such period was due to conditions beyond the control of the eligible veteran.

"(c) For the purposes of computing the three-year period under this section and the eight-year period under section 1913, the date of an eligible veteran's discharge or release shall be the date of his discharge or release from his last period of active duty which began before July 1, 1967, but no period of active duty performed after July 1, 1967, shall be included in computing such periods unless it follows a break in active duty status of more than ninety days.

"§ 1913. Expiration of all education and training

"No education nor training shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond eight years after his discharge or release from active duty or eight years after the enactment of this chapter, whichever is later, except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1912(a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than five years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter after June 30, 1977, unless the veteran's date for initiating his program occurs after June 30, 1972.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"§ 1920. Selection of program

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veterans may select a program of education or training to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution or training establishment selected by him, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution or establishment finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, an eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education or training at an educational institution or training establishment which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the enrollment under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"§ 1921. Applications approval

"Any eligible veterans who desires to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veterans is not eligible for or entitled to the education or training applied for or that his program of education or training fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that the eligible veteran is already qualified, by reason of previous education and training, for the educational, professional, or vocational ob-

jective for which the courses of the program of education or training are offered. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veterans of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1922. Change of program

"(a) Subject to the provisions of section 1921 of this title, each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may, at any time before the end of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, make not more than one change of program of education or training.

"(b) Each eligible veteran, who has not made a change of program of education or training before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter, may make not more than one change of program of education or training with the approval of the Administrator. The Administrator shall approve such a change if he finds that—

"(1) the eligible veteran is not making satisfactory progress in his present program and that the failure is not due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, and if the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change is more in keeping with his aptitude or previous education and training; or

"(2) the program to which the eligible veteran desires to change, while not a part of the program currently pursued by him, is a normal progression from such program.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education or training' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1923. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any bartending course, dancing course, or personality development course.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran—

"(1) in any photography course or entertainment course; or

"(2) in any music course—instrumental or vocal—public speaking course, or course in sports or athletics such as horseback riding, swimming, fishing, skiing, golf, baseball, tennis, bowling, sports officiating, or other sport or athletic courses, except courses of applied music, physical education, or public speaking which are offered by institutions of higher learning for credit as an integral part of a program leading to an educational objective; or

"(3) in any other type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character;

unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or any part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter, chapter 31 of this title, or section 12(a) of the Act enacting this title.

"§ 1924. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the education and training allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, he finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution or training establishment, the conduct or progress of such veteran is unsatisfactory.

"§ 1925. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

"(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

"(4) any course which is offered by a non-profit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1926. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to veterans

"§ 1931. Education and training allowance

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter, and who applies therefor, an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment.

"(b) The education and training allowance for an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1932 of this title, only for the period of the veterans' enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional on-farm training for any period when the veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the institution and the requirements of this chapter;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or in a course of apprentice or other training on the job for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution or establishment is not regularly in session or operation; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program of education exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) No education and training allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran (A) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which leads to a standard college degree or a course of institutional

on-farm training, a certification that he was actually enrolled in and pursuing the course as approved by the Administrator, or (B) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in an institutional course which does not lead to a standard college degree or a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job, a certification as to actual attendance during such period, or (C) in the case of an eligible veteran enrolled in a program of education or training by correspondence, a certification as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution or training establishment, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training during such period, and, in the case of an institution furnishing education or training to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certification or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution. Education and training allowances shall, insofar as practicable, be paid within twenty days after receipt by the Administrator of the certifications required by this subsection.

"§ 1932. Computation of education and training allowances

"(a) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training in an educational institution and is not entitled to receive an education and training allowance under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) shall be computed as follows:

"(1) If such program is pursued on a full-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(2) If such program is pursued on a three-quarters time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$80 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$100 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(3) If such program is pursued on a half-time basis, such allowance shall be computed at the rate of \$50 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or at the rate of \$60 per month, if he has one dependent, or at the rate of \$80 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(b) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a full-time program of education and training which consists of institutional courses and on-the-job training, with the on-the-job training portion of the program being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion, shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$90 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent.

"(c) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing apprenticeship or other training on the job shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$70 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$85 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$105 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of each four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to the basic education and training allowance as four months bears to the total duration of his apprenticeship or other training on the job; but in no case shall the Administrator pay an education and training allowance under this subsection in an amount which, when added to the compensation to be paid to the veteran, in accordance with his ap-

proved training program, for productive labor performed as a part of his course, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of months of such training a multiple of four.

"(d) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing institutional on-farm training shall be computed at the rate of (1) \$95 per month, if he has no dependent, or (2) \$110 per month, if he has one dependent, or (3) \$130 per month, if he has more than one dependent; except that his education and training allowance shall be reduced at the end of the third, and each subsequent, four-month period as his program progresses by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$65 per month, if the veteran has no dependent, or \$80 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$100 per month, if he has more than one dependent, as four months bears to the total duration of such veterans' institutional on-farm training reduced by eight months. For the purpose of computing allowances under this subsection, the duration of the training of an eligible veteran shall be the period specified in the approved application as the period during which he may receive an education and training allowance for such training, plus such additional period, if any, as is necessary to make the number of such months of such training a multiple of four.

"(e) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(f) The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education or training under this chapter in an educational institution on a less than half-time basis shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, or (2) \$110 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(g) Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay for tuition for the course. If such veteran's program of education or training consists exclusively of flight training, he shall not be paid an education and training allowance under one of the preceding subsections of this section; if his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the allowance payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subsections of this section for education or training other than flight training. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by the veteran. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged (in addition to any charge made against his entitlement by reason of education or training other than flight training) with one day of each \$1.25 which is paid to

the veteran as an education and training allowance for such course.

"(h) No eligible veteran shall be paid an education and training allowance under this chapter for any period during which (1) he is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than this chapter, where the payment of such allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid to the veteran from the Federal Treasury, or (2) he is pursuing a course of apprenticeship or other training on the job, a course of institutional on-farm training, or a course of education and training described in subsection (b) on a less than full-time basis.

"§ 1933. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter (1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with not more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed, (2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction is required, and (3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define full-time training in the case of all types of courses of education or training other than institutional on-farm training and the types of courses referred to in subsection (a); except that, the Administrator shall not define full-time apprenticeship training for a particular establishment other than that established as the standard workweek through bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

"§ 1934. Overcharges by educational institutions

"The Administrator may, if he finds that an institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran any amount in excess of the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same course to pay, disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein, except that, in the case of a tax-supported public educational institution which does not have established charges for tuition and fees which it requires nonveteran residents to pay, such institution may charge and receive from each eligible veteran who is a resident an amount equal to the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction attributable to such veteran, but in no event to exceed the rate of \$10 per month for a full-time course. Any educational institution or training establishment disapproved under this section shall also be disapproved for the enrollment of any veteran not already enrolled therein under chapter 31, or for the enrollment of any eligible person not already enrolled therein under chapter 35.

"Subchapter V—State Approving Agencies

"§ 1941. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the 'State approving agency' for his State for the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) (1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency,

the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1942 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1942. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education or training offered by an educational institution or training establishment only if such course is approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution or training establishment is situated or by the Administrator. Approval of courses by State approving agencies shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such other regulations and policies as the State approving agency may adopt. Each State approving agency shall furnish the Administrator with a current list of educational institutions and training establishments, specifying courses which it has approved, and, in addition to such list, it shall furnish such other information to the Administrator as it and the Administrator may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of the disapproval of any course previously approved and shall set forth the reasons for such disapproval.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the approval of courses of education or training offered by any agency of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such education or training. The Administrator may approve any course in any other educational institution or training establishment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(c) Any course offered by an educational institution or training establishment shall be considered approved for the purposes of this chapter if it is in an approved status for education or training under chapter 33 of this title, and has not been disapproved under the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1943. Cooperation

"(a) The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential. It is necessary to establish an exchange of information pertaining to activities of educational institutions and training establishments, and particular attention should be given to the enforcement of approval standards, enforcement of wage and income limitations, enforcement of enrollment restrictions, and fraudulent and other criminal activities on the part of persons connected with educational institutions and training establishments in which veterans are enrolled under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator will furnish the State approving agencies with copies of such Veterans' Administration informational material as may aid them in carrying out this chapter.

"§ 1944. Use of Office of Education and other Federal agencies

"(a) In carrying out his functions under this chapter, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. The Administrator shall utilize the services of the Office

of Education in developing cooperative agreements between the Administrator and State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education or training as provided for in section 1945 of this title, in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies under such agreements, and in rendering technical assistance to such State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and legislation in connection with their duties under this chapter.

"(b) Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall (except in the case of the Office of Education) be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Funds necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out its functions under this chapter are authorized to be appropriated directly to such Office.

"§ 1945. Reimbursement of expenses

"The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with State and local agencies to pay such State and local agencies for reasonable and necessary expenses of salary and travel incurred by employees of such agencies in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions and training establishments for furnishing courses of education or training to eligible veterans under this chapter, and in the supervision of such educational institutions and training establishments, and (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services in connection with this chapter. Each such contract or agreement shall be conditioned upon compliance with the standards and provisions of this chapter.

"Subchapter VI—Approval of courses of education and training

"§ 1951. Apprentice or other training on the job

"(a) Apprentice or other training on the job shall consist of courses offered by training establishments whenever such courses of training are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any training establishment desiring to furnish a course of apprentice or other training on the job shall submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which an eligible veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the course of training shall include the following:

"(1) Title and description of the specific job objective for which the eligible veteran is to be trained;

"(2) The length of the training period;

"(3) A schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task;

"(4) The wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the course of training, at each successive step in the course, and at the completion of training;

"(5) The entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained; and

"(6) The number of hours of supplemental related instruction required.

"(b) The appropriate State approving agency may approve a course of apprentice or other training on the job specified in an application submitted by a training establishment in accordance with subsection (a) if such training establishment is found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"(2) There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veterans is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"(3) The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover.

"(4) The wages to be paid the eligible veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the training establishment and in the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

"(5) The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training, except that this provision shall not apply to apprentice training.

"(6) The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily requested by the training establishment and other training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"(7) Provision is made for related instruction for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

"(8) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"(9) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

"(10) Appropriate credit is given the eligible veteran for previous training and job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly, and provision is made for certification by the training establishment that such credit has been granted and the beginning wage adjusted accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"(11) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Administrator and the State approving agency by the employer.

"(12) Upon completion of the course of training furnished by the training establishment the eligible veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the eligible veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"(13) That the course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1952. Institutional on-farm training

"(a) An eligible veteran shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of full-time institutional on-farm training which has been approved by the appropriate State approving agency in accordance with the provisions of this section;

"(b) The State approving agency may approve a course of institutional on-farm training when it satisfies the following requirements:

"(1) The course combines organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year

(and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational institution, with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

"(2) The eligible veteran will perform a part of such course on a farm or other agricultural establishment under his control.

"(3) The course is developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm or other agricultural establishment on which the eligible veteran will receive his supervised work experience and to the need of such eligible veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farming management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.

"(4) The eligible veteran will receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm or other agricultural establishment (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

"(5) The eligible veteran will be assured of control of such farm or other agricultural establishment (whether by ownership, lease, management, agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

"(6) Such farm or other agricultural establishment shall be of a size and character which (A) will, together with the group-instruction part of the course, occupy the full time of the eligible veteran, (B) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of the farm or other agricultural establishment of the type for which the eligible veteran is being trained, and will provide the eligible veteran an opportunity to apply to the operation of his farm or other agricultural establishment the major portion of the farm practices taught in the group-instruction part of the course, and (C) will assure him a satisfactory income for a reasonable living under normal conditions at least by the end of his course.

"(7) Provision shall be made for certification by the institution and the veteran that the training offered does not repeat or duplicate training previously received by the veteran.

"(8) The institutional on-farm training meets such other fair and reasonable standards as may be established by the State approving agency.

"§ 1953. Approval of accredited courses

"(a) A State approving agency may approve the courses offered by an educational institution when—

"(1) such courses have been accredited and approved by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

"(2) credit for such course is approved by the State department of education for credit toward a high school diploma;

"(3) such courses are conducted under sections 11-28 of title 20; or

"(4) such courses are accepted by the State department of education for credit for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's degree. For the purposes of this chapter the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by an educational institution and the State approving agencies may, upon concurrence, utilize the accreditation of such accrediting associations or agencies for approval of the courses specifically accredited and approved by such accrediting association or agency.

In making application for approval, the institution shall transmit to the State approving agency copies of its catalog or bulletin.

"(b) As a condition to approval under this section, the State approving agency must find that adequate records are kept by the educational institution to show the progress of each eligible veteran. The State approving agency must also find that the educational institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training, with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"§ 1954. Approval of nonaccredited courses

"(a) No course of education or training (other than a course of institutional on-farm training) which has not been approved by a State approving agency pursuant to section 1953 of this title, which is offered by a public or private, profit or nonprofit, educational institution shall be approved for the purposes of this chapter unless the educational institution offering such course submits to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval of such course in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"(b) Such application shall be accompanied by not less than two copies of the current catalog or bulletin which is certified as true and correct in content and policy by an authorized owner or official and includes the following:

"(1) Identifying data, such as volume number and date of publication;

"(2) Names of the institution and its governing body, officials, and faculty;

"(3) A calendar of the institution showing legal holidays, beginning and ending date of each quarter, term, or semester, and other important dates;

"(4) Institution policy and regulations on enrollment with respect to enrollment dates and specific entrance requirements for each course;

"(5) Institution policy and regulations relative to leave, absences, class cuts, makeup work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance;

"(6) Institution policy and regulations relative to standards of progress required of the student by the institution (this policy will define the grading system of the institution, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress and a description of the probationary period, if any, allowed by the institution, and conditions of reentrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement will be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished the student);

"(7) Institution policy and regulations relating to student conduct and conditions for dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct;

"(8) Detailed schedules of fees, charges for tuition, books, supplies, tools, student activities, laboratory fees, service charges, rentals, deposits, and all other charges;

"(9) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the student does not enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom;

"(10) A description of the available space, facilities, and equipment;

"(11) A course outline for each course for which approval is requested, showing subjects or units in the course, type of work or skill to be learned, and approximate time and clock hours to be spent on each subject or unit; and

"(12) Policy and regulations of the institution relative to granting credit for previous educational training.

"(c) The appropriate State approving agency may approve the application of such institution when the institution and its non-accredited courses are found upon investigation to have met the following criteria:

"(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction are consistent with quality, content, and length with similar courses in public schools and other private schools in the State, with recognized accepted standards.

"(2) There is in the institution adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide training of good quality.

"(3) Educational and experience qualifications of directors, administrators, and instructors are adequate.

"(4) The institution maintains a written record of the previous education and training of the veteran and clearly indicates that appropriate credit has been given by the institution for previous education and training with the training period shortened proportionately and the veteran and the Administrator so notified.

"(5) A copy of the course outline, schedule of tuition, fees, and other charges, regulations pertaining to absence, grading policy, and rules of operation and conduct will be furnished the veteran upon enrollment.

"(6) Upon completion of training, the veteran is given a certificate by the institution indicating the approved course and indicating that training was satisfactorily completed.

"(7) Adequate records as prescribed by the State approving agency are kept to show attendance and progress or grades, and satisfactory standards relating to attendance, progress, and conduct are enforced.

"(8) The institution complies with all local, city, county, municipal, State, and Federal regulations, such as fire codes, building and sanitation codes. The State approving agency may require such evidence of compliance as is deemed necessary.

"(9) The institution is financially sound and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training.

"(10) The institution does not utilize advertising of any type which is erroneous or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation. The institution shall not be deemed to have met this requirement until the State approving agency (A) has ascertained from the Federal Trade Commission whether the Commission has issued an order to the institution to cease and desist from any act or practice, and (B) has, if such an order has been issued, given due weight to that fact.

"(11) The institution does not exceed its enrollment limitations as established by the State approving agency.

"(12) The institution's administrators, directors, owners, and instructors are of good reputation and character.

"(13) The institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion and such policy must provide that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees, and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximate pro rata portion of the total charges for tuition, fees, and other charges that the length of the complete portion of the course bears to its total length.

"(14) Such additional criteria as may be deemed necessary by the State approving agency.

"§ 1955. Notice of approval of courses

"The State approving agency, upon determining that an educational institution has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, will issue a letter to such institution setting forth the courses which

have been approved for the purposes of this chapter, and will furnish an official copy of such letter and any subsequent amendments to the Administrator. The letter of approval shall be accompanied by a copy of the catalog or bulletin of the institution, as approved by the State approving agency, and shall contain the following information:

"(1) date of letter and effective date of approval of courses;

"(2) proper address and name of each educational institution or training establishment;

"(3) authority for approval and conditions of approval, referring specifically to the approved catalog or bulletin published by the educational institution;

"(4) name of each course approved;

"(5) where applicable, enrollment limitations such as maximum numbers authorized and student-teacher ratio;

"(6) signature of responsible official of State approving agency; and

"(7) such other fair and reasonable provisions as are considered necessary by the appropriate State approving agency.

"§ 1956. Disapproval of courses and discontinuance of allowances

"(a) Any course approved for the purposes of this chapter which fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately disapproved by the appropriate State approving agency. An educational institution or training establishment which has its courses disapproved by a State approving agency will be notified of such disapproval by a certified or registered letter of notification and a return receipt secured.

"(b) The Administrator may discontinue the education and training allowance of any eligible veterans if he finds that the course of education or training in which such veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or if he finds that the educational institution or training establishment offering such course has violated any provisions of this chapter or fails to meet any of its requirements.

"(c) Each State approving agency shall notify the Administrator of each course which it has disapproved under this section.

Subchapter VII—Miscellaneous provisions

"§ 1961. Authority and duties of Administrator

"Payments under this chapter shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

"§ 1962. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling to persons eligible for education and training under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"§ 1963. Control by agencies of United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational institution or training establishment. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or training establishment, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this chap-

ter in any institution or establishment over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"§ 1964. Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of the Office of Education, who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible veteran was pursuing a course of education or training under this chapter, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1945 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans affairs or State department of education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Education, or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, of the Office of Education, or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1965. Reports by institutions

"(a) Educational institutions and training establishments shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education or training of each eligible veteran enrolled therein under this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator shall pay to each educational institution which is required to submit reports and certifications to the Administrator under this chapter, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under the provisions of this chapter to assist the educational institution in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting such reports and certifications. Such allowances shall be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Administrator, except that if any institution fails to submit reports or certifications to the Administrator as required by this chapter, no allowance shall be paid to such institution for the month or months during which such reports or certifications were not submitted as required by the Administrator.

"§ 1966. Overpayments to veterans

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to a veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent

failure of the educational institution or training establishment to report, as required by this chapter and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the veteran or (2) false certification by the educational institution or training establishment, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution or establishment, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1967. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions and training establishments pertaining to eligible veterans who received education or training under this chapter shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1968. False or misleading statements

"In each case where the Administrator finds that an educational institution or training establishment has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or where a veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution or training establishment, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and where deemed advisable to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1969. Information furnished by Federal Trade Commission

"The Federal Trade Commission shall keep all State approving agencies advised of any information coming to its attention which would be of assistance to such agencies in carrying out their duties under this chapter.

"§ 1970. Effective date and retroactive allowances

"The provisions of this chapter shall take effect as of September 1, 1965. In the event this chapter is enacted subsequent to such date, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations for making retroactive payments of education and training allowances, upon application therefor, to eligible veterans for education or training pursued by them on or after September 1, 1965, and prior to the date of the enactment of this chapter."

(b) The table of contents at the beginning of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901"

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908".

(c) The table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title is amended by inserting immediately after

"39. Automobiles for Disabled Veterans----- 1901"

the following:

"40. Education of Veterans Who Serve Between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967----- 1908".

(d) Such title is further amended—

(1) by inserting in section 102(a)(2) immediately after "chapter 33" the following: "or 40", and by striking out "chapters 19 and 33" in section 102(b), and inserting in lieu thereof "chapters 19, 33, and 40";

(2) by striking out in section 111(a) "33 or 35", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "33, 35, or 40";

(3) by inserting in section 211(a) after "1761," the following: "1961,";

(4) by striking out in section 1662(b) "chapters 31 and 35" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "chapters 31, 35, and 40";

(5) by striking out in section 1711(b) "chapter 31 or 33", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "chapter 31, 33, or 40";

(6) by striking out in section 1734(a) "chapter 31 or 33" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "chapter 31, 33, or 40";

(7) by striking out in section 3013 "and 35" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "35, and 40";

(8) by inserting after "chapter 35" in section 1611(a)(2) the following: "or education or training under chapter 40"; and

(9) by inserting in section 1634 immediately before the comma following "therein" the following: "under this chapter or chapter 40".

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

"§ 1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967

"(a) Each veteran who served on active duty at any time between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section, if his total service was for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days, or if he was discharged or released from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for a service-connected disability.

"(b) No veterans shall be eligible for benefits under this section so long as he is eligible under this chapter for any unused benefits derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict. Any veteran who is eligible for benefits under this section and who has obtained benefits under this chapter by reason of service during World War II or the Korean conflict shall have his benefits under this section reduced by the amount of any benefits previously obtained under this chapter. Benefits shall not be afforded under this section to any individual on account of service as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

"(c) Loans may be guaranteed under this section if made before July 1, 1977. If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before July 1, 1977, the loan may be guaranteed after such date. Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after June 30, 1977, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

"(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below "1817. Release from liability under guaranty." the following:

"1818. Veterans who serve between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967."

(c) Section 1822 (a) of such title is amended by striking out "or 1813", and inserting in lieu thereof "1813, or 1818".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TEAGUE OF TEXAS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Strike all after the enacting clause of S. 9 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 12410 as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and a similar House bill was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have previously asked and been given unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks. I now further request that all Members have authority to include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

REREFERRAL OF RESOLUTION

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 640 was inadvertently referred to the Committee on Rules and it should be referred to the Committee on House Administration. I ask unanimous consent that the rereference be made.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN], is on leave in his district with Vice President HUMPHREY, who is to make an address to the National Association of Secondary School Principals. If present, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] indicates that he would have voted "aye" on H.R. 12410, the peacetime veterans' benefit bill. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD so reflect Mr. FEIGHAN's position.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's statement is in the RECORD.

TO REPEAL CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO THE PRINTING AS HOUSE DOCUMENTS OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 9273 to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the printing as House documents of certain proceedings.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 9273

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the Act of March 2, 1931, as

amended (44 U.S.C. 275b), and the Act of April 16, 1951 (36 U.S.C. 39), are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the report on this bill recites very clearly the purpose. This bill would repeal legislation authorizing the printing of certain reports and proceedings of the conventions of organizations that are chartered by Congress. At the present time the cost of this printing is a very nominal amount. It amounts to only approximately \$30,000 in some years, probably \$35,000 in other years. The reason this bill was offered is because of the fact that there are some 300 or more different organizations that are chartered by Congress and which conceivably might come in and ask for the same treatment that has been accorded those organizations that get this preferential treatment at the present time.

Each year the Committee on House Administration is called upon to act on resolutions authorizing either the printing of the proceedings of conventions or of official reports of those organizations. Each time the question arises as to the necessity or, rather, the justification for spending public funds for printing these reports.

Frankly, over the years I have never heard anyone give a justification for the expenditure of these funds, and that was the reason this legislation was introduced.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ERLBORN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. ERLBORN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES], that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9273.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Members who desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on H.R. 9273.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.



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Issued Feb. 10, 1966
For actions of Feb. 9, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 22

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Proxmire criticized reduction in school milk funds. Sen. Nelson urged additional USDA authority to increase dairy price supports. Rep. Stalbaum objected to budget cut in school milk program. Rep. Brock urged USDA to reevaluate proposal on size of burley tobacco crop.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 12563, to provide for U. S. participation in the Asian Development Bank. pp. 2623-32
The Foreign Affairs Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 12169, to authorize supplemental appropriations for the foreign aid program. D81
2. COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to H Res. 709, to provide additional funds for the expense of studies and investigations by the Agriculture Committee.
p. 2621

3. MILK. Rep. Stalbaum objected to the budget cut in the school milk program. pp. 2620-1
4. TOBACCO. Rep. Brock criticized the terms of the March 10 referendum announced by Secretary Freeman for tobacco farmers and urged inclusion of an alternative of "maintaining last year's crop acreage program." p. 2647
5. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Fascell commended a speech by Florida's secretary of state, Tom Adams, on the multipurpose development of the Nation's water resources. pp. 2683-4
6. WILD RIVERS. Rep. Sickles discussed and inserted the language of a bill he stated he is introducing which is identical to the Senate passed bill to reserve certain public lands for a National Wild Rivers System. pp. 2687-9

SENATE

7. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Began consideration of S. 9, the proposed Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 to provide educational and VA home and farm loan benefits for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955, as passed by the House (pp. 2610-17). Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement to vote on the bill Thurs., Feb. 10 (p. 2482).
8. MILK. Sen. Proxmire criticized budget reductions in the school milk program and quoted from a study by the Univ. of Illinois College of Agriculture on "the value of the program in increasing milk consumption." pp. 2509-10
Sen. Proxmire stated that the current shortage of milk is only temporary, inserted an article in support of his position, and stated that the budget reduction in the school milk program will increase the cost of the dairy price support program. p. 2522
9. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Nelson spoke in support of his bill, S. 2896, to "give the Department of Agriculture the additional authority it needs to increase dairy support levels on April 1." pp. 2566-7
10. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 183, to authorize the Government Operations Committee to investigate the efficiency and economy of operations of the Government (S. Rept. 963). p. 2483
11. FOREIGN AID. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 182, to authorize the Government Operations Committee to investigate foreign assistance operations of Federal agencies. (S. Rept. 965). p. 2483
12. RESEARCH. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 218, to authorize the Government Operations Committee to study the origin of research and development programs financed by Federal agencies (S. Rept. 966). p. 2483
13. NATURAL RESOURCES. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 206, to authorize the Public Works Committee to study matters relating to flood control, water and air pollution, public buildings, and all features of resource development and economic growth (S. Rept. 984). p. 2483

freedom to work, to join or not to join a labor union.

Twenty States have done something about it by enacting so-called right-to-work laws.

These statutes gall the leaders of organized labor, who see in them a threat to their massive political and economic power, to say nothing of the feathers which line their personal nests.

The labor officials prefer the union shop, in which all employees must join or lose their jobs once the union has won a majority to membership.

Now that organized labor has provided financial support through COPE for more than a majority of the House of Representatives elected November 3, we can expect a concerted drive to abolish the provision.

The prospects for success are high, because the Senate majority is generally pro-labor, and the AFL-CIO support of President Johnson—who must sign any such repeal—was wildly enthusiastic and vocal.

Certainly such an action would gratify union leaders, because it would require employers to enroll their employees into unions without any effort on the union's part. It would also keep employees in the unions, whether they liked it or not, no matter how offended the employees might become at union behavior.

The argument over this issue has gone on and on, but there are new facts that should now be considered.

For example, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that unions may levy heavy fines upon their involuntary members for actions which the law specifically says they may take. The Board has chosen to consider this an "internal union matter."

It seems less than justice to force a man into an organization against his will, and then refuse him legal protection because he is a member of it.

But such circumstances exist, and repeal of the right-to-work provision of the Taft-Hartley law would foreclose the remedy of voluntary membership everywhere.

The forthcoming attempt to destroy a man's right to hold a job if he does not believe in union membership should be watched closely by the people. When the time comes, they should make their views known to their Representatives in Congress. If they speak loudly enough, the lawmakers will hesitate to act in behalf of the special interests which have a stake in the repeal of right to work.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, as I think back to what has been said in this chamber during the course of this filibuster, I am struck by one glaring omission.

Much has been said here about unions as an economic and political force. There have been discussions of union structure, the application of union contracts and much more. But all of this has been in terms of statistics or of legal and constitutional interpretations.

At no point that I can recall has there been any recognition of the social and ethical principles that are the heart of the labor movement—the spirit of mutual effort for the benefit of all, without which the labor movement would not exist.

There has been no indication that my distinguished colleagues are aware that fundamentally a union is a brotherhood, not merely in the sense that all men are brothers, but in the specific dedication of a group to a common cause. And for that reason a union does not function with the same degree of self-interest as a business enterprise whose primary

obligation is to make a profit. The concern of a union is the people who comprise it, and the people it is obligated to protect.

I am sure it will be argued, by those who are on the other side of this issue, that such a brotherhood should, therefore, be voluntary; that a worker who is brought into membership under a union shop contract does not automatically become endowed with the spirit of brotherhood. But this argument misses the point. A union brotherhood has a function to perform, the function of safeguarding and advancing the interests of all those who are part of the group, even those whose feelings may be unbrotherly to the point of selfishness.

This often leads unions to behave in what, by other standards, would be regarded as a quixotic way. Just such a case came to my attention yesterday. It was described in the current issue of the American Newspaper Guild's publication, the Guild Reporter.

During the newspaper strike of 1962, a New York Times photographer who had refused to join the guild during his 8 years of employment also crossed the guild picket line and went to work. This, of course, is the ultimate trade union crime—indeed, it is regarded more nearly as a sin.

Subsequently, some time after the strike, the photographer was injured on an assignment and lost the sight of one eye. The Times management fired him, offering no reason.

The Guild—to the astonishment of management—filed a grievance and fought the discharge up to the point of arbitration. A day before the arbitration hearing the Times capitulated and reinstated the photographer with back pay for the year he had been idle.

Here, Mr. President, we see a union fighting for the rights of a man who not only was not a member, but who had been, by union principles the most offensive of all creatures—a scab.

It is reported that management asked, "Why do you bother?"

The answer, of course, is that the union bothered because it was its moral obligation to bother—its duty, as a brotherhood, to seek justice for all.

This is the true nature of the labor movement; a quality far more pertinent than involved dissertations against the union shop, based upon false premises and imaginary fears.

A calm, dispassionate look at the issue of the repeal of section 14(b) long ago led me to the conclusion that this part of our Federal law is harmful to our Nation and, when the opportunity comes, I shall vote for repeal.

However, before we come to that moment of decision, I feel that we must ponder the effects of any further protraction on the issue of section 14(b).

Let us consider what our failure to deal with this issue will bring about in many parts of our country. Already, it has been announced by an organization calling itself the National Right-to-Work Committee that it intends to launch right-to-work campaigns in several States, and committees to that purpose have been formed.

Now, it is one thing to discuss section 14(b) here in the Congress, but, for anyone who has been through such a campaign, it is a totally different creature when a bill to enact a right to work is introduced into a State legislature.

The effect is instantaneous. Any industrial harmony that has been achieved, any labor-management responsibility, any joint activity in behalf of the community, whether it be a united givers fund or a school bond issue, will disappear overnight.

In every community, in every State where a battle is undertaken for a so-called right-to-work law, the sides will be drawn and the fight will be bitter. And, whatever the outcome, the scars and the hurts will remain for years thereafter.

Is this the kind of labor-management harmony we seek to promote? Is this the kind of Federal labor legislation we really had in mind when section 14(b) was written into the law? I think not, but the effect of the nearly 20 years of section 14(b) has brought it to this.

The National Right-To-Work Committee says it will seek "early expansion" of the number of right-to-work States. The head of that organization told a business association in Charleston, S.C., recently that he hoped to get the campaign underway in 1966 in various States.

He later told newsmen that the committee was hoping to raise more than \$1 million to carry out its campaigns.

This is what our failure to act could bring about in the States. Perhaps there are some who welcome such warfare, but they are not the responsible voices in the community. The overwhelming number of labor-management relationships are stable, with respect for the rights of each party. The overwhelming majority of collective bargaining contracts are agreed upon each year without strikes or work stoppages. Our industrial labor climate is, for the most part, excellent in the United States. But the failure of this body to act will be the signal for right-to-work campaigns in many States, and the patiently built labor-management relationships will disappear and America will suffer as result.

I urge consideration and repeal of section 14(b) in the interest of the Nation's best interest and economic health.

THE VOTE ON REPEAL OF SECTION 14(b)

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I have generally opposed filibusters and the use of the Senate floor to block the orderly conduct of the Nation's business. In line with this conviction, I voted on Tuesday to end the filibuster, so that 14(b) could become the pending business of the Senate. This vote resulted in 51 votes for ending the filibuster and 48 against—15 votes short of the necessary two-thirds. Obviously the will of the Senate is to avoid a vote on the merits of the issue before us. It is now clear that no Senator will be able to cast a vote on the substance of the proposed legislation.

I personally am opposed to repeal by congressional action of State right-to-work laws. In my State, South Dakota, the so-called right-to-work law is a part

of our constitution. Some years ago when referred to the voters, it was given an overwhelming endorsement of 70 per cent. Current surveys indicate roughly the same number of people are still opposed to the repeal of our right-to-work law.

The rollcall vote tomorrow will be the only time, at least this year, when one can cast a vote which will indicate his position for or against repeal. Because of the complexity of the legislative situation, many people are confused by the difference between a cloture vote and a regular vote. Recognizing this confusion and to make clear my opposition to the repeal of 14(b), I am therefore casting a "no" vote on the present cloture motion. I frankly do not like such a procedure, nor do I like to see the Senate floor used for endless filibusters. But I am opposed to the enactment of legislation which would repeal a section of the South Dakota State constitution favored overwhelmingly by my constituents. This is the only vote of record now open to me to express my convictions against congressional action to set aside the State right-to-work laws.

So like my colleague from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], I intend to vote "no" on the cloture motion tomorrow.

VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I regret that I did not get to hear the remarks of my colleague. I have another matter to bring up at this time.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I yield to my colleague from Texas, who wishes to discuss a problem of great importance. I commend him for the work that he has done on this measure.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Texas for his gracious remarks.

I ask that a message from the House of Representatives on S. 9 be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the induction period, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966".

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

SEC. 2. Part III of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after chapter 31 thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 34—VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

"Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions

"Sec.

"1651. Purpose.

"1652. Definitions.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility and entitlement

"1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration.

"1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education.

"1663. Educational and vocational counseling.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"1670. Selection of program.

"1671. Applications; approval.

"1672. Change of program.

"1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress.

"1675. Period of operation for approval.

"1676. Education outside the United States.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to eligible veterans

"1681. Educational assistance allowance.

"1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances.

"1683. Measurement of courses.

"1684. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"1685. Approval of courses.

"1686. Discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions

"§ 1651. Purpose

"The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the education program created by this chapter is for the purpose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

"§ 1652. Definitions

"For the purposes of this chapter—

"(a) (1) The term 'eligible veteran' means any veteran who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability.

"(2) The requirement of discharge or release, prescribed in paragraph (1)(A), shall be waived in the case of any individual who served at least two years in an active-duty status for so long as he continues on active duty without a break therein.

"(3) For purposes of paragraph (1)(A) and section 1661(a), the term 'active duty' does not include any period during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, (B) served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or (C) served under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10 pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve.

"(b) The term 'program of education' means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(c) The term 'educational institution' means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers' college, college, normal school, professional school, university, or scientific or

technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above.

"(d) The term 'dependent' means—

"(1) a child of an eligible veteran;

"(2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and

"(3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

"Subchapter II—Eligibility and entitlement

"§ 1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration

"Entitlement

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period of one month (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time educational assistance) for each month or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after January 31, 1955.

"Entitlement Limitations

"(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in no event shall an eligible veteran receive educational assistance under this chapter for a period which, when combined with education and training received under any or all of the laws listed below, will exceed thirty-six months—

"(1) Parts VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), as amended;

"(2) title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952;

"(3) the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956;

"(4) chapters 31, 33, and 35 of this title.

"(c) Whenever the period of entitlement under this section of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period shall be extended to the end of the course or for twelve weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

"(d) If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title, he must, if he wants either, elect whether he will receive educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his program of education becomes entitled (as determined by the Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must, if he wants either, elect whether to continue to receive educational assistance or whether to receive such vocational rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilitation, the program of education under this chapter shall be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be furnished him.

"§ 1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education

"Delimiting Period of Completion

"(a) No educational assistance shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond the date eight years after his last discharge or release from active duty after January 31, 1955.

"Correction of Discharge

"(b) In the case of any eligible veteran who has been prevented, as determined by the Administrator, from completing a program of education under this chapter within the period prescribed by subsection (a), because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of this chapter before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553

of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, then the eight-year delimiting period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was changed, corrected, or modified.

"Savings Clause

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date for which an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this chapter, the eight-year delimiting period shall run from such date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be applicable.

"§ 1663. Educational and vocation counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational assistance under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"§ 1670. Selection of program

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution (approved in accordance with chapter 36 of this title) selected by him, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

"§ 1671. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the educational assistance applied for, or that his program of education fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that he is already qualified. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1672. Change of program

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may make not more than one change of program of education.

"(b) The Administrator may approve one additional change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible to make a change under subsection (a)) in program if he finds that—

"(1) the program of education which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities; and

"(2) in any instance where the eligible veteran has interrupted, or failed to progress in, his program due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with respect to the program which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such an interruption or failure to progress.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to,

or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training other than one given by an educational institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard college degree the eligible veteran is seeking.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of apprentice or other training on the job, any course of institutional on-farm training, or any course to be pursued by open circuit television (except as herein provided) or radio. The Administrator may approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course, to be pursued in residence, leading to a standard college degree which includes, as an integral part thereof, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television, if the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

"(d) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible person in any course which is to be pursued as a part of his regular secondary school education, but this subsection shall not prevent the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course to be pursued below the college level if the Administrator finds that such veteran has ended his secondary school education (by completion or otherwise) and that such course is a specialized vocational course pursued for the purpose of qualifying in a bona fide vocational objective.

"(e) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter or chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

"§ 1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, the Administrator finds that according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution, his conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Administrator may renew the payment of the educational assistance allowance only if he finds that—

"(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or progress of the eligible veteran has been removed; and

"(2) the program which the eligible veteran now proposes to pursue (whether the same or revised) is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

"§ 1675. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in

operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

"(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

"(4) any course which is offered by a non-profit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

"§ 1676. Education outside the United States

"An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education at an educational institution which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the educational assistance under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

"Subchapter IV—Payments to eligible veterans

"§ 1681. Educational assistance allowance

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education under this chapter an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part, the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

"(b) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1682 of this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this chapter, or of chapter 36;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of 30 days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution is not regularly in session; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible veteran for any period for which he receives an educational assistance allowance under this chapter for pursuing such program or course.

"(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to his actual attendance during such period or where the program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period and, in the case of an institution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certificate, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

"(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the veteran's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.

"§ 1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances

"(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c) (1), while pursuing a program of education under this chapter of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the applicable type of program as shown in column I:

"Column I Type of program	Column II No dependents	Column III One dependent	Column IV Two or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full time.....	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three quarter time.....	75	95	115
Half time.....	50	65	75
Cooperative.....	80	100	120

"(2) A 'cooperative' program means a full-time program of education which consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of training in a business or industrial establishment with the training in the business or industrial establishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion.

"(b) The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program of education—

"(1) while on active duty, or

"(2) on less than a half-time basis, shall be computed at the rate of (A) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to pay, or (B) \$100 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(c) (1) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(2) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1683. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

"(1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with no more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed;

"(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction (which may include customary intervals not to exceed ten minutes between hours of instruction) is required; and

"(3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hour basis for which credit

is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

"(b) The Administrator shall define part-time training in the case of the types of courses referred to in subsection (a), and shall define full-time and part-time training in the case of all other types of courses pursued under this chapter.

"§ 1684. Overcharges by educational institutions

"(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran pursuing a program of education under this chapter any amount for any course in excess of the charges for tuition and fees which such institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveteran students, who are enrolled in the same course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran or person not already enrolled therein under chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

"(b) Any educational institution which has been disapproved under section 1734 of this title shall be deemed to be disapproved for the enrollment under this chapter of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein.

"§ 1685. Approval of courses

"An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title.

"§ 1686. Discontinuance of allowances

"The Administrator may discontinue the educational assistance allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the program of education or any course in which the eligible veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational institution offering such program or course has violated any provision of this chapter or chapter 36, or fails to meet any of their requirements."

Sec. 3. (a) Chapter 35 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by—

(1) amending section 1761 thereof to read as follows:

"§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator

"(a) The Administrator may provide the educational and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this title, and may provide or require additional counseling if he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a State, or by any officer- or agency thereof, such function, power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator."

(2) deleting in section 1762, "(a)" and subsection (b) in its entirety;

(3) deleting sections 1726, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, and 1768;

(4) deleting the following heading, immediately preceding section 1771, "Subchapter VII—State Approving Agencies", and substituting therefor:

"CHAPTER 36.—ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

"Subchapter I—State approving agencies

"Sec.

"1770. Scope of approval.

"1771. Designation.

"1772. Approval of courses.

"1773. Cooperation.

"1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

"1775. Approval of accredited courses.

"1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1777. Notice of approval of courses.

"1778. Disapproval of courses.

"Subchapter II—Miscellaneous provisions

"1781. Nonduplication of benefits.

"1782. Control by agencies of the United States.

"1783. Conflicting interests.

"1784. Reports by institutions.

"1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.

"1786. Examination of records.

"1787. False or misleading statements.

"1788. Advisory Committee.

"1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

"1790. Use of other Federal agencies.

"Subchapter I—State approving agencies";

(5) inserting a new section 1770 to read as follows:

"§ 1770. Scope of approval

"(a) A course approved under and for the purposes of this chapter shall be deemed approved for the purposes of chapters 34 and 35 of this title.

"(b) Any course approved under chapter 33 of this title, prior to February 1, 1965, under subchapter VII of chapter 35 of this title, prior to the date of enactment of this chapter, and not disapproved under section 1686, section 1656 (as in effect prior to February 1, 1965), or section 1778 of this title, shall be deemed approved for the purposes of this chapter."

(6) striking out in section 1771(a), "this chapter after the date for the expiration of all education and training provided in chapter 33 of this title. Such agency may be the agency designated or created in accordance with section 1641 of this title", and substituting therefor "chapters 34 and 35 of this title";

(7) striking out in sections 1772, 1773, and 1774, each time it appears, the phrase "this chapter" and substituting therefor "chapters 34 and 35";

(8) striking out in sections 1772, 1774, and 1775, each time it appears, the phrase "eligible person" and substituting therefor "eligible person or veteran";

(9) striking out in section 1776 "1653 or";

(10) deleting from the analysis appearing at the head of chapter 35 of such title:

"1726. Institutions listed by the Attorney General."

and

"1763. Control by agencies of the United States.

"1764. Conflicting interests.

"1765. Reports by institutions.

"1766. Overpayments to eligible persons.

"1767. Examination of records.

"1768. False or misleading statements.

"Subchapter VII—State approving agencies

"1771. Designation.

"1772. Approval of courses.

"1773. Cooperation.

"1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

"1775. Approval of accredited courses.

"1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1777. Notice of approval of courses.

"1778. Disapproval of courses."

(11) striking out the term "eligible persons" in sections 1773(a) and 1774 and inserting in lieu thereof "eligible persons or veterans".

(b) Title 38 of the United States Code is further amended by adding immediately following section 1778, the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter II—Miscellaneous provisions

"§ 1781. Nonduplication of benefits

"No educational assistance allowance or special training allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person or veteran under chapter 34 or 35 of this title for any period

during which such persons or veteran is enrolled in and pursuing a program of education or course paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than such chapters, where the payment of an allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury to the eligible person or veteran or to his parent or guardian in his behalf.

“§ 1782. Control by agencies of the United States

“No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, or State educational agency, or any educational institution. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing of education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of law.

“§ 1783. Conflicting interests

“(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

“(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 of this title, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1774 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans' affairs or State department of education.

“(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

“(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States, or to eligible persons or veterans by reason of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

“§ 1784. Reports by Institutions

“Educational institutions shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of each eligible person or veteran enrolled therein under chapter 34 or 35.

“§ 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans

“Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to an eligible

person or veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational institution to report, as required by chapter 34 or 35 of this title and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the eligible person or veteran, or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the eligible person or veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

“§ 1786. Examination of records

“The records and accounts of educational institutions pertaining to eligible persons or veterans who received education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

“§ 1787. False or misleading statements

“Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or that a person or veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and, where deemed advisable, to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

“§ 1788. Advisory committee

“There shall be an advisory committee formed by the Administrator which shall be composed of persons who are eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and management, and of representatives of the various types of institutions and establishments furnishing vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title or education to eligible persons or veterans enrolled under chapter 34 or 35 of this title. The Commissioner of Education and the Administrator, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, shall be ex officio members of the advisory committee. The Administrator shall advise and consult with the committee from time to time with respect to the administration of this chapter and chapters 31, 34, and 35 of this title, and the committee may make such reports and recommendations as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Congress.

“§ 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General

“The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an additional assistance allowance to, any eligible veteran or eligible person under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any course in an educational institution while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 12 of Executive Order 10450.

“§ 1790. USE OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

“In carrying out his functions under this chapter or chapter 34 or 35 of this title, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement.”

SEC. 4. (a) Chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, is hereby repealed.

(b) Nothing in this Act or any amendment or repeal made by it, shall affect any right or liability (civil or criminal) which matured under chapter 33 of title 38 before the date of enactment of this Act; and all offenses committed, and all penalties and for-

feitures incurred, under any provision of law amended or repealed by this Act, may be punished or recovered, as the case may be, in the same manner and with the same effect as if such amendments or repeals had not been made.

(c) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are both amended by (1) striking out

“33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans----- 1601”;

(2) inserting in lieu thereof,

“34. Veterans' Educational Assistance----- 1650”;

and (3) inserting immediately after

“35. War Orphans' Educational Assistance----- 1701”

the following:

“36. Administration of Educational Benefits----- 1770”.

(d) Section 101 of such title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding the following sentence to paragraph (20) thereof: “For the purpose of section 903 and chapters 34 and 35 of this title, such term also includes the Canal Zone.”

(e) Section 102(a)(2) of such title 38 is amended by striking out “Except for the purposes of chapter 33 of this title, dependency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Dependency”.

(f) Section 102(b) of such title 38 is amended by striking out “(except chapters 19 and 33)”, and inserting in lieu thereof, “(except chapter 19)”.

(g) Section 111(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”.

(h) Section 211(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out “775, 784, 1661, 1761” and inserting in lieu thereof “775, 784”.

(i) Section 903(b) of such title 38 is amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

(j) Section 1701 of such title 38 is amended (1) by striking out “1013(c)(1) of title 50” in subsection (a)(3)(C) and inserting in lieu thereof “511(d) of title 10” (2) by striking out paragraphs (8) and (9) in subsection (a) thereof and redesignating paragraph (10) of such subsection as paragraph (8) and (3) by striking out “and prior to the end of the induction period” in subsections (a)(1) and (d) thereof.

(k) Section 1711(b) of such title 38 is amended by striking out “33” and inserting in lieu thereof “34”, and by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: “or under chapter 33 of this title as in effect before February 1, 1965”.

(l) Section 1731 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (c) thereof and inserting immediately after subsection (b) the following new subsections:

“(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuant of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible person for any period for which an educational assistance allowance is paid on behalf of such eligible person under this chapter for pursuing such programs of course.

“(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid on behalf of an eligible person enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

“(1) from the eligible person a certification as to his actual attendance during such period; and

“(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the eligible person's certificate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period.

"(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the eligible person's enrollment in and pursuant to the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid."

(m) Section 1734(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

(n) Section 1735 of such title 38 is amended to read as follows: "An eligible person shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course (1) is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title, or (2) is approved for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title."

(o) Section 1736 of such title 38 is amended by (1) striking out "(a)", (2) striking out all of subsection (b) thereof, and (3) inserting after the phrase "this chapter", both times it appears, the following: ", or of chapter 36 of this title,".

(p) Section 3013 of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

Guaranteed Home and Farm Loans

SEC. 5. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

"§ 1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955

"(a) Each eligible veteran, as defined in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 1652 of this title, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section.

"(b) Entitlement under subsection (a), (1) shall cancel any unused entitlement under other provisions of this chapter derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by which entitlement from service during World War II or the Korean conflict has been used to obtain a direct, guaranteed, or insured loan —

"(A) on real property which the veteran owns at the time of application; or

"(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the incurrence and payment of such liability by the Administrator the resulting indebtedness has been paid in full.

"(c) (1) Entitlement to the benefits of this section will expire as follows:

"(A) Ten years from the date of discharge or release from the last period of active duty of the veteran, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran after such date, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release from his last period of active duty, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to the date ten years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

"(B) Twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955.

"(C) Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after January 31, 1975, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

"(2) If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before the date of expiration of the veteran's entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed under this chapter after such date.

"(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title.

"(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, a veteran deriving entitlement under this section shall not be required to pay the fee prescribed by subsection (d) and such entitlement shall include eligibility for any of the purposes specified in sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the period of his entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service during World War II or the Korean conflict has not expired under section 1803(a)(3), and (2) he has not used any of his entitlement derived from such service."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below

"1817 Release from liability under guaranty," the following:

"1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955."

(c) Section 1822(a) of such title is amended by striking out "or 1813", and inserting in lieu thereof "1813, or 1818".

(d) Section 1803(c)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "with the approval of the Secretary" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed that in effect under the provisions of section 203(b)(5) of the National Housing Act."

(e) Section 1811(d) of such title is amended by striking out "\$15,000" each place where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof in each such place "\$17,500".

(f) (1) Subchapter III of chapter 37 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.

"(a) The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits payable to such individual under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

"(b) No officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments (other than benefit payments under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration) which such veteran or widow would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such veteran or widow under this chapter, unless (1) there is first received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party."

(b) The analysis of subchapter III of such

chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc."

Job Counseling

SEC. 6. (a) The heading of chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by deleting:

"CHAPTER 41—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR VETERANS"

and inserting therefor:

"CHAPTER 41—JOB COUNSELING AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR VETERANS"

(b) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are amended by deleting:

"41. Unemployment Benefits for Veterans----- 2001".

and inserting therefor:

"41. Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Veterans----- 2001"

(c) Sections 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 of title 38, United States Code, are amended by inserting the phrase, "or of service after January 31, 1955" immediately after the phrase "veterans of any war", and the phrase "veteran of any war" each time such phrases appear therein.

Wartime Presumptions for Veterans Serving After January 31, 1955

SEC. 7. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans

"For the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter V of this chapter and notwithstanding the provisions of sections 332 and 333 of this subchapter, the provisions of sections 311, 312, and 313 of this chapter shall be applicable in the case of any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service after January 31, 1955."

(b) The analysis of such subchapter which appears in such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans."

Medical Care

SEC. 8. Section 610(a)(1)(B) and section 610(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, are each amended by inserting "or of service after January 31, 1955," immediately after "veteran of any war".

Deceased Veterans—Flags

SEC. 9. Section 901(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or of Mexican border service" and inserting in lieu thereof ", of Mexican border service, or of service after January 31, 1955".

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act

SEC. 10. Subsection (1) of section 300 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 530), is amended by striking out "\$80" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150".

Veterans' Preference

SEC. 11. Section 2 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851), is amended by striking out "and" at the end of clause (5) and by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "and (7) those ex-service men and women who have served on active duty (as defined in section 101(21) of title 38, United States Code) at any time in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of more than one hundred and eighty consecutive days after January 31, 1955, not including service under the provisions of sec-

tion 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, and who have been separated from such Armed Forces under honorable conditions."

Effective Dates

SEC. 12. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but no educational assistance allowance shall be payable under chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act, for any period before June 1, 1966, nor for the month of June 1966, unless (1) the eligible veteran commenced the pursuit of the course of education on or after June 1, 1966, or (2) the pursuit of such course continued through June 30, 1966.

(b) The provisions of section 1765(b) of title 38, United States Code, as in effect immediately before the enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect through May 31, 1966.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, however long I may be privileged to serve in the U.S. Senate, I shall never know a more gratifying moment than this as we approach final enactment of the cold war GI bill giving readjustment assistance, principally monthly education subsistence grants, to veterans of military service since January 31, 1955.

For 7 years, since becoming chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, I have been devoting my every effort to obtaining this measure of recognition and justice for the young men who have carried the responsibility for our Nation's security. The compulsion of the draft has caused 5½ million young men to have served in the Armed Forces since the Korean war. These cold war veterans have suffered no less disruption of their careers and sacrifice of their normal pursuits in defense of the liberties of all of us than the veterans of other wars. For these many years, I have worked to extend to them substantially the same readjustment benefits as were given to those serving before January 31, 1955, when the Korean GI bills benefits were stopped by Executive order.

In every Congress since 1959 our subcommittee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee have recommended the enactment of a cold war GI bill; every Congress our recommendation has failed of passage because of shortsighted opposition.

The Senate voted for the bill every time it had an opportunity to vote on it.

I am reminded of the poem:

God and the soldier all men adore,
In time of danger and no more,
For when the danger is past and all things
righted
God is forgotten and the old soldier slighted.

Today we can redress a decade of neglect. Last July the Senate passed S. 9 by a vote of 69 to 17. As passed by the Senate, S. 9 provided for veterans of more than 180 days' service since January 31, 1955, a program of educational assistance grants and guaranteed and direct home and farm loans patterned after the benefits of the Korean GI bill. As amended by the House and returned to the Senate, S. 9 contains 80 percent of the education aid of the Senate bill, plus other provisions

going far to give veterans of cold war service substantially the same veterans benefits as those given to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The significant changes made by the House are as follows:

First. The basic monthly educational allowances are set at \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 for a veteran with one and \$150 for a veteran with two or more dependents by the House bill. These figures are \$10 per month below the corresponding rates of S. 9 as passed by the Senate and the rates of the Korean GI bill.

Second. The House bill measures the duration of educational benefits available to the veteran by the formula of 1 day of training for each day of service, rather than the formula of 1½ days of training for each day of service used in S. 9 and the Korean GI bill.

Third. The House bill in general authorizes institutional training, both academic and vocational, but, unlike S. 9 and the Korean GI bill, does not authorize apprenticeship, on-the-job or on-the-farm training, or flight training.

Fourth. The House bill creates a program of educational grants to pay the tuition costs of active duty servicemen serving more than 2 years.

This, Mr. President, is an addition to S. 9 and the Korean conflict bill. This is one of the instances in which the House increased the benefits, by providing that if a man is on active duty and has served more than 2 years, he can then receive assistance by having his tuition paid. For example, a serviceman in Germany, if he wishes to go to a night class in physics or chemistry, would be entitled to receive, not additional pay for himself, but to have his tuition paid in a German university to take those science courses at night.

Fifth. The House bill makes the program permanent while the Senate bill was limited to the presently authorized period for the draft—July 1, 1967.

Sixth. The House bill eliminates the Senate and Korean GI bill requirement that the veteran must begin his training within 3 years after first becoming eligible. It gives him a longer period of time in which to decide to start school.

Seventh. The House bill raises the maximum amount of a direct home loan from \$15,000 to \$17,500, otherwise its provisions for home and farm direct loans and loan guarantees are similar to the Senate-passed S. 9.

Eighth. The House bill extends the Labor Department's job counseling and employment placement service now available to wartime veterans to those serving since January 31, 1955. The Senate did not consider this provision.

Ninth. The House bill extends to the cold war veterans the wartime statutory presumptions for service connection of disabilities from chronic and tropical diseases. The Senate did not consider this provision.

Tenth. The House bill makes Veterans' Administration hospital care available for the cold war veterans with non-service-connected medical needs on the same basis as for other veterans. The Senate did not consider this provision.

Eleventh. The House bill authorizes the Veterans' Administration to provide a flag for the casket of veterans of the cold war. The Senate did not consider this provision.

Twelfth. The House-passed bill provides veterans preference in Federal employment for all veterans of service since January 31, 1955. The Senate did not consider this provision.

Thirteenth. The House bill extends the protections from eviction of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to those having a monthly rental up to \$150, as opposed to the present figure of \$80. The Senate did not consider this provision.

While the Senate bill followed what we might call the compartmentalization of the GI bills of the Korean war and of World War II, the House bill combined that matter with certain additional veterans benefit provisions which are generally included in a separate veterans' law.

S. 9 as passed by the Senate contained provisions dealing only with the readjustment assistance which is under the jurisdiction of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Although that is still the major portion of the bill as passed by the House, the House bill contains additional benefits which normally would be considered matters within the jurisdiction of the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. These provisions have been called to the attention of the various committees having primary jurisdiction, and I have heard of no objection from any of these other Senate committees to these House provisions being included in the bill. I believe they are meritorious and noncontroversial and may properly be approved by the Senate in this package.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. When this legislation passes—and I trust it will be soon—whether it is a modified version of the House bill or whatever it is, I hope it will be known to history as the Yarborough Act, because never in my experience in the Senate has one Senator, against such overwhelming odds, including the opposition of several in the administration, moved forward with such unequalled determination, to see to it that young men—and to some extent young women—who have been serving in the Armed Forces since the Korean war, receive the kind of justice, in terms of higher education, that they so richly deserve.

I congratulate the Senator on what appears to be the incipient success of a long, hard period of fine work.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished friend the Senator from Pennsylvania. I have been impressed, though rather baffled, by the resistance to a bill to which there can be no logical objection, because it will do so much for the country.

We are not experimenting with something new. We are repeating something

tried and proved by our experience following enactment of the World War II and the Korean conflict GI bills. We know that this legislation will pay dividends to the Nation. It will pay back more in taxes from the increased earnings of the men who take the training than it costs the Government. The Government will get back more in cold cash than it will pay out.

The Government gets back more in cold cash than it pays out not to consider the great additional advantage of having a body of trained citizens to help uplift American education. There are hundreds of thousands of teachers who receive their education as a result of enactment of the other bills. Out of those bills we obtained more than 100,000 medical personnel, which relieved one of the great shortages in the American medical profession, such as doctors, dentists, nurses, X-ray technicians, and other kinds of technicians in the field of medicine. We also obtained more than 200,000 engineers, and more than 100,000 scientists. Veterans went into every field in which this country was short of personnel. This is an act of justice, to readjust returning veterans to civilian life.

No one has a greater knowledge of this subject than the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. Because of his work in the field of manpower and retraining, to retrain people who have had their jobs automated out from under them for other jobs, he knows the necessity for continuing education.

The Senator has also been active in the war on poverty. It costs \$4,500 to train a man in one job in the camps for a year. In my bill, the maximum amount a single man could ever receive for 36 months of education would be \$3,600 for 4 years in college, which is the minimum cost in this bill.

It is therefore inexplicable to me that any Government agency would fight it. But, fight it they did. We have never yet had a Government agency support such a bill, from any administration—whether it be Democratic or Republican. The distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania has been a bulwark in support of every one of these measures. Such measures were reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, first in 1959, and then in 1961, 1963, and 1965—twice passed the Senate, once to run into obstacles in the House and to be stopped there.

Every time Senators have had an opportunity to vote on a bill of this kind, they have voted for it overwhelmingly. The Senate has never turned it down. This body, coequal with the other body, has always voted for it. It is the one outstanding branch of government which has seen the need for it. I am proud of my membership in the Senate, and very grateful to all Senators who voted for such a bill by such an overwhelming vote.

This year, the bill was coauthored by more than 40 Senators and supported by many more than that.

I reiterate my gratitude to all Senators who have helped me in this fight.

I recall that the first bill in 1959 was

considered in a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, having five members. One Senator was absent, and we were tied 2 to 2. The fifth Senator came back from his speaking engagement and broke the tie, which made the vote 3 to 2. That Senator was John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts. It was by his vote that the bill was reported from the committee in 1959. It was reported by the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and passed the Senate by a vote of 57 to 31.

It went on to the House where it was bogged down for that Congress.

I also wish to pay tribute to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HULL] who, during all these years, gave it his untiring support and leadership, together with the staff. Not only in the subcommittee, but also in the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the staff worked with us in each Congress.

The Senator from Alabama always led in helping to push it through the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It was a close vote. The first vote in 1959 was 8 to 7. The weight of the chairman cast the deciding vote. But, since then, the vote in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has gone up for the bill in each Congress, and now it has become overwhelming in the past 4 years.

It did not take the crisis in Vietnam to cause the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the Veterans Subcommittee and the Senate to pass it, because the Senate passed it in 1959. It was passed by the Senate because it was an act of justice to readjust servicemen to civilian life from which they had been drafted in order to protect the rights, property, liberties, and life of the rest of us. I call this bill an act of justice to those individuals and I call it progress for the Nation.

I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his great contribution to this most important subject over the years. Mr. CLARK. I thank my good friend the Senator from Texas for his kind words, and commend him once again for the splendid work he has done on this GI bill.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an analysis of S. 9 as passed by the House February 7, 1966.

There being no objection, the analysis and comparison were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANALYSIS OF S. 9, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE
FEBRUARY 7, 1966

(A bill to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces of the United States and further extend the benefits of higher education by providing a broad program of educational benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and certain members of the Armed Forces; and for other purposes)

EDUCATION

An eligible veteran is one who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and was honorably discharged. There is no cutoff date.

The requirement of discharge is waived where an individual has served at least 2 years on active duty so long as he continues

on active duty without a break therein (enabling qualified men to afford themselves benefits while still in service).

Active duty is as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101, except does not include period assigned to a civilian institution or service as a cadet or midshipman.

Each eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance for 1 month for each month, or fraction thereof, of his service on active duty after January 31, 1955. His entitlement under the bill, or when combined with past readjustment benefits, may not exceed 36 months.

The veteran must complete training under this chapter within 8 years after his last discharge or release from active duty.

Counseling may be provided.

Educational assistance is only available for institutional training but a program may be pursued by correspondence.

An eligible veteran may make one change of program and with the Administrator's approval make one additional change of program.

An eligible veteran may pursue a program of education at a foreign institution of higher learning.

Monthly certifications are required in programs of education below college level, but the Administrator may, by regulation, fix the certification requirements for schools of college levels.

A discharged veteran, while pursuing a program of education of half-time or more, will receive:

Type of program	0 dependents	1 dependent	2 or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full time.....	\$100	\$125	\$150
¾ time.....	75	95	115
½ time.....	50	65	75
Cooperative.....	80	100	120

The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program while on active duty, or on a less than half time basis, is computed at the rate of the regularly established charge for a nonveteran, or \$100 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser. The allowance for a veteran pursuing a program exclusively by correspondence is the established charge which the institution requires the nonveteran to pay.

Administration of educational benefits, including provisions dealing with State approving agencies, is contained in the new chapter 36, and is not substantially changed, except that the \$1 reporting fee is eliminated from both chapters 34 and 35.

HOME AND FARM LOANS

Loan guarantee benefits (generally, home and farm loans, guaranteed to \$7,500) are extended to veterans who served after January 31, 1955, entitlement expiring 10 years after the veteran's discharge, plus an additional period of 1 year for each 3 months of active duty performed by the veteran after January 31, 1955.

It provides for a fee from each veteran obtaining a loan, not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total loan, and that no loan shall be guaranteed which bears an interest rate in excess of that in effect under the provisions of section 203(b)(5) of the National Housing Act. Direct loan authority is increased from \$15,000 to \$17,500.

OTHER BENEFITS

Job counseling and employment placement are extended to veterans who served on and after February 1, 1965, as previously available to war service veterans through the Department of Labor.

Wartime criteria for presumptions of soundness as they relate to entry into service

and service connection of chronic diseases would apply—but not wartime rates of compensation—hotspot veterans would get wartime rates under extrahazardous service provision.

Eligibility for hospital treatment would be on same basis as veterans of wartime service.

Burial flags would be furnished under same criteria as applies to World War II and Korean conflict veterans.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act: Under current law dependents of servicemen cannot be evicted from their dwelling if the rental is \$80 per month or less, except by permission of a court. Proposed bill would increase the \$80 to \$150.

Extends veterans preference to those who served on active duty for more than 180 days after January 31, 1955.

The effective date is date of enactment—but no educational assistance allowance is payable for any period before June 1, 1966, nor for the month of June 1966, unless (1) the eligible veteran commended the pursuit of the course of education on or after June 1, 1966, or (2) the pursuit of such course continued through June 30, 1966.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, one of the points which I need to state in full concerns a provision in S. 9, as amended in the House, which was not in the Senate bill, the provision is section 1673(d)—page 11 of the bill as reported in the House. The effect of this amendment, in my opinion, would be to deny a veteran, who had entered service without having completed high school, the opportunity to complete his high school education under the GI bill.

This language on page 11 of the bill, subsection (d) of section 1673, apparently would be a barrier to a veteran's receiving the educational benefits of the bill to complete his secondary education. The World War II and Korean GI bills did authorize secondary school completion for returned veterans, and our bill for cold war veterans would certainly be subject to great criticism should we make this a program for college education only without providing assistance for veterans who need to complete high school.

While we anticipate that by far the larger part of the training would be in higher education and post-high-school vocational training, a surprisingly large number of cold war veterans will not have completed high school. During the 5 fiscal years 1959-64, 2,562,011 men entered the armed services, and 871,084 of them—about one-quarter—had not completed high school. Of this group, 554,276 received their high school diplomas or certificates while in service, but 316,808 did not. This group leaving service without high school completion represents over 12 percent of the cold war veterans who left service with neither high school completed nor a certificate to show that they had completed the equivalent of a high school education. That 12 percent is no less entitled to be able to receive appropriate educational assistance after their service in the many branches of the Armed Forces.

I recognize that educational dollars are better spent for college than for high school training and that, perhaps, a veteran should get himself a night job and finish high school and save his limited number of readjustment dollars for college; but, for some veterans and

their families, that might not be practical; and failure to give him the opportunity to finish high school would deny him the advanced training to which he should be entitled.

Under the Korean GI bill program, the Veterans' Administration has by regulation and counseling attempted to insure that veterans obtain any needed secondary education through adult-oriented courses, accelerated and specialized to afford maximum progress and speed of completion to the veteran, so that he can complete high school requirements in the minimum number of months and still have his money to go to college.

It is our intent to have this program continued for the cold war veterans, with this type of administration to insure the greatest educational advance for the veteran.

Section 1673(d) contains language incorporated from the War Orphans Education Act, which was set up as a college scholarship program rather than one with the broader readjustment purposes of the GI bills. There is a danger that if this language is retained in the GI bill, a veteran might be prevented from pursuing an educational program which included attending classes with regular high school students, or attending classes in academic high school subjects. To avoid an unnecessary rigidity that might well lead to injustice in individual cases, we should conform this language to the provisions of the Korean GI bill. This can be accomplished by striking section 1673(d), and I shall offer an amendment to this effect.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I congratulate the able senior Senator from Texas on this culmination of the tremendous effort he has made down through the years of his service in this body to provide adequately for educational programs for those who served their country during cold wars, which sometimes were hot wars. He has been zealous in his efforts to see that the Congress properly considered the needs and the possibilities of these veterans, who have made considerable sacrifices for our Nation during the period that existed after World War II.

I salute the Senator. He has rendered a fine service, and sometimes against great odds. I am sure the bill we are about to pass will be regarded as one of the landmark bills passed by Congress. In the eyes of those who worked to provide education for veterans, this bill is long past due.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator. Without his help we would not have passed the bill of 1959, which paved the way by showing that the Senate had the will to pass the bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record the text of the amendments to the House amendment that I shall offer tomorrow. The language includes three minor technical and clerical amendments.

There being no objection, the amendments were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMENDMENTS

On page 11 of the House engrossed amendment, beginning with line 3, strike out all down through line 12.

On page 11 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "(e)" and insert in lieu thereof "(d)".

On page 16, line 3, of the House engrossed amendment strike out "veterans" and insert in lieu thereof "veteran's".

On page 31, line 17, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "programs of" and insert in lieu thereof "program or".

On page 38, line 5, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "(b)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)".

AUTHORIZATION FOR SENATOR LONG OF LOUISIANA TO ADDRESS THE SENATE ON MONOPOLY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE MATTERS, FOLLOWING CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENT TO S. 9 TOMORROW

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I wish to make a unanimous-consent request that, after the vote on the cloture motion tomorrow and after the vote on S. 9, I may be permitted to discuss with the Senate some matters which I believe are of great importance and about which I shall have some rather startling disclosures. These matters are very important to the health and welfare of the people of this country—in fact, even beyond this country.

I hope Senators who are particularly interested in matters involving monopoly and the health and welfare of our people might try to arrange their affairs so that they may be present. I well realize that many Senators have made plans to be absent from the Senate immediately after the vote because of the Lincoln Day holiday.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be recognized immediately after action on S. 9 tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

RULES OF THE SENATE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, as this weary, dreary filibuster against allowing the Senate to work its will as the majority desires to work its will on the repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act draws to its inevitable conclusion, I should like to discuss briefly with my colleagues some of the lessons of this latest exercise in futility and immaturity.

First, I would like to express concern at the failure of the Subcommittee on Standing Rules of the Committee on Rules and Administration to act favorably on a number of proposed changes in the Senate rules which I have been urging for some time, and which are particularly desirable in view of the problems on the Senate floor which have arisen again as a result of the current filibuster against the repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

While the revision of rule XXII, which is presently pending on the Senate Calendar, in the form of a motion by both the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is perhaps the most important of these changes, there are a number of other proposals which would be of great help in preserving the dignity and efficiency of the Senate, both of which have suffered seriously as a result of recent floor actions. These actions have injured the reputation of the Senate in the eyes of our country and indeed the world. Among these are the lengthy discussion—debate is too inaccurate a term—occasioned by the motion to amend the Senate Journal to include the Chaplain's prayer, and the denial of permission to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to meet during Senate sessions to consider President Johnson's urgent aid request for Vietnam.

Three reforms contained in Senate Resolution 103, the proposed comprehensive revision of the Senate rules, which I introduced last year, are not really controversial and would do much to correct existing deficiencies in the Senate rules which permit departures from sound and proper procedure insisted on by nearly all other legislative bodies. These proposals provide that:

One. A motion for permission for a committee to sit while the Senate is in session would be privileged and nondebatable. This is revised rule XXX, section 5, of Senate Resolution 103. The sole purpose of this proposal is to restore the practice originally intended by the Congress when it passed the La Follette-Monroney Reorganization Act of 1946. As Senator MONRONEY has testified, it was never intended that the objection of any one Senator could keep committees from sitting. However, as a result of an erroneous advisory ruling of the Chair on April 6, 1949, which the Parliamentarians appear unwilling to overrule, a motion for leave to sit was declared to be debatable. This ruling makes it possible for an objecting Senator to delay decision on the issue by protracted debate until the time has passed, usually during the morning or early afternoon, during which a committee desired to meet.

As a result of this deplorable state of affairs, a motion for permission to sit made last Wednesday by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to deal with urgent matters of utmost concern to our national security—involving the increasing risk of our passing the point of no return on our way to world war III—was open to a filibuster, and would have been filibustered had not the leadership decided to table it. I point out that the majority whip, who made the tabling motion, stated on the floor that "all we need to do is to change the rule that the motion could be debatable."

The Committee on Appropriations has repeatedly made it a practice to secure unanimous consent to sit during sessions for an entire session of Congress. While I appreciate the importance of that com-

mittee's work, I am sure Senators will agree that it is certainly no more important than the work of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services, both of which have grave responsibility for our national security. They should be given an equal opportunity to do their jobs. So should all other committees of the Senate. The reform I have proposed would give them that chance.

Section 2. The obsolete and archaic rule which permits any Senator to filibuster by proxy through the morning hour by forcing the reading of the Senate Journal, and offering and debating amendments to it, would be abolished. This is revised rule VI of Senate Resolution 103.

The Senate Journal, as all Senators know, is a quaint anachronism long ago superseded by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is never looked at by anyone and is read, if at all, only for purposes of delay. Surely, at a time when American soldiers are fighting and dying in a bloody war in Vietnam—which may well be escalating into something far worse—the Senate can ill afford to waste time engaging in a full-dress debate over whether or not to include the Chaplain's prayer in the Journal. Such action only serves to bring the Senate into disrepute.

My proposal would recognize the fact that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has taken the place of the Journal. Since the RECORD is printed and available to Senators each morning at breakfast, there is no need to have it read aloud, and the right to require that would be abolished and should be abolished. In addition my suggested change includes a procedure for correcting mistakes in the RECORD without providing a device for filibustering.

Third. The rule which permits unlimited debate on a motion to take up would be abolished. This is revised rule XIV in Senate Resolution 103. It is bad enough that the Senate rules permit a filibuster on the question of adoption of a bill. It is unconscionable that they should also permit the preliminary motion to take up to be filibustered.

The change which I have proposed would provide a means by which a Senator could convert a motion to proceed to the consideration of any measure on the Senate Calendar, which would ordinarily be debatable, into a nondebatable motion. This could be done by filing at the desk of the clerk a notice of intention to make such a motion on the following calendar day on which the Senate is in session. The notice of intention would be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. An alternative form could give to any motion to take up made by the majority leader nondebatable status.

The net effect of these reforms would not prevent the minority from expressing itself—or even conducting a full-scale filibuster on the merits of the motion on the calendar. But they would let the Senate committees get on with their vital work, and they would spare the Senate and the Nation some of the worst aspects of the filibuster.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TECHNOLOGY, AUTOMATION, AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, last Thursday Congress received the report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress. When we consider the monumental mandate which Congress laid before the Commission when it began its work only a year ago, I am doubly impressed by their efforts. The findings and recommendations of the Commission deserve serious congressional exploration and consideration.

Its most important finding, the full meaning of which has been brought home during the past year, is that the high levels of unemployment which we experienced from the mid-fifties to the early sixties were the result of inadequate rates of economic growth. Thus, while automation and other technological changes may eliminate jobs, this Nation possesses the needed monetary and fiscal tools to maintain a rate of growth sufficient to encourage high levels of employment with reasonably stable prices in spite of increases in productivity and the labor force.

Spurred first by the 1964 tax cut, and then by the increase in Federal defense spending necessitated by our enlarged commitment in Vietnam, we have reduced unemployment to its current low level of 4.1 percent. Although this may be startling to some—especially to those who only a short time ago were predicting that automation and technological change would make much of the work force obsolete—it is not startling to those of us who over the years have stressed the importance of increased Federal spending in generating rapid economic growth and full employment. It is unfortunate that so much of the stimulus has had to come from increased military spending, but it is instructive to note the effect of such spending.

The report also finds that while the Nation as a whole possesses the tools necessary to solve its problems, many individuals lack the needed skills, training, education, or mobility to get and keep jobs in the face of labor displacements necessitated by technological changes. The Commission recommends many important programs to help these individuals to enter and reenter the labor force to upgrade their skills through education and training.

The Commission also recommends a program of public service employment which would provide many hard-core unemployed with rewarding work opportunities, while at the same time providing society with some of the human resources needed to meet our unmet individual and community needs. This proposal deserves strong and immediate consideration by Congress both in the light of the emerging labor shortages in some areas and occupations, and in light of the continuing high unemployment among teenagers and Negroes.

The Commission's proposals for 14 years of free education, for improvement

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Issued Feb. 11, 1966
For actions of Feb. 10, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 23

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's Food for Freedom message. Several Senators and Representatives commended passage. Sen. Proxmire criticized cut in school milk funds. Sen. Aiken inserted Vt. Legislature resolution criticizing cut in school milk funds. Sen. Proxmire urged increased agricultural assistance to South Vietnam. Sen. Young, N.D., criticized restrictions on use of pesticides. Reps. Grider and Ryan objected to budget cut in school milk program. Sen. Proxmire introduced and discussed bill to extend and make permanent school milk program.

SENATE

1. **FOOD FOR FREEDOM.** Both Houses received the President's message on Food for Freedom in which he: Proposed a new Food for Freedom Act that he stated retains the best provisions of Public Law 480 and will make self-help an integral part of our food aid program; eliminate the "surplus" requirement for food aid; emphasize the development of markets for American farm products; authorize greater food aid shipments than the current rate; emphasize the building of cash markets and the shift toward financing food aid through long-term dollar credits rather than sales for foreign currencies; continue to finance the food aid program under CCC; increase emphasis on combating malnutrition, including authorization

for CCC to finance the enrichment of foods; continue to work with voluntary agencies in people-to-people assistance programs; and provide for better coordination of food aid with other economic assistance. Proposed legislation to establish the principle of the ever-normal granary by providing for food and fiber reserves, under which the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to establish minimum reserve levels after taking into account normal trade stocks, consumer and farm prices, domestic and export requirements, crop yield variations, and commitments under our domestic and foreign food programs. Stated that, in order to meet increasing food needs, he is directing the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the 1966 acreage allotment for rice by ten percent, buy limited amounts of dairy products to meet high priority domestic and foreign program needs, and take actions that will increase soybean production in 1966. Stated he has directed the President's Science Advisory Committee to work with the very best talent in the nation to search out new ways to develop inexpensive high-quality synthetic foods as dietary supplements; improve the quality and the nutritional content of food crops; and apply all of the resources of technology to increasing food production. Stated that we shall work to strengthen the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the efforts of the multilateral lending organizations, and of the United Nations Development Program should be expanded--particularly in food and agriculture. Stated that the Departments of State and Agriculture and AID will work together, even more closely than they have in the past, in the planning and implementing of coordinated programs of food aid and economic assistance. To H. Agriculture and S. Agriculture and Forestry Committees. (H. Doc. 378). pp. 2703-5, 2729-31

Several Senators commended the message. pp. 2763-5, 2833-4, 2853

2. VETERANS' BENEFITS. By a vote of 99 to 0, passed with amendments S. 9, the proposed Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 to provide educational and VA home and farm loan benefits for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955 (pp. 2745-56). The House concurred in the Senate amendments (p. 2696). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Proxmire criticized budget reductions in the school milk program and inserted excerpts from an Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station pamphlet, "Recommendations for More Effective School Milk Programs." p. 2800
Sen. Aiken inserted a Vt. Legislature resolution opposing a "cutback of the milk program." p. 2792
4. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Proxmire called "for a prompt and vast step-up in educational, health, and agricultural assistance and land reform in South Vietnam," and inserted several articles in support of his position. pp. 2800-09
5. PESTICIDES. Sen. Young, N. D., criticized "outmoded and unnecessary restrictions on the use of pesticides in agriculture and inserted a speech reviewing benefits derived from the use of pesticides. pp. 2839-42
6. CIVIL RIGHTS. Both Houses received the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966, recommending the transfer of the functions of the Community Relations Service from the Commerce Department to the Justice Department (H. Doc. 379). pp. 2701-2, 2728-9
7. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Ellender inserted Sen. Holland's speech reviewing water resource developments and expressing opposition to the proposal to create a Department of Natural Resources. pp. 2759-61



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 112

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1966

No. 23

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Jude 25: To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever.

O Thou eternal God, source of light and of love, in this moment of prayer may we experience the fellowship and blessings of Thy presence, Thy peace, and Thy power.

We humbly acknowledge that in seeking the right answer to our many perplexing problems we are becoming increasingly aware of our own failings and limitations and that we need Thy guidance.

Grant that we may understand more clearly that our own spiritual life, in its simplest motive and highest manifestations would be a life of sanctity and of service.

May the social order, which we are longing and laboring to establish upon the earth, have in it the spirit of reverence for Thee, of good will toward all mankind, and mutual trust and helpfulness.

We offer our prayer in the name of Him who is our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on February 10, 1966, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 327. An act to amend section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations and associations operated to provide reserve funds for domestic building and loan associations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8210. An act to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act with

respect to the European Space Research Organization; and

H.R. 8445. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to change the method of computing the retired pay of judges of the Tax Court of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 403. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the World Health Organization to hold the 22d World Health Assembly in Boston, Mass., in 1969.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House with amendments to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 9. An act to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1698. An act to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

FEBRUARY 10, 1966.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate in due form of law showing the election of WALTER B. JONES as a Representative-elect to the 89th Congress from the First Congressional District of the State of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Herbert C. Bonner, is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. JONES of North Carolina appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY THE HONORABLE DON FUQUA

(Mr. FUQUA (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, due to important business in my district, it was necessary for me to be absent for the following rollcalls: Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall No. 11, the peacetime veterans benefits bill, and "yea" for rollcall No. 13, the Bank Merger Act amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader the program for the remainder of this week and the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader, Mr. Speaker, there is no further legislative business for this week. There are some messages to be read.

Monday is District day. There are no District bills, and no legislative business. Tuesday is Private Calendar day.

For Wednesday and the remainder of the week—and I am not able to advise Members yet whether the bill will come up on Wednesday or Thursday—the only bill we can now announce is S. 1666, to provide for additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

This announcement, of course, is made subject to the usual reservation that any

further program may be announced later and that conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In other words, on the assumption that the Rules Committee meets, S. 1666 will be scheduled Wednesday or Thursday of next week?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. May I ask the distinguished majority leader if he has any additional information concerning the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966.

Mr. ALBERT. I have just been advised by the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. Speaker, that they will not be able to obtain a rule on that bill early enough to bring it up next week, so that it probably will be brought up the following week.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1966

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

COLD WAR VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the so-called post-Korea GI bill has just passed in the other body by a vote of 99 to nothing, with a very minor amendment, which actually changes nothing.

All of the amendments are technical in nature except one.

In accepting this one amendment I would like to point out that under the World War II and Korea education and training programs, veterans did obtain high school training. Many thousands attended accelerated or specialized education courses offered by public schools for the purpose of completing their high school education. I expect this practice will continue under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. Some problems were encountered in the World War II program by a few individuals attempting to enroll and attend classes with youngsters. By concurring in this amendment I do not wish it to be inferred that I expect that practice to be tolerated. Practically all veterans, I am sure, who needs high school education will obtain it in classes specially designed for adults. In those rare instances where it is necessary for the veteran to attend regular high school classes, I certainly

expect the Administrator to handle these applications very carefully and grant his approval in such a manner as to preclude abuse of and to eliminated local administrative problems.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period, with Senate amendments to the House amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 11, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out lines 3 to 12, inclusive.

Page 11, line 13, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "(e) and insert "(d).

Page 16, line 3, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "veterans" and insert "veteran's".

Page 22, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out lines 19, 20, and 21, and insert:

"(7) striking out in the first sentence of section 1772(a) the phrase 'under subchapter V of this chapter' and inserting in lieu thereof 'under subchapter V of chapter 35 of this title', and striking out the phrase 'this chapter' the first two times it appears in the first sentence of such section 1772(a), and each time such phrase appears in the second, third, and fourth sentences of such section 1772(a), and each time such phrase appears in section 1772(b) and in sections 1773 and 1774, and inserting in lieu thereof 'chapters 34 and 35'."

Page 31, line 17, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "programs of" and insert "program or".

Page 32, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out lines 9 and 10 and insert:

"(m) Section 1734 of such title 38 is amended by (1) striking out '33' in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof '34', and (2) striking out '1634' in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof '1634'."

Page 38, line 5, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "(b)" and insert "(2)".

Page 38, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out lines 18 to 22, inclusive, and insert:

"(c) (1) Section 2001 of title 38, United States Code, clauses (3) and (5) of section 2002 of such title, and sections 2003 and 2004 of such title are amended by inserting the phrase 'or of service after January 31, 1955' immediately after the phrase 'veterans of any war' each time such phrase appears therein.

"(2) The first sentence of section 2002 of such title 38 is amended by inserting the phrase 'or of service after January 31, 1955' immediately after the phrase 'veteran of any war'."

"(3) Clauses (1) and (4) of section 2002 of such title 38 are amended by inserting the phrase 'or of service after January 31, 1955,' immediately after the phrase 'veterans of any war' each time such phrase appears in such clauses."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOLOMON N. PETCHERS

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, when Solomon N. Petchers died recently, New York lost more than a philanthropist and businessman: it lost a fighter for civil liberties. The newspaper obituaries reported that he gave away almost a million dollars during his lifetime. But his greatest investments were in Jewish charities, in the Hebrew Home for the Aged in Riverdale, and in the library for the blind in Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to count Solomon Petchers as a friend and constituent. His abiding sense of justice and his concern for humanity motivated him to play a leading role in our community. He will be greatly missed by all those who were associated with him in his many endeavors.

I knew Solomon Petchers best as the national treasurer of the American Jewish Congress. He was always at the forefront of that organization's many battles for human dignity. His own career, from Turkish immigrant to New York realtor and philanthropist, embodied what is best in mankind.

I want to take this occasion to express my heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Petchers, their son Jesse, and all the other members of his family.

Mr. Speaker, the New York Times and New York World Telegram and Sun paid tribute to Solomon N. Petchers in full obituaries. I wish to include them at this point in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 29, 1966]
S. N. PETCHERS, 65, DONATED MILLION—PHILANTHROPIST DIES, MADE FORTUNE IN REAL ESTATE

Solomon N. Petchers, real estate investor, manager, developer, and broker and a philanthropist who, his associates say, had given away about \$1 million, died Thursday at the Lenox Hill Hospital. He was 65 years old and lived at 200 Central Park South, with an office at 33 Riverside Drive.

Mr. Petchers, a short, heavy-set, energetic and quiet man, started in real estate in 1921, the year he came here as a poor immigrant from his native Turkey. He had been graduated from the Alliance Francaise in Istanbul and spoke English, French, Turkish, Hebrew, Yiddish, and Russian.

From his small beginnings, he rose to become sole owner and part owner, through corporations he headed and partnerships, of many business buildings and apartment houses, mostly in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens. Others were in Westchester County, Camden, N.J., and Inglewood, Calif.

As a youth, he worked in a real estate office during the day and taught Hebrew at night in a Jewish religious school until he began to branch out for himself with great success.

Mr. Petchers had been a crack chess player from the age of 7 until a few years ago.

He had been national treasurer of the American Jewish Congress and was a director and an associate chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York. In 1961, he received its distinguished service award.

He was a vice president and a director of the Hebrew Home for the Aged in Riverdale, the Bronx, and had been a founder and president and honorary president of its men's club. He was also a vice chairman of the home's foundation fund.

Mr. Petchers was the founder and president of the Central Library for the Blind in Jerusalem. He was also active in the development of port facilities in Ashdod, Israel,

tions of employment—including the union shop.

Another reason for the repeal of 14(b) is that it contributes to wage levels which are unacceptably low. Average weekly wages in manufacturing enterprise in States without right-to-work laws in 1963, for example, were \$101.52. For comparable enterprises in States with right-to-work laws, the average weekly wage was \$91.80.

Of course, wages are affected by much more than right-to-work laws. But it cannot be denied that these laws, by handicapping union organization, contribute to an imbalance of bargaining power as compared to the rest of the Nation. With one exception, for example, every State in the southeastern part of the United States is a right-to-work State. In these States, the average weekly wage in manufacturing in 1963 was \$77.77. But for Louisiana, the single non-right-to-work State in the area, the average weekly wage in manufacturing was \$100.62—\$23 more a week than the average for the region, as much as \$30 a week more than wages in some neighboring States, a wage on a par or even better than those paid in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, or Illinois.

When average wage levels are this low it means that many manufacturing workers in these States are working for \$50 or even \$40 a week—far below the line officially declared by Congress to represent poverty; and it means that workers in States like Maryland, where living costs are far higher, must forego requests for wage increases in order to keep their own wage levels competitive—so that their employers will not leave the State.

In short, no one, as a result of repeal of 14(b), will be forced to join a union—only to contribute with his dues toward the work of the union which improves his own wages and working conditions. The only States right which is at issue is the right to compete for industry with other States by hindering union organization and keeping wage levels low.

While I have supported repeal, I have done so feeling that we were debating the wrong issue at the wrong time and in the wrong way. I would have preferred the Congress consider section 14(b) in the context of a more fundamental review of our labor laws. The potential power of the Teamsters and the tragedy of the New York subway strike suggest to me that a number of changes in our labor legislation are needed.

By focusing on the relatively unimportant issue of section 14(b), the whole debate was, in my judgment, singularly unproductive. I hope that any future Congress of which I am a part will approach labor-management relations problems in a more constructive way.

VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1966

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous unanimous-consent order, the Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 9) entitled "An Act to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period," do pass with the following amendment.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 9) to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President—

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, we cannot hear a thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will be order in the Chamber.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 9) entitled "An act to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period," with certain amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendments.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendments.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I requested the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendments.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendments, as follows:

On page 11 of the House-engrossed amendment, beginning with line 3, strike out all down through line 12.

On page 11 of the House-engrossed amendment, strike out "(e)" and insert in lieu thereof "(d)".

On page 16, line 3, of the House-engrossed amendment, strike out "veterans" and insert in lieu thereof "veteran's".

On page 22 of the House-engrossed amendment, strike out lines 19, 20, and 21, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(7) striking out in the first sentence of section 1772(a) the phrase 'under subchapter V of this chapter' and inserting in lieu thereof 'under subchapter V of chapter 35 of this title'; and striking out the phrase 'this chapter' the first two times it appears in the first sentence of such section 1772(a), and each time such phrase appears in the second, third, and fourth sentences of such section 1772(a), and each time such phrase appears in section 1772(b) and in sections 1773 and 1774, and inserting in lieu thereof 'chapters 34 and 35'."

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I cannot hear a word. I do not know whether the Senate is in order, but I cannot hear a word.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May we have order? The clerk will not continue reading until there is order, so Senators can hear what is being read.

The clerk will continue to read the amendment.

The legislative clerk resumed the reading of the amendments as follows:

On page 31, line 17, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "programs of" and insert in lieu thereof "program or".

On page 32 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out lines 9 and 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(m) Section 1734 of such title 38 is amended by (1) striking out '33' in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof '34', and (2) striking out '1634' in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof '1684'."

SEVERAL SENATORS. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The clerk will not continue to read until there is order.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A parliamentary inquiry is not in order until the clerk has read the amendments.

The legislative clerk resumed the reading of the amendments, as follows:

On page 38, line 5, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "(b)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)".

On page 38 of the House engrossed amendment, beginning with line 21, strike out all down through line 25, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) (1) Section 2001 of title 38, United States Code, clauses (3) and (5) of section 2002 of such title, and sections 2003 and 2004 of such title are amended by inserting the phrase 'or of service after January 31, 1955' immediately after the phrase 'veterans of any war' each time such phrase appears therein.

"(2) The first sentence of section 2002 of such title 38 is amended by inserting the phrase 'or of service after January 31, 1955' immediately after the phrase 'veteran of any war'.

"(3) Clauses (1) and (4) of section 2002 of such title 38 are amended by inserting the phrase 'or of service after January 31, 1955,' immediately after the phrase 'veterans of any war' each time such phrase appears in such clauses."

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOMINICK. I should like to ask the Chair whether the words we just heard read by the clerk were amendments to a House bill or whether the House bill is an amendment of the Senate bill. No member of the committee has ever to my knowledge been consulted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that the House amendment is a substitute for the Senate bill. These are amendments to the House substitute.

Mr. DOMINICK. I did not hear the Presiding Officer in his last statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. These are amendments to the House substitute. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. DOMINICK. I feel that the Senate deserves some explanation.

I should like to state another parliamentary inquiry before we proceed. Is it to be my understanding that the House bill when it came over to the Senate was intercepted before it went to the committee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that House amendments are not referred to committee unless a motion is made to that effect.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The yeas and nays were just ordered, but were they on the bill and amendments or on the amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion of the Senator from Texas, and that is to concur in the House amendment with the other amendments.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The motion, then, is on the amendments and not on the bill itself?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is on the House amendment and the amendments thereto.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield to the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This goes back to the House of Representatives.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the practice, and I think the Senate ought to understand it, is that the bill passed by the House has come over here.

The Senator from Texas, who has been certainly the great developer and protagonist of this idea, now asks the Senate to concur in the House amendment, with amendments. The further amendments he has proposed, aside from technicalities, would allow the GI who did not complete his high school education to complete it under the bill. The bill also, of course, would allow him to complete his college education. The GI who is now getting out of the service needs that kind of assistance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is an agreement that the matter would not be debated. There was a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that 5 minutes be set aside for debate.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, there are some Senators who have reservations and wish to leave.

I hope that if we agree to 5 minutes of debate we shall not have occasion to extend it beyond 5 minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I hope so, too.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I think we ought to have time to understand what we are doing. We are rushing along in what we are doing. I am not going to be limited to 5 minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The time is already limited.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I did not understand that it was limited. I want to know what it is all about.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands the situation, the Senate will proceed on the question.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I agree to the 5 minutes, but I would like to know what this is all about. I do not understand it, with all the talk that is going on.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would like

to say to the distinguished majority leader that we are considering a very important bill involving an enormous amount of money and many GI's. We are being asked to vote on a House amendment that has not been explained, and amendments to the House amendment which the committee has not heard of.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may be permitted to answer under Senator DOMINICK's reservation of objection, I would remind the Senator that this matter was debated yesterday. The amendments of the House to the Senate bill were explained in detail as well as the proposed amendment which to some extent is in the nature of a technical amendment. I was not present yesterday but did read the RECORD this morning.

With the debate and discussion completed yesterday, the unanimous consent agreement entered into certainly appeared reasonable.

In view of the questions raised here today, I hope that the short period the minority leader and I have proposed will be granted.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I would like to extend that time 5 minutes, if we may.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that we had discussed this question yesterday evening. The discussion is on page 2610 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Senator YARBOROUGH discussed it at considerable length.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if we had agreed to the original request, without the many reservations, the explanation would have now been completed and the vote commenced. I think we are defeating our desire to convince Senators who have relied upon the unanimous-consent agreement.

I renew my request for a limitation of 5 minutes to a side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Equal time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Five minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield 5 minutes to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield 5 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Senator DOMINICK, who is the ranking minority member on the subcommittee, should have all of the time. I would, however, like the Senator from Texas to understand that I tried to clear it for him with the minority members of the subcommittee.

My understanding is that this bill came from the House with an amendment which the Senator will explain. Second, he is dealing with the matter of the inclusion of high school education, as the bill now only provides for college education; third, he gives the Senate his assurance that this amendment, if sent back to the House, will be accepted in the House.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in answer to the inquiry of the distinguished Senator from New York, and to clarify the matter, a unanimous-consent agreement was made between the distinguished leaders of the Senate that the Senate vote immediately after the vote

on cloture. That was pursuant to the request of many Senators on both sides who have reservations and desire to leave.

There was no disposition on the part of the managers of the bill to cut off debate. A number of Senators asked for accommodation. We discussed this matter yesterday, printed the House amendment in the RECORD, and explained the proposed Senate amendments, all of which is at page 2617 of the RECORD.

Since this bill was passed by the House, I have been in numerous conferences with Chairman TEAGUE. They had reached agreement on many amendments but paragraph (d) of section 1673, as it passed the House would likely prohibit servicemen from using the GI bill to finish high school.

Under the GI bill of World War II, 44 percent of the veterans had not finished high school; under the Korean GI bill 34 percent of the veterans had not finished high school.

We have reached an agreement to delete this paragraph.

Chairman TEAGUE assures me that if that is the only amendment the House will accept it. He leaves for Vietnam today, and it is hoped that this bill will be passed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, for the purpose of the RECORD I wish to make this crystal clear. I am supposed to be the ranking minority member on the Veterans' Subcommittee. A no time has the manager of this bill consulted with me or called my office, so far as I know, about the House passed bill, or included me in any of his talks with Mr. TEAGUE or anyone else. He has not given me the courtesy of informing me that something was to be done yesterday by unanimous consent, nor has he told me at any time the substance of the amendments which he is asking for today.

I want that clear in the RECORD. I can say that although I am going along with this procedure this time, this is the last time, inasmuch as I consider the position that I have as a responsibility on me. But in the future I will not go along on this kind of slipshod method of acting on a bill which involves millions of dollars.

I wish to make my position clear. I will support this bill today. But I at least deserve the courtesy of being informed what is going on when I am the ranking minority member on the subcommittee.

Furthermore, it is my opinion that we should have had a committee meeting to study this bill and establish what position we are to take. This was not done.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOMINICK. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I am the ranking member on the committee. First I should like to say that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] is acting correctly and in a most statesmanlike manner. I was persuaded—and I believe he is persuaded now—that, because of the exigencies in the situation and because of

the fact that Representative TEAGUE is leaving, and the further fact that we would not be able to get the necessary quorum in committee, the matter might be delayed. Of course I do not believe anyone wishes to delay the matter. I offered to call the minority members on the subcommittee, and the Senator from Texas agreed that I should do so. Without the cooperation of the Senator from Colorado, this could not have been done. What he is doing is the perfectly proper way to proceed. It is perfectly proper to serve notice that this is not the way to do it, and that this is a one-shot proposal.

Of course, no one is charging anyone with bad faith. This is only a statement of fact for the RECORD. I believe the Senator from Colorado is acting perfectly properly in the situation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, we are proceeding on a privileged matter. The Senate bill was amended in the House. I do not promise in the future to try to destroy a rule of the Senate. We are following the rule of the Senate to the letter in connection with this matter. I did tell the distinguished Senator from New York that I would try to have my staff contact the majority members on the subcommittee and that he would try to contact the minority members. The Senator from New York and I agreed to do that. The committee itself could not be polled except on the order of the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

I see no reason why the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare should have any different rules apply to it than are applied to other committees. We have followed the rule. I resent the implication that we have tried to do something that we should not have done. We followed the rule to the letter.

I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I shall take only a minute. A part of the House amendment fell clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Finance. Our committee met a couple of days ago and discussed it. We decided we would not assert any jurisdiction; that we were prepared to vote on it at any time, practically, after the House amended the bill. The Senate agreed by unanimous consent to vote on the amendment if we first had a quorum call.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, yesterday two privileged matters were before the Senate—the amendment of the House to the bank merger bill and the amendment of the House to the GI bill. The distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] had hoped to have the amendment to the GI bill considered first. I objected on the ground that it was necessary to meet a court deadline on the bank merger bill, and that bill was disposed of yesterday. The Senator from Texas can now clear up the amendment to the GI bill at any time, because it is privileged.

I must say in his behalf that I moved heaven and earth calling Senators who knew something about the GI bill, to try to have them come to the Chamber. At long last, the Senator from Texas re-

turned to his office, obtained his data, came back, and made an explanation of the bill on the floor of the Senate. We remained here until that was concluded toward the end of the day. But I tried to invite every Senator who was interested to come to the Chamber and participate in the discussion. So whatever is fair is fair; that must be said.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield myself 15 seconds. The distinguished minority leader is exactly correct. He pressed to have this bill taken up yesterday. He called my office several times. He insisted that our explanation be made yesterday and not today, so that Members of the Senate could read it in the RECORD. It was at his insistence that this debate was opened and these amendments were explained and are now ready for approval.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield me 30 seconds?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield 30 seconds to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. One additional fact is that the Committee on Banking and Currency voted 9 to 2 to consider the House amendment to the bank merger bill, notwithstanding that it was just as privileged as the GI bill, and that is the best practice.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I also rise to give my support to S. 9, the cold war GI bill. I continue in my endorsement of this long-overdue legislation.

It strengthens our military forces by making service more attractive and strengthens our civilian population by providing a supply of better educated GI bill veterans. Veterans educated under the World War II and Korean war GI bills continue to make important contributions to our rising standard of living.

This bill provides useful assistance to servicemen during that difficult period of readjustment to civilian life. By providing not only educational assistance but also home loans, job counseling, and Federal employment preference to the veteran this bill shortens the time period before the returning serviceman becomes a contributing member of the community. There is no question but that military service is a hardship and an inconvenience as well as a very necessary duty. Every assistance should be given to these men upon the completion of that duty.

One of the reasons I am enthusiastic in my support of this legislation is that it is a bargain. Just as with the past GI bills, this program will pay for itself twice and perhaps thrice over in additional taxes paid by the higher earning veterans. It is a pleasure to vote for a legislative program which will repay its cost in the near future.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I am happy to support H.R. 12410, the cold war GI bill which is now before us for consideration.

The Federal Government has taken an important step in its endeavor to provide a readjustment bill for our cold war veterans who have been honorably released from the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955. No one can deny that the whole Nation has benefited enormously

from the World War II and Korean conflict GI readjustment bills. It is only logical and fair to extend these benefits to the young men and women who have served their country honorably in hot spots such as Vietnam, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Berlin, Laos, Lebanon, and Taiwan-Matsu.

The bill before us will provide a just and equitable readjustment bill for those deserving young men and women who have given to the United States critical years and months of their lives. It represents an investment in the future of America and is a testimony to our recognition of those who gallantly serve our country. This bill will insure that our Nation will continue to utilize the skills and abilities of our veterans in the very best possible way.

I am proud to vote for this legislation which will give to our veterans not only a reasonable opportunity to obtain education and training, but will offer them home loan assistance, medical, and other benefits.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am very glad to cast my vote today for S. 9, the new GI bill providing veterans' benefits for those who have served in our Armed Forces since 1955. The current war in Vietnam, with its increasing requirements and the growing number of our men called to participate, makes the passage of this bill imperative and just.

This new GI bill will provide a permanent program of educational assistance, with monthly allowances for training and for helping to support the families of those who use its benefits. The benefits for veterans will also include new provisions for both guaranteed and direct home loans, as well as for extending VA medical care on the same basis as is available to veterans who have defended our security in earlier wars. Additionally, preference in Federal employment is also extended to our veterans who have served since 1955, and provision is made for coverage of home rental payments of individuals called to military duty now.

In the past 2 months, I have had the opportunity of visiting Vietnam twice. It is a difficult war, and we hope it can soon be ended with honor. In Vietnam, I found the members serving in our Armed Forces performing, as always, with high morale and great courage. With sadness, I saw also those who had been wounded in fulfilling their duty.

We know that many of our men have already given their lives in Vietnam in the service of our country, and there are thousands more serving in danger areas around the world, with still others at home subject to the call of the Nation. In Vietnam and elsewhere, the dangers emphasize the task and the patriotism of the men whom this bill is designed to assist. These men are serving to afford security to our country and to its institutions, and I know that the unanimous support given this bill reflects the appreciation of their fellow countrymen.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, it seems incredible to me that when the Nation has an opportunity to show its gratitude to the men who now are called upon to make such sacrifices as we ask of them

in Vietnam that we should be close-fisted. These men are like ourselves—they have their families and their loved ones who daily pray for their safety. Many of these are young men barely past their voting age. Their whole life course has been diverted unnaturally into the battlefield. They serve a nation which is great not only in wealth but also in its generosity of spirit.

It seems to me entirely fitting that the provisions asked for in this bill should be granted. It has had its inception in the GI bill in which I and many of you found a salvation. Many of the men I know in public life received their emancipation from a life of menial occupation through the instruments of the GI bill. It has proven its effectiveness. Therefore, it seems to me that on this basis there can be no opposition.

But there is also a second factor to this extremely crucial national effort which we undertake today. In recognizing the need to have an educated public and in its consideration of the domestic responsibilities of many people, this Nation has seen fit to exempt or to defer the services of many and fill their places with a few.

I need not point out the divisiveness of such a policy, essential and humane as it may be. Loyalty and responsibility to collective security is the first responsibility. But by what justification can we defer a man on the basis of intelligence, for instance? If his reward from the state is great, his responsibility to that state cannot be less. I am not in opposition to such deferment. I simply wish to point out that the presence of these deferments can divide our national unity, and that if we do not take quick steps to compensate those who serve their country in this most dangerous undertaking, we will separate ourselves at a time when unity should be our goal.

Finally, I should like to point out that the whole philosophy of the new society is to encourage to the fullest the development of the individual's potentialities. For this, we inaugurated the war on poverty. This is the goal of one branch of our overseas program in Vietnam. Why is it not a sound investment in American manhood? These men will return to peaceful pursuits, broadened no doubt by their experience, their appetites whetted for the better life. It seems the Nation could have no better opportunity for development than to provide the apparatus through which these motivations can be channeled into that of the richest of human resources—the human mind.

I therefore because of its precedence, its fairness, and its potentialities for good, give my wholehearted support for this measure. I would solicit the combined efforts of my colleagues to bring it to speedy passage.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I want to commend all those who assisted in the development and support of this legislation from its inception to enactment.

One of the finest investments this Nation ever made was the original GI bill of rights program following World War II. Now, the sons and daughters of those who benefited from that first program can look forward to the same helping hand from the Government they are protecting by their military service.

I am confident that this legislation to establish a permanent and equitable scheme of educational, housing and other assistance to veterans of our Armed Forces will repay incalculable benefits to the national welfare in years to come. Helping those who want to help themselves is in the finest tradition of Federal action and I am proud to have participated in the legislative consideration of this bill.

THE NEED FOR A COLD WAR GI BILL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I wish to announce my full endorsement of S. 9, which has become generally known as the cold war GI bill. As a cosponsor of this measure, I believe it is a most equitable readjustment program for our veterans who have served in our Armed Forces during the induction period dating since January 31, 1955, the period that has been recognized as the cold war.

Our colleague, Senator YARBOROUGH, who is the author and chief sponsor of the legislation, and who is the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans' affairs, deserves our commendation for his persistent leadership during the years in which the final outcome of the measure was in doubt.

Senator YARBOROUGH believes, as I do, that the events in Vietnam have dramatized the necessity for the enactment of the legislation. It will provide some of the same equitable and fully deserved readjustment assistance to our cold war veterans as was determined to be wise for servicemen of World War II and the Korean conflict.

Only a few days after the introduction of S. 9 in the Senate in 1965, the President presented his message to the Congress regarding the state of our defenses. At that time, he stated:

Our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and marines, from whom we ask so much, are the cornerstone of our military might * * *. Men and women, who have devoted their lives and their resources to the needs of their country, are entitled to help and consideration in making the transition to other pursuits.

I was wholly in accord with President Johnson then, as I am now, in this belief. During the 86th Congress, I cosponsored a cold war GI bill, S. 1138, which passed the Senate. During the 87th Congress, I cosponsored S. 349, a bill to provide educational benefits for post-Korean conflict draftees and volunteers who served for 6 months since January 31, 1955.

During the 88th Congress, I cosponsored S. 5 to provide educational and vocational training assistance and to guarantee and direct loan assistance for the purchase of homes and farmlands by veterans.

I feel that the men and women on military duty during the period of the cold war should be given the same educational

and vocational training opportunities which our Nation justly and wisely provided to World War II and Korean peace action veterans. Any serviceman, having been drafted by his local draft board and thus prohibited for a period of time from establishing himself in civil life, who might have been in Vietnam, who understandably find it hard to believe that his military service under fire in Vietnam, in defense of his country, was not equally deserving as that of earlier GI's with similar World War II and Korean war experiences.

For those who may feel that the provisions of this bill are not economically justified, I wish to point out that tremendous benefits have accrued to our Nation as a result of the enactment of the original GI bill. These benefits have elevated the economic level of our country and its citizens. The year before last, shortly after the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the original GI bill by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in June 1944, I reported to the people of my State of West Virginia that I felt the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944 represented a great bargain for Uncle Sam. It is my belief that one of his best-paying investments has been the expenditures on American veterans under the provisions of this act, which permitted veterans, generally, to adjust themselves more compatibly to civilian life.

Under the GI bill, 1 out of every 5 homes built since the end of World War II has been financed by GI loans. More than 5,268,000 World War II veterans were granted home, farm, and business loans, totaling \$43 billion. The approximately 5 million home loans sparked a housing boom beginning in the mid-1940's that has made America into a Nation of homeowners. The accompanying wide use of credit gave an enormous impetus to the economy through the purchase of new furniture, new appliances, new cars, and school construction. And 20 years later, more than one-third of the GI loans are already paid in full.

But particularly pertinent to the provisions of S. 9, at the peak of the original GI bill activity, under the education and training provisions, 7,800,000 veterans—nearly half of all who saw wartime service—received training. Over 2 million were in colleges at one time with another 3,500,000 in other institutions such as trade and technical schools. About 1,400,000 veterans increased their skills in on-the-job training, and 700,000 learned new agricultural techniques in on-the-farm training.

Our Nation is vastly enriched today as a result of skills acquired under the GI bill—including 450,000 engineers; 180,000 doctors, dentists, and nurses; 360,000 schoolteachers; 150,000 scientists; 243,000 accountants; 107,000 lawyers; 36,000 clergymen; 17,000 writers; 711,000 mechanics; 383,000 construction workers; 288,000 metalworkers; 138,000 electricians; and about 700,000 who trained for business and executive careers. The total cost of this vast program of mass adult education is \$14.5 billion—recouped at \$1 billion per year from increased income

taxes paid by better-educated, higher-earning GI bill veterans. Obviously, Uncle Sam invested wisely.

Worthy of special note in this context, the 1960 Census showed nearly 17 million families headed by war veterans. Included in this total are 184,652 such families in my own State of West Virginia. These families, on a nationwide basis, had a median income of \$6,469 a year, over \$800 more than the median for the total 45 million U.S. families. In West Virginia, 10 percent of the families headed by veterans had an annual income of \$10,000 or more, and 32 percent had incomes ranging from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

During the 88th Congress, this committee's report on S. 5 carried statements to the effect that the need for legislation of this nature was clear, compelling, and urgent. It pointed out that today's cold war conditions are such that thousands of young Americans are required by the compulsory draft law to serve on active duty in the Armed Forces and that without the exigencies of the cold war the majority would remain in civil life, pursuing personal goals.

Young persons entering the service since January 31, 1955, have been called upon to make personal sacrifices but have not had even the limited benefits proposed under S. 9—for educational assistance or vocational training.

The inequity should be redressed. Such action has been too long delayed.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I should like to express my full support of the new GI bill, which I am confident this body will overwhelmingly approve in the vote scheduled for today.

I am particularly pleased that a number of Texans have played important roles in achieving passage of this legislation. My distinguished senior colleague [Mr. YARBOROUGH] has long sought passage of such a bill. He has labored session after session for the bill, and he deserves the lion's share of the credit for what will occur today.

Representative OLIN TEAGUE, also of my State, and the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has been a key figure in consideration in the other body. This occurrence today, too, is in large measure due to his noble efforts.

I was glad to have the opportunity more than a year ago to introduce the Vietnam GI bill, elements of which may be found in the bill we will vote on today.

Many Texas editors and thousands of individual Texans also have urged adoption of a new GI bill of rights.

Among the major newspapers of my State which have editorialized in support of the GI bill are these: Wichita Falls Record News, Waco Times-Herald, Austin Statesman, Houston Tribune, Denton Record-Chronicle, Kilgore News-Herald, Irving News Texan, Cuero Record, Longview Morning Journal, Waco News-Tribune, Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, Marshall News-Messenger, Austin American, Lufkin News, Wichita Falls Times, Beaumont Enterprise, Beaumont Journal, El Paso Times.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that at the conclusion of my re-

marks selected editorials from these papers be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. TOWER. Throughout our Nation's history, we have provided special benefits for the fighting men who defend our country against foreign enemies and work with our allies in maintaining a climate of freedom in this world.

The assistance this new GI bill provides will be of tremendous value to our younger veterans as they complete their Vietnam service, and their service in other aspects of the cold war. It will help them as they seek to return to an active, contributing civilian life.

We owe these men nothing less for their dedication and valor in service to us all.

General Eisenhower once said:

To live for your country is as demanding a duty as to die for it.

I think that living for our country means searching out opportunities to serve and to strengthen it. It means being a doer in the community, accepting responsibility for improving the environment in which our children play, study and worship. It means showing respect for the flag and displaying it proudly as the symbol of the ideals and institutions we hold dear.

In addition, living for our country means living up to our responsibility to provide well in pay, equipment and benefits for those men and women who are ready to die to protect us.

I returned only a few weeks ago from a tour as an Armed Services Committee member throughout the combat areas of southeast Asia. Many of the men I saw there asked me what the chances were that America would remember them with GI bill benefits such as their fathers and older brothers received after World War II and Korea. I told those men they had no fear.

"America will remember you," I said.

And, tomorrow, with enactment of the new GI bill we will do just that.

These men who fight for us today are an amazing group. Those of us who participated in World War II know that there were fine American troops in that conflict. Certainly, the men who served us in the Korean war were topnotch soldiers, too.

But, I must in all candor say that the men who defend us today in southeast Asia, in Korea, in Europe, in Latin America and elsewhere in this Nation and overseas, are the best, most qualified and most dedicated troops America ever has been able to call upon.

I was tremendously impressed by these Americans who are helping defend the independence of South Vietnam and, indeed, of all southeast Asia. These men are hard fighters. They do their job day in and day out. They do not gripe. They have high morale. They are doing a magnificent job for the free world.

Sometimes it seems every generation of Americans is called upon to make sacrifices in blood to preserve freedom. As I visited the field hospitals, I saw sights I will not forget. And yet, the wounded

men I saw understand—just as the American people must understand—that we are making our stand in Vietnam today to preclude a fight on a much broader front at greater cost later on.

Besides fighting, our fine soldiers, sailors, and airmen are busy doing many constructive things to help the people of South Vietnam.

They are building schools, teaching local leaders how to govern, teaching about sanitation, giving out soap and food, tending sores and wounds and tropical diseases—all this in marked contrast to the terror of the Vietcong, who close schools and even force children and girls into combat situations.

Mr. President, these men deserve a new GI bill. I will support them in that need today as I have in the past. I hope the Senate will return a unanimous vote in favor of our fighting men.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Kilgore (Tex.) News-Herald, January 1966]

NEEDED: VIETNAM GI BILL

On his return from a tour in southeast Asia last month, Texas Senator JOHN TOWER reported that scores of servicemen asked about prospects for enactment of a Vietnam GI bill.

He found many of them ready to utilize loan and education assistance if it were made available to them after their combat service.

Senator TOWER introduced a Vietnam GI bill a year ago. Later the Senate approved, with Senator TOWER's affirmative vote, the more extensive cold war GI bill authored by Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, of Texas.

Either of these bills would fill the current need, but House of Representatives action is still awaited. Representative OLIN TEAGUE is pushing for such House action, and the administration says it may present a modified bill more acceptable to budgeting problems.

Enactment of a Vietnam GI bill is a project involving many Texans, as well as thousands of others who are serving in Vietnam. There will be many more who serve, and no one knows at this time the probable length of that conflict.

These men, as did those in other wars, deserve the help and opportunities which this type of legislation can provide.

We hope that the administration and Congress will see fit to push a GI bill through as quickly as possible.

[From the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Record News, Jan. 12, 1966]

IMPORTANT BILL

On returning from Vietnam recently, Senator JOHN TOWER, of Wichita Falls, reported the servicemen there had asked him about the prospects for the enactment of a Vietnam GI bill.

Early in the session of the 89th Congress last year, Senator TOWER introduced such a bill, providing the Vietnam servicemen receive exemption from income tax, and provide home loans and education provisions similar to those of the Korean GI bill.

Another bill including these provisions and extending the benefits to all cold war veterans passed the Senate, and was caught in the rush in the House and never came to a vote.

Representative OLIN TEAGUE is working this year for House action, and the Wichitan promises to start immediately for Senate action on the stalled bill. It is also understood that the administration may suggest a modified bill, suited to current budget conditions.

Whatever form such a bill takes in the current session of Congress, it deserves the fullest backing of all of us. It is a must for

us to give the same protection to the men now in the firing lines as we gave other veterans.

Let your Congressmen and Senators know how you feel about this deserving proposal.

[From the Waco (Tex.) Times-Herald, Jan. 14, 1966]

GI BILL HAS BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FROM CONGRESS

Republican Senator JOHN G. TOWER, of Texas, informs us that when he was in southeast Asia last month, scores of U.S. servicemen asked about the prospects for enactment of a Vietnam GI bill. The Senator said he found them ready to utilize such loan and education assistance if it were to be made available to them after their combat service.

Senator TOWER introduced the Vietnam GI bill a year ago. Subsequently the Senator approved, with his affirmative vote, the more extensive cold war GI bill authored by Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, of Texas.

Either of these measures would satisfy the current need, Senator TOWER says, but action by the House of Representatives still is awaited. The President Wednesday night endorsed the objective of these proposals.

Representative TEAGUE is pushing for such House action and the administration says it may present a modified bill more acceptable to its budgeting problems. Thus the enactment of a Vietnam GI bill is a project involving many Texans, and Senator TOWER says he believed it would be most helpful at this time.

A chief proposal of legislation introduced by TOWER were proposals to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purpose of Federal income tax exemption of U.S. servicemen there, and a proposal to extend home loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded to Korean war veterans, to those who have served in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

Senator TOWER believes that those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped and are helping to preserve.

[From the Austin (Tex.) Statesman, Jan. 11, 1966]

VIET GI BILL AWAITS ACTION

Republican Senator JOHN G. TOWER, of Texas, informs us that when he was in southeast Asia last month, scores of U.S. servicemen asked about the prospects for enactment of a Vietnam GI bill. The Senator said he found them ready to utilize such loan and education assistance if it were to be made available to them after their combat service.

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Either of these measure would satisfy the current need, Senator TOWER says, but action by the House of Representatives still is awaited.

Representative TEAGUE is pushing for such House action and the administration says it may present a modified bill more acceptable to its budgeting problems. Thus the enactment of a Vietnam GI bill is a project involving many Texans, and Senator TOWER says he believed it would be most helpful.

A chief proposal of legislation introduced by TOWER were proposals to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purpose of Federal income tax exemption of U.S. servicemen there, and a proposal to extend home-loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded to Korean war veterans, to those who have served in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

Senator TOWER believes that those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped and are helping to preserve. These newspapers also subscribe to that belief.

[From the Longview (Tex.) Morning Journal, May 16, 1965]

TASK HALF DONE

It is an anomaly of American equity and justice that while our servicemen are engaged in deadly combat for the cause of freedom in Vietnam, we here at home must wage campaigns to get our Government to give these fighting men the material benefits and protection accorded other veterans such as those who have served in Korea.

Texas' able and alert Senator JOHN G. TOWER early in the days of this session of Congress introduced a number of bills relating to the war in Vietnam. Among those bills were S. 459 to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purposes of Federal income tax exemption for our servicemen there, and S. 458 to extend home-loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded our Korean veterans to those serving in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

The task which Senator TOWER undertook with these two bills really was the task of all of us here at home. A man of concern and compassion, he undertook the task because he knew that in all fairness it ought to be done, and because he felt the people here at home would want it done for our servicemen in Vietnam.

Senator TOWER offered one of the bills, S. 549, as an amendment to legislation pending before the Senate. The amendment failed, but the Texas Senator's efforts to bring the matter to public attention brought results. President Johnson, by executive decree, declared the area a combat zone and Senator TOWER approved his action. So do we all.

Today, with Congress in the fifth month of this session, the task undertaken by the energetic Texas Senator for the combat veterans of Vietnam remains half done. It behooves the people of Texas, who are his constituents, as well as fairminded Americans in all States, to help bring understanding and support to S. 458 which would extend home-loan and educational benefits to our servicemen in Vietnam.

We as responsible citizens must agree that those from among us who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can reasonably provide for them in the way of opportunity to share equally in the society they have helped to preserve.

The United States has some 46,500 servicemen in Vietnam, by recent official report. A naval force of carriers and supporting ships is operating from adjacent waters. Servicemen in Vietnam face the enemy on all sides, day and night, whether engaged in a battle or trying to get some rest. More than 350 have been killed or lost, and more than 2,000 have been wounded by the enemy. Vietnam is a combat zone, by any standard.

These men deserve our best attention and support here at home. For our cause of freedom and against the spread of communism, they risk their lives 24 hours a day. Some will never return, more will come home partially crippled and handicapped for life, and all will have lost valuable time and energy needed in preparing themselves for useful and productive lives for themselves and their families.

Senator TOWER is to be commended for his foresighted and untiring efforts to secure the necessary Government action to extend to our Vietnam veterans the benefits accorded the veterans of Korea. This is just and equitable. The task is half done. Let's finish it, without further dilly-dallying.

[From the El Paso (Tex.) Times, May 13, 1965]

RIGHT THING TO DO

If our forces in Vietnam are not engaged in combat, we wonder exactly what they are doing.

For that reason, we wish to endorse S. 458, offered in the U.S. Senate by Senator JOHN G. TOWER, of Texas, and others.

That bill would extend home loan and educational benefits to servicemen in South Vietnam.

We have some 45,000 troops in South Vietnam. The latest official tally shows some 350 American servicemen have been killed and some 2,100 wounded. Yet Vietnam is not classified as a combat zone.

It seems only too obvious that the United States is making it a combat zone more and more every day.

We think our men engaged in combat in Vietnam are entitled to the same consideration as those who have been engaged in combat elsewhere.

That is the least we can do.

[From the Cuero (Tex.) Record, May 14, 1965]

SAYS VIETNAM A COMBAT AREA—TOWER BILL WOULD REWARD SERVICEMEN

Although he was unsuccessful in securing passage of Senate bill 459 which would have provided Federal income tax exemptions for servicemen in Vietnam, Texas Senator JOHN G. TOWER is still hopeful another of his measures (S. 458) will survive in the National Congress.

Senate bill 458 would extend home loans and educational benefits, similar to those accorded our Korean veterans, to those who have served in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

Senator TOWER made this hope known in a letter last week to Jack Howerton, Record publisher.

While S. 459 which was offered as an amendment to legislation before the Senate failed, Senator TOWER wrote, it did result in bringing the matter more forcibly to public attention when some of the newspapers, such as the Washington Star, treated the subject editorially. The President, by Executive decree, then declared the area a combat zone and I approve his action.

"There now remains the question of extending home loan and educational benefits to our servicemen in Vietnam. This is embodied in S. 458, by myself and others. I believe you will agree with me that those who face our enemies on the battlefields deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve. I do hope you will lend your editorial voice to passage of this legislation.

The Record most certainly concurs with Senator TOWER in his contention that Vietnam unquestionably is a combat zone and servicemen participating in the Vietnam conflict are entitled to the same privileges and benefits as those who have participated in previous wars.

We sincerely endorse passage of Senate bill 458 and believe we speak for at least 95 percent of the citizens of Cuero and DeWitt County in urging its passage.

According to recent tallies approximately 350 American servicemen have been killed and more than 2,000 have been wounded by the enemy in Vietnam since the beginning of 1961. We have approximately 30,000 troops on duty there, plus a naval force of carriers and supporting ships. Our planes are constantly in the air protecting our military installations and attacking Communist supply routes and bases.

Repeating a question asked by the Washington Star we ask our Senators and Con-

gressmen in Washington concerning Vietnam:

"If it isn't a combat zone, what in heaven's name is it?"

[From the Beaumont (Tex.) Journal,
May 13, 1965]

AID FOR SERVICEMEN

Senator JOHN TOWER is cosponsor of a bill to extend home loan and educational benefits to U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam. The President has already, by Executive decree, declared the area a combat zone for purposes of Federal income tax exemption, which TOWER had favored doing.

The proposal has merit. Undeclared or not, we are fighting a war in South Vietnam. The servicemen there are doing precisely what other servicemen did in World War II and, later, in Korea. He is putting his life on the line at the same time he is sacrificing opportunities at home.

Senator TOWER wants to extend benefits, similar to those accorded to Korean war veterans, to men who serve in South Vietnam and adjacent waters. Fairness dictates that this should be done.

[From the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise,
May 13, 1965]

THEY DESERVE IT

We agree with Senator JOHN TOWER that "those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve."

The Texas lawmaker has translated his interest into action in a number of ways. Early in the year he introduced in Congress a number of proposals on Vietnam. These included a bill to make Vietnam a combat zone for purposes of Federal income tax exemption for servicemen there, and one to extend home loan and educational benefits, similar to those accorded Korean veterans, to those who have served in Vietnam and adjacent waters.

The proposal on tax exemption later was offered as an amendment to a bill before the Senate. Although the amendment failed, it helped to bring countrywide attention to the whole question of benefits for the southeast Asia fighters. This particular issue was cleared up when President Johnson by Executive decree, declared the Vietnam area a combat zone.

Unfortunately, the other question, that of home loan and educational benefits, has not been so happily resolved. We urge, therefore, passage of Senate bill 458, authored by TOWER and others in the upper Chamber.

It is only right that Congress approve this measure. The war in Vietnam is war in every deadly sense of the word. We cannot fail to do our duty by American men fighting for us—and for freedom—in that faraway part of the world.

[From the Marshall (Tex.) News Messenger,
May 20, 1965]

COMBAT ZONE

Our advisers in South Vietnam are fighting and dying and undergoing all the ordeals of a war in a strange and terrible land. Yet they enjoy none of the tax advantages, including income tax benefits and combat or hazardous duty pay which were extended to our soldiers in Korea and in World War II.

Senator JOHN TOWER has introduced a bill in the Senate designating Vietnam as a combat zone for tax purposes. A similar bill has been offered in the House by Representative WILLIAM E. MINSHALL. Still another bill has been presented to give our men hazardous duty pay while stationed in Vietnam.

Perhaps only Congress can deal with added pay for combat duty. But an executive order designating Vietnam as a combat zone might clarify the other part of the problem.

There may be some very good legal reasons why this situation has been permitted to arise and to continue. But no one should pretend that the reasons will make much sense to the men on the scene in Vietnam.

[From the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Times,
May 12, 1965]

A DESERVING PROPOSAL

Early in the present session of Congress Senator JOHN G. TOWER introduced a number of bills relating to the war in Vietnam. Chief among his proposals, as he has declared, were one measure that would exempt the income of servicemen there from provisions of the Federal income tax, and a second that would extend home loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded Korean war veterans to those who serve in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

The latter bill is still pending and Senator TOWER has expressed the hope that support can be gained for its passage. It is a proposal of merit and should be adopted.

President Johnson, by Executive decree, recently declared the area a combat zone and thus automatically provided for income tax benefits to the American military men in service there, but in all fairness and equity Congress should extend the home loan and educational benefits as Senator TOWER and other sponsors of this action have outlined.

Those who face our enemies on the firing line deserve the opportunities others of our fighting men have been presented from the society they have helped to preserve.

The bill in question is Senate bill 458 and one way of speeding it to passage is for constituents to write their Members of Congress. The Times endorses the movement for the enactment of the bill and invites public response in writing to Representatives and Senators in Washington.

[From the Austin (Tex.) American,
May 18, 1965]

A DESIRABLE BILL

In January of this year, during the early days of this session of Congress, Senator JOHN G. TOWER of Texas, introduced a number of bills relating to the war in Vietnam. Chief among these bills were proposals to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purpose of Federal income tax exemption of U.S. servicemen there, and a proposal to extend home loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded to Korean war veterans, to those who have served in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

One of the bills, S. 459, subsequently was offered as an amendment to legislation pending before the U.S. Senate. While it failed, it did result in bringing the matter more forcefully to public attention when some newspapers treated the subject editorially.

The President, by Executive decree, then declared the area a combat zone, and Senator TOWER approved his action.

Says Senator TOWER: "There now remains the question of extending home loan and educational benefits to our servicemen in South Vietnam. This is embodied in S. 458 by myself and others. I believe you will agree that those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve."

These newspapers also subscribe to that belief, and hope Senator TOWER's bill will meet with favor by Congress.

[From the Lufkin, (Tex.) News, May 11, 1965]
SENATOR TOWER WOULD EXTEND BENEFITS TO
VIETNAM TROOPS

A letter from Senator JOHN TOWER accompanies a copy of S. 458, which he and other Senators have introduced.

His letter includes the following remarks:

"In January of this year, during the early days of this session of Congress, I introduced a number of bills relating to the war in Vietnam. Chief among these bills, from my point of view, were proposals to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purposes of Federal income tax exemption for our servicemen there (S. 459), and a proposal (S. 458) to extend home loan and educational benefits, similar to those accorded our Korean veterans, to those who have served in South Vietnam and adjacent waters."

Senator TOWER points out he offered S. 459 as an amendment to legislation pending before the Senate, and "while the amendment failed, the act did result in bringing the matter more forcefully to public attention when some newspapers, such as the Washington Star, treated the subject editorially. The President, by executive decree, then declare the area a combat zone and I approved his action."

Senator TOWER hopes to build up support for S. 458, to extend home loan and educational benefits to our service men in South Vietnam. He declares, "I believe you will agree with me that those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve."

We are in full agreement, and we trust Congress will enact this bill—even if it is introduced by Texas' Republican Senator—instead of leaving it to the President to do the same job by executive decree (and thus take credit for the Democratic administration).

W. R. BEAUMIER.

[From the Lubbock (Tex.) Avalanche-
Journal, May 13, 1965]

TIME FOR ACTION IS NOW—VIETNAM VETERANS DUE BENEFITS

Senator JOHN G. TOWER is hoping for a "break" which would achieve the second of two principal objectives designed to benefit servicemen on duty in the Vietnamese struggle.

The first objective was reached last month, although not exactly in the manner which Senator TOWER and other sponsors of S. 459 had in mind. This bill proposed the declaring of Vietnam as a combat zone for purposes of Federal income tax exemption for servicemen.

This bill was offered early in the year as an amendment to other pending Senate legislation, but it failed. Irate newspaper comment, however, was credited with bringing the idea to such extensive public attention that President Johnson used the executive decree method to put it into effect, giving GIs tax relief on their returns for 1964.

The second objective, of even greater importance than the first, is the extension of home loan and educational benefits to our servicemen in South Vietnam. This proposal, providing the same benefits given to veterans of the Korean war, is contained in S. 458, by TOWER and eight other Senators.

Surely the vast majority of the American people would approve the move, in appreciation to servicemen who are facing the nation's enemies in battle. And the time to get it done is now, not months or years after service in South Vietnam is completed.

[From the Denton (Tex.) Record-Chronicle,
May 18, 1965]

CONCERN FOR VETERANS

Senator JOHN TOWER has proven himself a friend of the fighting man. His voice is heard frequently as he tries to get reasonable, desirable benefits for the men in uniform in South Vietnam.

On the day of the income tax filing deadline—April 15—336 Americans had been

listed as killed, and more than 2,000 wounded, in Vietnam. Yet, incredibly, Vietnam wasn't classified as a combat zone and the service men there did not get the income tax benefits normally available to our men and women who are serving in a theater of war.

Senator TOWER was one of the sponsors of a bill to remedy this deplorable situation. It was offered as an amendment to other legislation but failed. However, it focused attention on the situation. The Washington Star, for example, ran a cartoon showing an American soldier in a Vietnamese foxhole, with bullets whizzing all around him, reading a letter; it said "Dear Sir: Your deduction for combat service has been disallowed. Sincerely, IRS."

President Johnson finally declared the area a combat zone by executive decree, and the servicemen will get their tax benefits, after all.

Senator TOWER also is a sponsor of another bill (S. 458), one which would extend home loan and educational benefits, similar to those given Korean veterans, to those who have served in the Vietnamese war.

The Senator says "those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve." We couldn't agree more.

President Johnson has called for pay increases for the military. This is all to the good but, as Senator TOWER pointed out, Johnson's proposal "would still leave privates and seamen far below the level" of the untrained volunteers in the antipoverty program.

Privates and seamen would get approximately \$87, including the pay raise. The Job Corps or antipoverty trainees would get about \$105.

The proposed pay increases for the military are "completely inadequate," Senator TOWER said.

The Senator's efforts in behalf of our servicemen deserve the support of all of us.

[From the Kilgore (Tex.) News Herald, May 20, 1965]

THEY DESERVE IT

At the beginning of this year Senator JOHN TOWER, of Texas, introduced several bills relating to the war in Vietnam. Among them were proposals to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purposes of Federal income tax exemption for our servicemen there, and a plan to extend them home loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded Korean veterans.

In the meantime, President Johnson, by executive decree, has declared southeast Asia a combat zone, thus giving servicemen involved a tax break. This is as it should be.

There now remains the question of extending home loan and educational benefits to the men in South Vietnam. Provisions to do so have been embodied in S. 458, by Senator TOWER and others.

There should be no doubt among Members of Congress or anyone else that the servicemen who have been sent to do a difficult and dangerous job, involving many hardships, in South Vietnam deserve the help and opportunities which this legislation can provide.

These men are risking their lives to hold back the tide of communism in that area. Surely we can do no less than to show the Nation's appreciation, in a small way, by passage of these proposed benefits. The legislation is pending in Congress.

The right thing to do is to pass it as soon as possible.

[From the Irving (Tex.) News Texan, May 14, 1965]

NEW GI BILL NEEDS APPROVAL

Senator JOHN TOWER and eight other colleagues have finally officially recognized that

American soldiers fighting in Vietnam are engaged in a war as certainly as those men in World War II and Korea and have taken steps to assure these men an education, if they want it, after release from the Armed Forces.

A bill now pending before the Senate would reactivate the GI bill which was discontinued in 1954.

Under the Senate bill, members of the Armed Forces which have served in the Asian battle zone would be entitled to an education at Government expense for a period of time equal to 1½ times the duration of their service in the area with a limit of 36 months.

The bill is generally the same as the one which provided an education for thousands of servicemen following this country's last two major military operations.

Provisions in the bill provide for payment of the veteran's subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books and equipment. Payments for veteran's subsistence would vary from \$110 per month for a full time course to \$50 per month for part-time courses if the individual had no dependents. Payments would be as high as \$160 per month with a veteran enrolled in a full-time course of study with more than one dependent.

The bill provides for vocational rehabilitation training and on-farm training as well as college courses.

Veterans who have served in Vietnam and other Asian areas, which will be designated by the President, will be eligible under the bill if their service has come since January 1, 1961.

The provisions of the bill will be administered in each State by an agency set up by the Governor.

There is no doubt that this bill deserves favorable consideration by Congress to aid the American soldier who daily faces death in defense of freedom.

[From the Waco (Tex.) News-Tribune, May 21, 1965]

ALL AMERICANS CAN SAY YES TO THIS PROPOSITION

In January of this year, during the early days of this session of Congress, Senator JOHN G. TOWER, of Texas, introduced a number of bills relating to the war in Vietnam. Chief among these bills were proposals to declare Vietnam a combat zone for purpose of Federal income tax exemption of U.S. servicemen there, and a proposal to extend home loan and educational benefits similar to those accorded to Korean war veterans, to those who have served in South Vietnam and adjacent waters.

One of the bills, S. 459 subsequently was offered as an amendment to legislation pending before the U.S. Senate. While it failed, it did result in bringing the matter more forcefully to public attention when some newspapers treated the subject editorially.

The President, by Executive decree, then declared the area a combat zone, and Senator TOWER approved his action.

Says Senator TOWER: "There now remains the question of extending home loan and educational benefits to our servicemen in South Vietnam. This is embodied in S. 458 by myself and others, I believe you will agree that those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve."

Most Americans, we believe also subscribe to that belief, and would hope Senator TOWER's bill will meet with favor by Congress.

[From the Houston (Tex.) Tribune, May 20, 1965]

OUR BOYS IN VIETNAM DESERVE WARTIME BENEFITS

Picture the U.S. soldiers bogged down in the dirty day-to-day fighting in the mud and jungles of Vietnam battling the ele-

ments and the enemy; dodging bullets, and in some cases, catching them.

According to the latest official tally, 336 American servicemen have been killed and 2,021 wounded by the enemy in Vietnam since the beginning of 1961. Another 13 have been captured.

We have some 45,000 troops there, plus a Naval force of carriers and supporting ships. Planes flown by American pilots are conducting repeated strikes at Communist supply routes and bases, at considerable hazard to themselves.

This is a picture of a combat zone. This is war.

But apparently it is not war so far as official Washington is concerned. Our boys are fighting and dying in this land halfway around the world are not eligible for normal benefits provided for war veterans.

Those who served in our Armed Forces after the Korean war were eligible for home loan and educational benefits even though the only bullets they saw were on the rifle range.

By contrast, our men actually being shot at in Vietnam today are not eligible.

To correct this obvious discrepancy, Senator JOHN TOWER, Republican, of Texas, has introduced a bill in the Senate (S. 458) which would extend home loan and educational benefits to our servicemen in South Vietnam.

Commenting on the bill, Senator TOWER declared, "I believe that those who face our enemies on the battlefield deserve all we can provide for them in the way of opportunities to share fully in the society they have helped to preserve."

We concur.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, Abraham Lincoln a century ago sounded the responsibility of the Government "to care for him who has borne the battle." This bill seeks to apply that eloquent standard to the veterans of Vietnam and to those who have stood ready to serve their Nation during these times of crisis.

However, as the distinguished sponsor of the cold war GI bill, Senator YARBOROUGH, has pointed out, this measure falls short of its promise. For example, the monthly education allowance of \$100 for current veterans is less than the \$110 per month allowed under the Korean GI bill despite the fact that college costs have risen, and continue to rise, at the rate of some 5 percent each year and the cost of living has risen considerably since the Korean GI bill was enacted in 1952. It is heartening to know that Senator YARBOROUGH, as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee, intends to next year seek improvement of this and other shortcomings in the present bill.

There is one further matter of particular concern to me; namely, the adequacy of facilities for veterans. In the past year, there has been a diminution of the facilities providing services to veterans, hospitals, domiciliary centers and service centers. Now we are faced with upwards of 240,000 veterans annually availing themselves of the new educational benefits and many thousands more availing themselves of the hospital and other benefits for which they are now eligible. We are to be continually faced with the question of whether existing facilities are adequate to the task.

I am hopeful, therefore—and suggest to the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee—that a close and continued oversight will be conducted over these VA facilities to make certain that they are adequate to the responsibilities which they must now

undertake under the new and heavier loads imposed by this bill.

One final note. This bill, as did the predecessor GI bills, permits foreign study for veterans. But there is an inconsistency with other education aid programs enacted by the Congress; similar provisions are not included. For example, despite the shortage of doctors in this Nation, young Americans studying abroad cannot avail themselves of the benefits available under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act. We must, I believe, find the means to assist the foreign study of these other young Americans by making available to them, where possible, the benefits of student aid programs now available for domestic study only. It is my intention to seek to amend the pending international education proposal accordingly.

Finally, I was pleased to arrange with the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], who is the sponsor of the bill, for a poll of the members of the subcommittee in order to obtain a consensus on a conference bill. The Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] has brought the House amendment up by motion and urges the adoption of the House amendment. I urge that the Senate follow that recommendation and take such action.

GREAT NEED FOR THE COLD WAR GI BILL

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S. 9, the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

This legislation, more commonly known as the cold war GI bill, has commanded my strong support ever since I first came to the Senate.

As a cosponsor of the measure now before us, I am delighted by the prospect of final approval.

Around the world today tens of thousands of young Americans, called from the familiar routine of family, school, and career, are guarding the lives and safety of 185 million of their fellow citizens. Many of these young men and women, who have served their country so well, face a possible handicap in their future careers. S. 9 is designed to make educational assistance and farm and home loan guarantees available to the 5 million veterans of the cold war similar to that made available to the veterans of World War II and Korea.

I am particularly pleased that the bill we are considering provides for a permanent program of benefits of cold war veterans.

The total of American dead and wounded rises every day in South Vietnam. It would certainly be an injustice to the more than 200,000 American fighting men engaged in this conflict to deny them the benefits which have been accorded to the veterans of the Korean conflict. When these young men return home from southeast Asia they will face similar problems of securing education and employment. The situation is particularly severe for the soldiers of today because of the increased automation which makes finding employment that much more difficult.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to give their overwhelming approval to S. 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey in the chair). Under the unanimous-consent agreement, all time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the House amendment to the bill (S. 9), with the amendments of the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] is necessarily absent.

Also I announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] would vote yea.

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 35 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Aiken	Harris	Moss
Allott	Hart	Mundt
Anderson	Hartke	Murphy
Bartlett	Hayden	Muskie
Bass	Hickenlooper	Nelson
Bayh	Hill	Neuberger
Bennett	Holland	Pastore
Bible	Hruska	Pearson
Boggs	Inouye	Pell
Brewster	Jackson	Proxmire
Burdick	Javits	Randolph
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Robertson
Cannon	Kennedy, Mass.	Russell, S.C.
Carlson	Kennedy, N.Y.	Russell, Ga.
Case	Kuchel	Saltonstall
Church	Lausche	Scott
Clark	Long, Mo.	Simpson
Cooper	Long, La.	Smathers
Cotton	Magnuson	Smith
Curtis	Mansfield	Sparkman
Dirksen	McCarthy	Stennis
Dodd	McClellan	Symington
Dominick	McGee	Talmadge
Douglas	McGovern	Thurmond
Eastland	McIntyre	Tower
Ellender	Metcalf	Tydings
Ervin	Miller	Williams, N.J.
Fannin	Mondale	Williams, Del.
Fong	Monroney	Yarborough
Fulbright	Montoya	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Morse	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Morton	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

McNamara

So the House amendment, with the amendments of the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] was agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, during the last session when the Senate was considering the merits of S. 9, the cold war GI bill, I voiced my concern that the bill was lacking in fiscal prudence. That bill was opposed by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Veterans' Administration and had been opposed by three administrations.

The bill which we have just passed differs substantially from the previous one and is a much welcomed improvement. It broadens the coverage in many ways and reduces the cost. These improvements are reflected in the support of both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. While the bill is still substantially in excess of the budget recommendations, it is certainly one which can be afforded by a prosper-

ous country calling on its skilled manpower to fight in Vietnam and to defend freedom in many other areas of the world. It should serve as a warning to our enemies that Congress and the Nation intend to support our Armed Forces wherever they may be, and as a welcome sign to our young men and women in service that we recognize the problems which they face and support programs to back their efforts.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I consider the enactment of S. 9, the cold war GI bill, as one of the most significant and important bills before the Congress this session. While the bill as amended by the House does have some shortcomings, nevertheless, it will be welcomed by our men who have served this country so ably and courageously since 1955. I am particularly disappointed that the House bill did not provide for on-the-job training benefits and, of course, would have preferred the more generous educational benefits provided by the Senate bill.

Mr. President, at a time when demonstrations against this country's policies in southeast Asia seem to be all too fashionable, the enactment of this measure today will be a fitting way to demonstrate the Nation's gratitude to our men presently on the firing line and the many other veterans who have been responsible for our Nation's successfully meeting the Communist challenge in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Taiwan-Matsu, Lebanon, Berlin, and Laos.

Many men and women have benefited from earlier World War II and Korean GI bills. Of course the Nation has benefited even more for these veterans have become more productive citizens of our society and have greatly enriched our national life. A total of 8 million veterans of World War II were trained under the GI bill. Of this number over 2 million went to college, 3½ million went to other schools, nearly 1½ million attended on-the-job training, and three-fourths of a million were trained on the farms.

The Korean experience was even better, for 1 of the 3 million who took advantage of the educational benefits over half attended college. The Korean and World War II GI bills certainly helped to make us a stronger Nation and provided us with the needed skilled and professional manpower to meet the challenges of this competitive century.

I am certain, Mr. President, that the enactment of this legislation will be most beneficial to the veterans and will see this Nation reap the same benefits as it has from previous GI bills.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the entire Nation should applaud the Congress for the passage of S. 9. I join my colleagues in recognizing the leadership and dedication of the senior Senator from Texas. He has worked long and tirelessly to achieve the passage of this bill, and I extend to him my sincere congratulations.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 9. The investment in the skills and talents of young American men and women authorized by this bill will be repaid many

times over by their increased contributions to the economic life of the Nation.

This legislation is a significant addition to the Federal educational assistance programs enacted in the first session of this Congress. I hope that all the young men and women, who are eligible for the educational benefits of S. 9, will take full advantage of their eligibility. Our people, our economy, and our society will be joint beneficiaries of their efforts.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, as one of the original cosponsors of S. 9, the cold war GI bill, which has been approved in its final form by the Senate today, I would like to discuss the many fine aspects of this measure.

The need for legislation providing readjustment benefits to veterans is clear. During the years since January 31, 1955, when the Korean conflict was officially terminated, U.S. servicemen have been defending the cause of freedom in a variety of circumstances. One need only recall such familiar names as Lebanon, Berlin, the Dominican Republic, and South Vietnam to understand the broad range of activities undertaken by our servicemen. In South Vietnam, of course, our troops are fighting for liberty and the right of self-determination in the most intense manner since the Korean conflict. The men who have served in these situations have done an outstanding job for their country, and they deserve the gratitude and praise of all their fellow citizens.

Principles of justice as well as the traditions of our country demand that veterans should be properly rewarded for their service. Compensation is particularly necessary during the period immediately following an individual's term of military service, for this is the time in which he must readjust to civilian life and find his place in the economy. Quite often, readjustment is difficult because the veteran may not have a secure income or the educational benefits which many of his contemporaries have earned.

Persons who have served in American military forces deserve a maximum opportunity to rejoin American society in a constructive manner. They especially deserve educational opportunities, which they might have been able to obtain if they had not been involved in military service. Furthermore, they deserve maximum opportunities to obtain homes and jobs.

The cold war GI bill attempts to provide these opportunities by a variety of means. First, a basic monthly educational allowance is provided to veterans who have served at least 180 days, or who have been discharged because of a service-connected disability. Maximum benefits are \$100 per month for single veterans, \$125 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$150 for a veteran with two or more dependents. Eligible veterans will qualify for 1 month's benefits for each month of service, up to a maximum of 36 months. Both full-time and part-time college level or below college level training in trade, vocational, and technical schools are included.

Second, persons still serving on active duty may receive educational aid through a program of tuition grants.

These grants will be made if the serviceman has served more than 2 years, a portion of which occurred after January 31, 1966.

Third, the Veterans' Administration home loan guarantee program is extended to veterans discharged after January 31, 1966. The Government will guarantee private loans up to \$7,500, and will make direct loans for homes in rural areas and small towns, up to a maximum of \$17,500.

Fourth, the Labor Department's job counseling and placement service is extended to the new group of veterans.

Fifth, Veterans' Administration hospital care, which now is provided to persons with service-connected disabilities, is extended to all veterans who have served since January 31, 1955, provided that a bed is available and that the individual signs an oath saying he is unable to pay for hospital services. The presumption of a wartime service-connected disability is extended to those veterans who suffered disability from chronic and tropical diseases.

Sixth, presently existing preferential status for entrance into the Federal civil service is extended to the new veterans.

Seventh, the VA is authorized to provide a flag for the casket of a cold war veteran.

Eighth, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act is amended to protect individuals who are renting homes when called into service. The amount of rent covered is increased from \$80 to \$150 per month.

This act will make a substantial contribution to the national welfare. For example, a single veteran who pursues an education during the regular 9-month school year could receive as much as \$900, which would be sufficient to cover tuition fees in most publicly supported schools and more than 60 percent of the fees charged by typical private schools. Keeping in mind the other possible sources of financial assistance which Congress, the States and private contributions have made available, it becomes clear that veterans will be eligible for many educational opportunities when they return from service.

This is the best type of investment which can be made to help develop and maintain a strong, vital Nation. It is an investment which will improve the competence and skill of our people, thereby insuring greater human resources for future development of the American way of life. By providing the cold war veteran with academic vocational training, this act will more than pay for itself by helping the veteran increase his employable skills and his income.

Because this measure will bring to these worthy veterans enlarged educational, training, and housing opportunities and will be of great benefit to the Nation as a whole, I am personally proud to be a Member of the Congress in which it was enacted.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I doubt if I can recall during my 30 years in Congress a more gratifying moment than this. As the cold war GI bill, of which I am a cosponsor, approaches the final stages of enactment, I look back with pride and humility on the sacrifices and efforts of our fighting men, who so

truly deserve this measure of recognition.

For nearly a decade, I have encouraged efforts to obtain these benefits for our young men who have carried our national responsibility and preserved the democracy of the free world.

In 1959, 1961, and 1963, when I testified before the subcommittee, I gave several compelling reasons for passing this bill, reasons which are even more compelling today.

Our fighting men in Vietnam and in other "hot spots" around the globe are running great risks. These risks will apparently continue. Therefore, I cannot help but feel that servicemen should be adequately rewarded for taking such risk. In view of the fact that selective military service is calling some of us to the job of insuring the peace while others of us are permitted to follow our own civilian pursuits, I feel that an incentive such as the cold war GI bill is essential.

Under this present bill to extend GI benefits, over 65,000 Alabama veterans would be eligible for benefits by June 30 of this year. Because of the open-end provision in the bill, this number would grow larger each year.

This cold war GI bill would make cold war veterans eligible for educational benefits, home and farm loans, medical care, veteran's preference, job counseling, and unemployment benefits, as well as entitlement to benefits under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, of which I was also a cosponsor.

Mr. President, I am particularly pleased to see that provisions for extending the VA direct home loan program not only to cold war veterans but also to Vietnam veterans is included in this measure. Earlier this year, the distinguished majority leader introduced for me and others a bill, S. 2732, to extend eligibility under the VA direct loan program to our Vietnam veterans. Under Senate procedure, my bill was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee and subsequently to the Housing Subcommittee and it was my hope that in due course this bill would be reported to the Senate for action. Now that this provision regarding the direct loan program is contained in S. 9, it, of course, avoids the necessity of action on my measure by the Senate.

I was one of the original sponsors of the direct loan program in 1950 and since that time some 186,189 loans, totaling about \$1.7 billion have been made to veterans of World War II and more than 70,000 loans, totaling over \$687.7 million have been made to veterans of the Korean conflict.

I am very proud of my sponsorship of this program.

Losses under this highly successful program have amounted to less than 1 percent of the total amount of loans made. Furthermore, after repayment to the U.S. Treasury of funds used plus interest and deducting all losses, the direct loan program had a net profit of over \$154 million as of June 30, 1965.

To me, this shows conclusively that the confidence we placed in our veterans of World War II and Korea when developing the direct loan program has been proven repeatedly. I am confident that

the very same thing will hold true of all our veterans that we would make eligible under this bill to receive the benefits that a grateful nation can give to them.

This proposal does not constitute a handout. I think of it as part of the debt all of us should be willing to pay to those who serve their country in the military forces. As long as we continue to draft our Nation's youths, we should be willing to contribute to the well-being of these same youths.

June 22, 1966, will mark the 22d anniversary of the signing of the World War II GI bill. Since enactment, it has raised the educational level of the entire Nation through its various schooling and training provisions. A total of 7,800,000 World War II vets entered into training under this program.

In Alabama alone, nearly 231,000 out of the 346,000 Korea World War II veterans have been educated and trained under the GI bill.

The record shows that veterans have a higher income than nonveterans. This can be attributed in part to the beneficial effects of the GI educational program. Hundreds and thousands of World War II GI's who took advantage of this program are now leaders in their communities. They are respected citizens who are earning good incomes and who bear a large measure of responsibility for their community's growth and progress. These same GI's can now assist their younger brothers as a result of their success. Because of their higher incomes and resulting higher taxes, a measure such as this cold war GI bill can now be enacted and properly financed.

The original GI bill, which I was also pleased and honored to cosponsor, stimulated an unparalleled record of homeownership. In promoting homeownership that had been stimulated from previously enacted laws, this program has resulted in well over 6 million veterans being able to buy homes.

Mr. President, the battle between democracy and communism continues, even increases daily. To my way of thinking, education is a most critical weapon in that battle. Accordingly, I believe that the so-called cold war GI bill can play an extremely significant part in this battle. I am indeed happy to have had an opportunity to help promote this legislation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I was most gratified today to participate in passage of the cold war GI bill.

This legislation illustrates the recognition by Congress that those men and women who have served their country during the cold war—and sometimes hot wars—since 1955 have suffered the same disruption of their lives and careers as the veterans of other wars.

Passage of the bill was long overdue and I was proud to be a cosponsor of what I know will be regarded as landmark legislation.

But the man who deserves the highest recognition and commendation for his untiring efforts is the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH].

He has been the leader in this endeavor since 1959, and he has never

wavered in his efforts, even in the face of some years of inaction.

The Senator has performed a great service and I salute his outstanding leadership and determination in pursuing and securing passage of this outstanding legislation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the House has improved the educational program in two changes by making it permanent and by making provision for active duty servicemen to further their education. But I fear that the House bill weakens the education program as compared to the Korean GI program by decreasing the duration of educational benefits possible for length of service, by eliminating on-the-job, on-the-farm, and apprenticeship training—although full entitlements for institutional vocational training are preserved—and particularly by reducing the monthly allowances paid while the veteran is obtaining his education. In 1952 when the Korean GI bill was passed, the reasonably monthly allowances set by Congress to cover the veterans subsistence, tuition and expenses were at the rates of \$110 for a single veteran, \$135 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$160 for the veteran with two or more dependents.

Now 14 years later, after a gradual but substantial increase in the cost of living, and sharp increases in tuition charges, I see little justification for the House's action in cutting back the barely adequate Korean bill rates in the Senate-passed bill.

The House-passed rates of \$100, \$125, and \$150 appear insufficient to accomplish the purpose of the bill, of encouraging veterans to continue their education after their period of service. I think it will not be many months before the need to improve this feature of the bill will be apparent.

One of the important features of the bill is that it carries forward provisions for the training of veterans in educational institutions other than colleges and universities. It recognizes the fact, which some educators wish to ignore, that a college degree is not the only type of education necessary in our society.

This bill also provides for education in a business school, technical institute, or similar postsecondary educational institution. I think it is most fortunate that this measure calls upon these types of postsecondary educational institutions to contribute to the readjustment education of our veterans. The business, trade, and technical schools are a very important part of our postsecondary educational system.

On the whole, this is a good bill. It follows the pattern of the Senate-passed bill and largely meets its objectives. The slight differences that are disappointing to me are yet not seriously crippling to the goal of providing a full program of educational and other readjustment benefits. I have no hesitancy in urging the Senate to adopt the language of the House-passed bill. There is relatively little in dispute that could possibly be gained by a conference with the House as compared to the benefit to be gained by enactment of this long-awaited act of justice in the shortest possible time.

No bill of this magnitude can attain passage without the help and cooperation of a great many people. I pay tribute to the members who have served on our Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee for their support and encouragement through the many hearings and meetings we have had on this bill. The cold war veterans who will benefit by this bill owe special thanks to the chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, LISTER HILL, who never failed to meet any request aimed at furthering its enactment. The supporters and cosponsors of the bill are too numerous to name, but I ask unanimous consent to list the cosponsors of S. 9 at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HILL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. RIBICOFF.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Many dedicated staff members have devoted many hours to work on this bill; particular recognition is due to Stuart McClure and Jack Forsythe of the Labor Committee staff, Charles M. Johnston and Fred Blackwell, former counsels of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee, and Hugh Evans, assistant Senate legislative counsel, and to my legislative assistant, Richard YARBOROUGH, Alan Mandel, Gene Godley, and to many others.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I extend the heartiest congratulations to the Senator from Texas. He has waged a long and successful fight on the legislation that has just been passed.

I am particularly pleased that a provision that the Senator from Texas and I and others introduced was incorporated in the bill so as to extend the benefits of direct loans on housing to veterans.

I am delighted that provision was included in the measure.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Alabama. I also commend the Senator for the fact that he was one of the coauthors and leaders in the fight for the first GI bill of 1944. The Senator has consistently supported every measure to help GI's since his original authoring of the first GI bill. No bill of this magnitude can attain passage without the cooperation of many persons.

When this bill passed the Senate last year, it had the support of all members of the subcommittee, including Senators on both sides of the aisle. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], who was the ranking minority subcommittee member, supported the measure.

I extend my thanks to the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. He has

helped us through 7 long years and four different Congresses. His committee reported the bill every time under the leadership of the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama.

I pay special tribute also to the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], who is a member of the subcommittee, as is his brother, the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. The Senator from New York last year, by his incisive cross-examination, pointed out the weaknesses and fallacies of the opposition arguments. He tore each obstruction apart.

The distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts spent more hours with me in hearings on the bill than did any other member of the committee.

I am grateful to all the supporters and coauthors of the bill, who are too numerous to mention. There are more than 40.

When the bill was reported last year, it had the support of every member of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike. I am delighted that this 7-year fight has been concluded. In the course of this fight, the Senate has been the legislative body responsible for the passage of the bill. The Senate committee always reported the bill. The Senate as a body passed the measure every time it was presented. The measure always received support from both sides of the aisle. The other part of the coequal legislative branch and the administration held the measure up for 7 years. The Senate did not do so.

I thank all Members of the Senate because the Senate, as an institution, has been the only branch of the Government to keep alive the hopes of millions of veterans. For 7 long years, we have been receiving letters asking: "Is there any hope for the passage of this measure?" We have always replied that the Senate of the United States supports the bill and that there is hope.

I yield the floor.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I join other Senators in commending my senior colleague for his long and successful leadership, and for his never-give-up attitude and the tremendous amount of work that he has put in on the GI bill.

The senior Senator from Texas has earned the approbation of the entire Senate and certainly of all men in the Armed Forces everywhere in the world. The senior Senator from Texas is responsible, more than any other person, for the passage of this measure. He deserves full credit for the Senate having enacted this important measure today.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] upon the Senate's final action today on the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. The success was achieved through his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the veterans of this Nation in this and in many prior sessions of the Congress. His reputation as "Mr. Veteran" is richly deserved.

This action today represents a high mark in many long and arduous battles for veterans by the senior Senator from Texas. Veterans are indeed fortunate

in having an advocate of his great skill and tireless devotion.

Tribute also should be accorded the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. As chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, he, too, demonstrated considerable devotion and great effort in behalf of this most recent GI bill. Our thanks to both of these distinguished Americans.

Finally, the Senate salutes all of the distinguished members of the subcommittee, including the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], and the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON]. Today's final action is attributable to their splendid assistance, effort, and cooperation.

(Mr. LONG of Louisiana obtained the floor.)

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT AND THE FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m., Monday, February 14; and that, immediately after convening on that day, the Presiding Officer shall, without the transaction of any business or debate, declare the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, February 16.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

VIETNAM CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2791, the Vietnam construction and procurement authorization bill be made the pending business when reported today from the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2791) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, no debate is anticipated on this measure today, but it will be the unfinished business at the conclusion of business today and debate thereon will commence next Wednesday, immediately after the completion of morning business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, this would automatically withdraw the motion to consider H.R. 77.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the Senate adjourns, the motion dies.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD ASKS AND ANSWERS A PERTINENT QUESTION—POLICE BRUTALITY OR PUBLIC BRUTALITY?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, many statements have been made about police brutality—whether or not it exists and, if it does, to what extent. Our colleague, Senator BYRD of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, has long been interested in this subject.

An article by Senator BYRD, entitled "Police Brutality or Public Brutality?" appears in the February edition of the Police Chief, the official publication of the International Association of the Chiefs of Police.

Senator BYRD also was the principal speaker at a recent seminar at Airlie House, Warrenton, Va., on "Police Operation Versus Crimes of Robbery, Burglary and Auto Theft," sponsored by the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

This seminar was attended by representatives of police departments in 17 major cities in the country including, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, and others.

Because of the importance of this question, I believe it is well for Members of the Senate to read both the article and address by Senator BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article and address were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Police Chief, February 1966]

POLICE BRUTALITY OR PUBLIC BRUTALITY?

(By Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD, U.S. Senate)

(NOTE.—U.S. Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, of Sophia, W. Va., began his political career in 1946 when he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates. After completing his second term in that office, he was elected to the West Virginia Senate in 1950 and to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1952, 1954, and 1956. In 1958 he was elected to the U.S. Senate and in 1964 he was reelected by the greatest vote ever accorded a West Virginia candidate. He is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Armed Services Committee, and the Committee on Rules and Administration. He earned the LL.B. cum laude from American University.)

There is a great cry that the police of this Nation must hew to the letter of the law, whereas others who do not agree with it have the right to break the law with impunity.

Law enforcement in America is in trouble.

To me, this situation reflects that our entire country is in trouble, because when our law enforcers are weakened and made impotent, then the laws which govern our Nation are in danger of collapsing.

For any number of reasons and alleged lofty causes the men and women of the law enforcement establishment are being made ineffectual. Alarming, a long parade of individuals with odious tactics are straining the tolerance of our Constitution to the breaking point. At the same time, this



Public Law 89-358
89th Congress, S. 9

March 3, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 12

To provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Veterans' Read-
justment Bene-
fits Act of 1966.

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966".

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

SEC. 2. Part III of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after chapter 31 thereof the following new chapter:

72 Stat. 1170.
38 USC 1501
et seq.

"CHAPTER 34—VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

"SUBCHAPTER I—PURPOSE—DEFINITIONS

"Sec.

"1651. Purpose.

"1652. Definitions.

"SUBCHAPTER II—ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

"1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration.

"1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education.

"1663. Educational and vocational counseling.

"SUBCHAPTER III—ENROLLMENT

"1670. Selection of program.

"1671. Applications; approval.

"1672. Change of program.

"1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses.

"1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress.

"1675. Period of operation for approval.

"1676. Education outside the United States.

"SUBCHAPTER IV—PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE VETERANS

"1681. Educational assistance allowance.

"1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances.

"1683. Measurement of courses.

"1684. Overcharges by educational institutions.

"1685. Approval of courses.

"1686. Discontinuance of allowances.

"Subchapter I—Purpose—Definitions

"§ 1651. Purpose

"The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the education program created by this chapter is for the purpose of (1) enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) extending the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education, (3) providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by

reason of active duty after January 31, 1955, and (4) aiding such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.

“§ 1652. Definitions

“For the purposes of this chapter—

“(a) (1) The term ‘eligible veteran’ means any veteran who (A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable or (B) was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability.

“(2) The requirement of discharge or release, prescribed in paragraph (1) (A), shall be waived in the case of any individual who served at least two years in an active-duty status for so long as he continues on active duty without a break therein.

“(3) For purposes of paragraph (1) (A) and section 1661(a), the term ‘active duty’ does not include any period during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by the ‘Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, (B) served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or (C) served under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10 pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve.

“(b) The term ‘program of education’ means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

“(c) The term ‘educational institution’ means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers’ college, college, normal school, professional school, university, or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above.

“(d) The term ‘dependent’ means—

“(1) a child of an eligible veteran;

“(2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and

“(3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

“Subchapter II—Eligibility and Entitlement

“§ 1661. Eligibility; entitlement; duration

“Entitlement

“(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance under this chapter for a period of one month (or to the equivalent thereof in part-time educational assistance) for each month or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after January 31, 1955.

"Entitlement Limitations"

"(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in no event shall an eligible veteran receive educational assistance under this chapter for a period which, when combined with education and training received under any or all of the laws listed below, will exceed thirty-six months—

"(1) parts VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a), as amended;

38 USC, 1952
Ed., ch. 12A.

"(2) title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952;

38 USC 1601
note.

"(3) the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956;

70 Stat. 411.

"(4) chapters 31, 33, and 35 of this title.

38 USC 1701

"(c) Whenever the period of entitlement under this section of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed such period shall be extended to the end of the course or for twelve weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

et seq.

"(d) If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and also to vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title, he must, if he wants either, elect whether he will receive educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation. If an eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter and is not entitled to such vocational rehabilitation, but after beginning his program of education becomes entitled (as determined by the Administrator) to such vocational rehabilitation, he must, if he wants either, elect whether to continue to receive educational assistance or whether to receive such vocational rehabilitation. If he elects to receive vocational rehabilitation, the program of education under this chapter shall be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in determining the character and duration of vocational rehabilitation to be furnished him.

"§ 1662. Time limitations for completing a program of education

"Delimiting Period for Completion

"(a) No educational assistance shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this chapter beyond the date eight years after his last discharge or release from active duty after January 31, 1955.

"Correction of Discharge

"(b) In the case of any eligible veteran who has been prevented, as determined by the Administrator, from completing a program of education under this chapter within the period prescribed by subsection (a), because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of this chapter before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, then the 8-year delimiting period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was changed, corrected, or modified.

76 Stat. 509.

70A Stat. 116.

"Savings Clause

"(c) In the case of any eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date for which an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this chapter, the 8-year delimiting period shall run from such date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be applicable.

"§ 1663. Educational and vocational counseling

"The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational assistance under this chapter. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. Facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"Subchapter III—Enrollment

"§ 1670. Selection of program

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, each eligible veteran may select a program of education to assist him in attaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any educational institution (approved in accordance with chapter 36 of this title) selected by him, which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

Post, p. 20.

"§ 1671. Applications; approval

"Any eligible veteran who desires to initiate a program of education under this chapter shall submit an application to the Administrator which shall be in such form, and contain such information, as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall approve such application unless he finds that such veteran is not eligible for or entitled to the educational assistance applied for, or that his program of education fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter, or that he is already qualified. The Administrator shall notify the eligible veteran of the approval or disapproval of his application.

"§ 1672. Change of program

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted (discontinued due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may make not more than one change of program of education.

"(b) The Administrator may approve one additional change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible to make a change under subsection (a)) in program if he finds that—

"(1) the program of education which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities; and

"(2) in any instance where the eligible veteran has interrupted, or failed to progress in, his program due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with respect to the program which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such an interruption or failure to progress.

"(c) As used in this section the term 'change of program of education' shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second.

"§ 1673. Disapproval of enrollment in certain courses

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character unless the eligible veteran submits justification showing that the course will be of bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

"(b) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of flight training other than one given by an educational institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard college degree the eligible veteran is seeking.

"(c) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course of apprentice or other training on the job, any course of institutional on-farm training, or any course to be pursued by open circuit television (except as herein provided) or radio. The Administrator may approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in a course, to be pursued in residence, leading to a standard college degree which includes, as an integral part thereof, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television, if the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

"(d) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any nonaccredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which the Administrator finds that more than 85 per centum of the students enrolled in the course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans' Administration under this chapter or chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

"§ 1674. Discontinuance for unsatisfactory conduct or progress

"The Administrator shall discontinue the educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran if, at any time, the Administrator finds that according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution, his conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Administrator may renew the payment of the educational assistance allowance only if he finds that—

"(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or progress of the eligible veteran has been removed; and

"(2) the program which the eligible veteran now proposes to pursue (whether the same or revised) is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

"§ 1675. Period of operation for approval

"(a) The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any course to be pursued in a public or other tax-supported educational institution;

"(2) any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation for more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instruction previously given by such institution;

“(3) any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years, notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or

“(4) any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

“§ 1676. Education outside the United States

“An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education at an educational institution which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Administrator in his discretion may deny or discontinue the educational assistance under this chapter of any veteran in a foreign educational institution if he finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

“Subchapter IV—Payments to Eligible Veterans

“§ 1681. Educational assistance allowance

“(a) The Administrator shall pay to each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education under this chapter an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part, the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

“(b) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran shall be paid, as provided in section 1682 of this title, only for the period of his enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no allowance shall be paid—

“(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this chapter, or of chapter 36;

“(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution is not regularly in session; or

“(3) to any veteran pursuing his program exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

“(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible veteran for any period for which he receives an educational assistance allowance under this chapter for pursuing such program or course.

“(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

“(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to his actual attendance during such period or where the program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

“(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period

and, in the case of an institution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a certificate, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

"(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the veteran's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid.

"§ 1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances

"(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c) (1), while pursuing a program of education under this chapter of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth in column II, III, or IV (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the applicable type of program as shown in column I:

"Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Type of program	No dependents	One dependent	Two or more dependents
Institutional:			
Full time-----	\$100	\$125	\$150
Three quarter time-----	75	95	115
Half time-----	50	65	75
Coöperative-----	80	100	120

"(2) A 'cooperative' program means a full-time program of education which consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of training in a business or industrial establishment with the training in the business or industrial establishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion.

"(b) The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program of education—

 "(1) while on active duty, or

 "(2) on less than a half-time basis,

shall be computed at the rate of (A) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced non-veterans enrolled in the same program to pay, or (B) \$100 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

"(c) (1) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(2) In the case of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education exclusively by correspondence, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such program of education shall be charged against the veteran's period of entitlement.

"§ 1683. Measurement of courses

"(a) For the purposes of this chapter—

 "(1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course

when a minimum of thirty hours per week of attendance is required with no more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed;

“(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of twenty-five hours per week net of instruction (which may include customary intervals not to exceed ten minutes between hours of instruction) is required; and

“(3) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hour basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required.

“(b) The Administrator shall define part-time training in the case of the types of courses referred to in subsection (a), and shall define full-time and part-time training in the case of all other types of courses pursued under this chapter.

“§ 1684. Overcharges by educational institutions

“(a) If the Administrator finds that an educational institution has charged or received from any eligible veteran pursuing a program of education under this chapter any amount for any course in excess of the charges for tuition and fees which such institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveteran students, who are enrolled in the same course to pay, he may disapprove such educational institution for the enrollment of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein under this chapter and any eligible veteran or person not already enrolled therein under chapter 31 or 35 of this title.

“(b) Any educational institution which has been disapproved under section 1734 of this title shall be deemed to be disapproved for the enrollment under this chapter of any eligible veteran not already enrolled therein.

“§ 1685. Approval of courses

“An eligible veteran shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title.

“§ 1686. Discontinuance of allowances

“The Administrator may discontinue the educational assistance allowance of any eligible veteran if he finds that the program of education or any course in which the eligible veteran is enrolled fails to meet any of the requirements of this chapter or chapter 36, or if he finds that the educational institution offering such program or course has violated any provision of this chapter or chapter 36, or fails to meet any of their requirements.”

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 35 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by—

(1) amending section 1761 thereof to read as follows:

“§ 1761. Authority and duties of Administrator

“(a) The Administrator may provide the educational and vocational counseling required under section 1720 of this title, and may provide or require additional counseling if he deems it to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

“(b) Where any provision of this chapter authorizes or requires any function, power, or duty to be exercised by a State, or by any officer or agency thereof, such function, power, or duty shall, with respect to the Republic of the Philippines, be exercised by the Administrator.”;

(2) deleting in section 1762, “(a)” and subsection (b) in its entirety;

(3) deleting sections 1726, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, and 1768;

(4) deleting the following heading immediately preceding section 1771, “Subchapter VII—State Approving Agencies”, and substituting therefor:

77 Stat. 158.
38 USC 1771-
1778.

“CHAPTER 36.—ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

“SUBCHAPTER I—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

“Sec.

“1770. Scope of approval.

“1771. Designation.

“1772. Approval of courses.

“1773. Cooperation.

“1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

“1775. Approval of accredited courses.

“1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

“1777. Notice of approval of courses.

“1778. Disapproval of courses.

“SUBCHAPTER II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

“1781. Nonduplication of benefits.

“1782. Control by agencies of the United States.

“1783. Conflicting interests.

“1784. Reports by institutions.

“1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans.

“1786. Examination of records.

“1787. False or misleading statements.

“1788. Advisory committee.

“1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General.

“1790. Use of other Federal agencies.

“Subchapter I—State Approving Agencies”;

(5) inserting a new section 1770 to read as follows:

“§ 1770. Scope of approval

“(a) A course approved under and for the purposes of this chapter shall be deemed approved for the purposes of chapters 34 and 35 of this title.

Ante, p. 12.

“(b) Any course approved under chapter 33 of this title, prior to February 1, 1965, under subchapter VII of chapter 35 of this title, prior to the date of enactment of this chapter, and not disapproved under section 1686, section 1656 (as in effect prior to February 1, 1965), or section 1778 of this title, shall be deemed approved for the purposes of this chapter.”;

Post, p. 23.

Ante, p. 19.

(6) striking out in section 1771(a), “this chapter after the date for the expiration of all education and training provided in chapter 33 of this title. Such agency may be the agency designated or created in accordance with section 1641 of this title”, and substituting therefor “chapters 34 and 35 of this title”;

(7) striking out in the first sentence of section 1772(a) the phrase “under subchapter V of this chapter” and inserting in lieu thereof “under subchapter V of chapter 35 of this title”; and

striking out the phrase "this chapter" the first two times it appears in the first sentence of such section 1772(a), and each time such phrase appears in the second, third and fourth sentences of such section 1772(a), and each time such phrase appears in section 1772(b) and in sections 1773 and 1774, and inserting in lieu thereof "chapters 34 and 35";

(8) striking out in sections 1772, 1774, and 1775, each time it appears, the phrase "eligible person" and substituting therefor "eligible person or veteran";

(9) striking out in section 1776 "1653 or";

(10) deleting from the analysis appearing at the head of chapter 35 of such title:

"1726. Institutions listed by the Attorney General."

and

"1763. Control by agencies of the United States.

"1764. Conflicting interests.

"1765. Reports by institutions.

"1766. Overpayments to eligible persons.

"1767. Examination of records.

"1768. False or misleading statements.

"SUBCHAPTER VII—STATE APPROVING AGENCIES

"1771. Designation.

"1772. Approval of courses.

"1773. Cooperation.

"1774. Reimbursement of expenses.

"1775. Approval of accredited courses.

"1776. Approval of nonaccredited courses.

"1777. Notice of approval of courses.

"1778. Disapproval of courses."

(11) striking out the term "eligible persons" in sections 1773 (a) and 1774 and inserting in lieu thereof "eligible persons or veterans".

(b) Title 38 of the United States Code is further amended by adding immediately following section 1778, the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter II—Miscellaneous Provisions

"§ 1781. Nonduplication of benefits

"No educational assistance allowance or special training allowance shall be paid on behalf of any eligible person or veteran under chapter 34 or 35 of this title for any period during which such person or veteran is enrolled in and pursuing a program of education or course paid for by the United States under any provision of law other than such chapters, where the payment of an allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury to the eligible person or veteran or to his parent or guardian in his behalf.

"§ 1782. Control by agencies of the United States

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out this chapter, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State approving agency, or State educational agency, or any educational institution. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department,

agency, or officer is authorized by law to exercise over any Federal educational institution or to prevent the furnishing of education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of law.

Ante, p. 12.

"§ 1783. Conflicting interests

"(a) Every officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration who has, while such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, any educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 shall be immediately dismissed from his office or employment.

"(b) If the Administrator finds that any person who is an officer or employee of a State approving agency has, while he was such an officer or employee, owned any interest in, or received any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, an educational institution operated for profit in which an eligible person or veteran was pursuing a program of education or course under chapter 34 or 35 of this title, he shall discontinue making payments under section 1774 of this title to such State approving agency unless such agency shall, without delay, take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the employment of such person and such payments shall not be resumed while such person is an officer or employee of the State approving agency, or State department of veterans' affairs or State department of education.

"(c) A State approving agency shall not approve any course offered by an educational institution operated for profit, and, if any such course has been approved, shall disapprove each such course, if it finds that any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or the State approving agency owns an interest in, or receives any wages, salary, dividends, profits, gratuities, or services from, such institution.

"(d) The Administrator may, after reasonable notice and public hearings, waive in writing the application of this section in the case of any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration or of a State approving agency, if he finds that no detriment will result to the United States or to eligible persons or veterans by reasons of such interest or connection of such officer or employee.

"§ 1784. Reports by institutions

"Educational institutions shall, without delay, report to the Administrator in the form prescribed by him, the enrollment, interruption, and termination of the education of each eligible person or veteran enrolled therein under chapter 34 or 35.

"§ 1785. Overpayments to eligible persons or veterans

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an overpayment has been made to an eligible person or veteran as the result of (1) the willful or negligent failure of an educational institution to report, as required by chapter 34 or 35 of this title and applicable regulations, to the Veterans' Administration excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption of a course by the eligible person or veteran, or (2) false certification by an educational institution, the amount of such overpayment shall constitute a liability of such institution, and may be recovered in the same manner as any other debt due the United States. Any amount so collected shall be reimbursed if the overpayment is recovered from the eligible person or veteran. This section shall not preclude the imposition of any civil or criminal liability under this or any other law.

"§ 1786. Examination of records

"The records and accounts of educational institutions pertaining to eligible persons or veterans who received education under chapter 34 or 35 of this title shall be available for examination by duly authorized representatives of the Government.

"§ 1787. False or misleading statements

"Whenever the Administrator finds that an educational institution has willfully submitted a false or misleading claim, or that a person or veteran, with the complicity of an educational institution, has submitted such a claim, he shall make a complete report of the facts of the case to the appropriate State approving agency and, where deemed advisable, to the Attorney General of the United States for appropriate action.

"§ 1788. Advisory committee

"There shall be an advisory committee formed by the Administrator which shall be composed of persons who are eminent in their respective fields of education, labor, and management, and of representatives of the various types of institutions and establishments furnishing vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title or education to eligible persons or veterans enrolled under chapter 34 or 35 of this title. The Commissioner of Education and the Administrator, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, shall be ex officio members of the advisory committee. The Administrator shall advise and consult with the committee from time to time with respect to the administration of this chapter and chapters 31, 34, and 35 of this title, and the committee may make such reports and recommendations as it deems desirable to the Administrator and to the Congress.

"§ 1789. Institutions listed by Attorney General

"The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an additional assistance allowance to, any eligible veteran or eligible person under chapter 34 or 35 of this title in any course in an educational institution while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 12 of Executive Order 10450.

"§ 1790. Use of other Federal agencies

"In carrying out his functions under this chapter or chapter 34 or 35 of this title, the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency. Any such utilization shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement."

SEC. 4. (a) Chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, is hereby repealed.

(b) Nothing in this Act or any amendment or repeal made by it, shall affect any right or liability (civil or criminal) which matured under chapter 33 of title 38 before the date of enactment of this Act: and all offenses committed, and all penalties and forfeitures incurred, under any provision of law amended or repealed by this Act, may be punished or recovered, as the case may be, in the same manner and with the same effect as if such amendments or repeals had not been made.

(c) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are both amended by (1) striking out

"33. Education of Korean Conflict Veterans----- 1601":

Ante, p. 12.

38 USC 1501 et seq.

18 F.R. 2489.
5 USC 631 note.

Korean conflict.
Repeal of certain provisions.
38 USC 1601-1669.

(2) inserting in lieu thereof,

"34. Veterans' Educational Assistance----- 1650";

and (3) inserting immediately after

"35. War Orphans' Educational Assistance----- 1701"

the following:

"36. Administration of Educational Benefits----- 1770".

(d) Section 101 of such title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding the following sentence to paragraph (20) thereof: "For the purpose of section 903 and chapters 34 and 35 of this title, such term also includes the Canal Zone."

72 Stat. 1106.

(e) Section 102(a)(2) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "Except for the purposes of chapter 33 of this title, dependency" and inserting in lieu thereof "Dependency".

(f) Section 102(b) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "(except chapters 19 and 33)", and inserting in lieu thereof, "(except chapter 19)".

(g) Section 111(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

(h) Section 211(a) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "775, 784, 1661, 1761" and inserting in lieu thereof "775, 784".

(i) Section 903(b) of such title 38 is amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

(j) Section 1701 of such title 38 is amended (1) by striking out "1013(c)(1) of title 50" in subsection (a)(3)(C) and inserting in lieu thereof "511(d) of title 10" (2) by striking out paragraphs (8) and (9) in subsection (a) thereof and redesignating paragraph (10) of such subsection as paragraph (8) and (3) by striking out "and prior to the end of the induction period" in subsections (a)(1) and (d) thereof.

(k) Section 1711(b) of such title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34", and by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "or under chapter 33 of this title as in effect before February 1, 1965".

(l) Section 1731 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (c) thereof and inserting immediately after subsection (b) the following new subsections:

"(c) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible person for any period for which an educational assistance allowance is paid on behalf of such eligible person under this chapter for pursuing such program or course.

"(d) No educational assistance allowance shall be paid on behalf of an eligible person enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible person a certification as to his actual attendance during such period; and

"(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the eligible person's certificate, that he was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period.

"(e) Educational assistance allowances shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the eligible person's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid."

72 Stat. 1199.

(m) Section 1734 of such title 38 is amended by (1) striking out "33" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "34", and (2) striking out "1634" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "1684".

Ante, p. 20.

(n) Section 1735 of such title 38 is amended to read as follows: "An eligible person shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course (1) is approved in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 36 of this title, or (2) is approved for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title."

(o) Section 1736 of such title 38 is amended by (1) striking out "(a)", (2) striking out all of subsection (b) thereof, and (3) inserting after the phrase "this chapter", both times it appears, the following: ", or of chapter 36 of this title,".

(p) Section 3013 of this title 38 is amended by striking out "33" and inserting in lieu thereof "34".

GUARANTEED HOME AND FARM LOANS

38 USC 1801 et
seq.

SEC. 5. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 1817 the following new section:

"§ 1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955Ante, p. 13.

"(a) Each eligible veteran, as defined in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 1652 of this title, shall be eligible for the benefits of this chapter (except sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814, of this title), subject to the provisions of this section.

"(b) Entitlement under subsection (a), (1) shall cancel any unused entitlement under other provisions of this chapter derived from service during World War II or the Korean conflict, and (2) shall be reduced by the amount by which entitlement from service during World War II or the Korean conflict has been used to obtain a direct, guaranteed, or insured loan—

"(A) on real property which the veteran owns at the time of application; or

"(B) as to which the Administrator has incurred actual liability or loss, unless in the event of loss or the incurrence and payment of such liability by the Administrator the resulting indebtedness has been paid in full.

"(c) (1) Entitlement to the benefits of this section will expire as follows:

"(A) Ten years from the date of discharge or release from the last period of active duty of the veteran, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, plus an additional period equal to one year for each three months of active duty performed by the veteran after such date, except that entitlement shall not continue in any case after twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release from his last period of active duty, nor shall entitlement expire in any case prior to the date ten years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

"(B) Twenty years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955.

"(C) Direct loans authorized by this section shall not be made after January 31, 1975, except pursuant to commitments issued by the Administrator on or before that date.

“(2) If a loan report or application for loan guaranty is received by the Administrator before the date of expiration of the veteran’s entitlement, the loan may be guaranteed under this chapter after such date.

“(d) A fee shall be collected from each veteran obtaining a loan guaranteed or made under this section, and no loan shall be guaranteed or made under this section until the fee payable with respect to such loan has been collected and remitted to the Administrator. The amount of the fee shall be established from time to time by the Administrator, but shall in no event exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total loan amount. The amount of the fee may be included in the loan to the veteran and paid from the proceeds thereof. The Administrator shall deposit all fees collected hereunder in the revolving fund established under the provisions of section 1824 of this title.

74 Stat. 532.

“(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, a veteran deriving entitlement under this section shall not be required to pay the fee prescribed by subsection (d) and such entitlement shall include eligibility for any of the purposes specified in sections 1813 and 1815, and business loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the period of his entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service during World War II or the Korean conflict has not expired under section 1803(a) (3), and (2) he has not used any of his entitlement derived from such service.”

72 Stat. 1211.

75 Stat. 201.

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below

“1817. Release from liability under guaranty.”

the following:

“1818. Veterans who serve after January 31, 1955.”

(c) Section 1822(a) of such title is amended by striking out “or 1813”, and inserting in lieu thereof “1813, or 1818”.

(d) Section 1803(c) (1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out “, with the approval of the Secretary” and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed that in effect under the provisions of section 203(b) (5) of the National Housing Act.”

68 Stat. 591.

12 USC 1709.

75 Stat. 201.

(e) Section 1811(d) of such title is amended by striking out “\$15,000” each place where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof in each such place “\$17,500”.

(f) (1) Subchapter III of chapter 37 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc.

“(a) The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits payable to such individual under any law administered by the Veterans’ Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

“(b) No officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments (other than benefit payments under any law administered by the Veterans’ Administration) which such veteran or widow would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account

of, such veteran or widow under this chapter, unless (1) there is first received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party."

(2) The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1826. Withholding of payments, benefits, etc."

JOB COUNSELING

SEC. 6. (a) The heading of chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by deleting:

"CHAPTER 41—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR VETERANS"

and inserting therefor:

"CHAPTER 41—JOB COUNSELING AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR VETERANS"

(b) The analyses of title 38, United States Code, and of part III thereof, are amended by deleting:

"41. Unemployment Benefits for Veterans----- 2001" and inserting therefor:

"41. Job Counseling and Employment Placement Service for Veterans---- 2001".

(c) (1) Section 2001 of title 38, United States Code, clauses (3) and (5) of section 2002 of such title, and sections 2003 and 2004 of such title are amended by inserting the phrase "or of service after January 31, 1955" immediately after the phrase "veterans of any war" each time such phrase appears therein.

(2) The first sentence of section 2002 of such title 38 is amended by inserting the phrase "or of service after January 31, 1955" immediately after the phrase "veteran of any war".

(3) Clauses (1) and (4) of section 2002 of such title 38 are amended by inserting the phrase "or of service after January 31, 1955," immediately after the phrase "veterans of any war" each time such phrase appears in such clauses.

WARTIME PRESUMPTIONS FOR VETERANS SERVING AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955

SEC. 7. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans

"For the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter V of this chapter and notwithstanding the provisions of sections 332 and 333 of this subchapter, the provisions of sections 311, 312, and 313 of this chapter shall be applicable in the case of any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service after January 31, 1955."

(b) The analysis of such subchapter which appears in such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"337. Wartime presumptions for certain veterans."

MEDICAL CARE

SEC. 8. Section 610(a)(1)(B) and section 610(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, are each amended by inserting "or of service after January 31, 1955," immediately after "veteran of any war".

38 USC 2001-2005.

76 Stat. 558.

72 Stat. 1122.

76 Stat. 381;
72 Stat. 1141.

DECEASED VETERANS—FLAGS

SEC. 9. Section 901(a) (1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or of Mexican border service" and inserting in lieu thereof ", of Mexican border service, or of service after January 31, 1955". 72 Stat. 1169;
75 Stat. 512.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

SEC. 10. Subsection (1) of section 300 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 530), is amended by striking out "\$80" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150". 54 Stat. 1181.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

SEC. 11. Section 2 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851), is amended by striking out "and" at the end of clause (5) and by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "and (7) those ex-service men and women who have served on active duty (as defined in section 101(21) of title 38, United States Code) at any time in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of more than one hundred and eighty consecutive days after January 31, 1955, not including service under the provisions of section 511 (d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, and who have been separated from such Armed Forces under honorable conditions." 64 Stat. 1117.
72 Stat. 1106.
77 Stat. 135.

EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 12. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but no educational assistance allowance shall be payable under chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act, for any period before June 1, 1966, nor for the month of June 1966, unless (1) the eligible veteran commenced the pursuit of the course of education on or after June 1, 1966, or (2) the pursuit of such course continued through June 30, 1966.

(b) The provisions of section 1765(b) of title 38, United States Code, as in effect immediately before the enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect through May 31, 1966. Ante, p. 20.

Approved March 3, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1258 accompanying H. R. 12410 (Comm. on Veterans' Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 269 (Comm. on Labor & Public Welfare).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 111 (1965): July 16, considered in Senate.

July 19, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 112 (1966): Feb. 7, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 12410.

Feb. 10, Senate concurred in House amendment with amendments.

Feb. 10, House concurred in Senate amendments.

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